The Property of a Distinguished American Private Collector part III

Auction

December 19, 2013

Profiles in History

The Property of a Distinguished American Private Collector

Auction part III – 61

Thursday December 19, 2013 at 11:00 am pst

LIVE • MAIL • PHONE • FAX • INTERNET

Place your bid over the Internet! Profiles in History will be providing Internet-based bidding to qualified bidders in real-time on the day of the auction. For more information, please visit us @ www.profilesinhistory.com

Catalog price
$50.00

Auction Location:
Profiles in History
26901 Agoura Rd., Suite 150
Calabasas, CA 91301

Private previews in New York
by appointment only

Please contact Marsha Malinowski at
info@marshamalinowski.com
or call 1-917-836-6065

Public previews in California
by appointment only

Profiles in History
26901 Agoura Road, Suite 150
Calabasas Hills, CA 91301
call: 1-310-859-7701

Telephone
1-310-859-7701

Website
www.profilesinhistory.com

Fax
1-310-859-3842

Email address
info@profilesinhistory.com

Find us on facebook @ www.facebook.com/ProfilesInHistory

Find us on twitter @ twitter.com/pihauctions

President/Chief Executive Officer
Joseph M. Maddalena

Editor
Marsha Malinowski

Acquisitions/Consignment Relations
Brian R. Chanes

Creative Director
Lou Bustamante

Office Manager
Suzanne Sues

Layout Editor
Joe Moe

Auction Associate
Rick Grande

Archive Specialist
Raymond Janis

Auction Associate
Kayla Sues

Photography Associate
Charlie Nunn

Social Media Specialist
Julie Gauvin

Graphic Associate
Edward Urrutia

Table of Contents

American History ..... lots 1 - 72

American Literature ..... lots 73 - 103

English & European Literature
and History..... lots 104 - 150

Music ..... lots 151 - 184

Science and Medicine..... lots 185 - 217

Descriptive definitions

Manuscripts:

Autograph letter signed - entire letter and signature is in the hand of the author.

Letter signed - only the signature is in the hand of the author. The body of the text is in the hand of a secretary.

Typed letter signed - only the signature is in the hand of the author. The body of the letter is typewritten.

Document signed - only the signature is in the hand of the author. The body of the Document is in the hand of a secretary or scribe.

Autograph note signed - entire note and signature in the hand of the author.

Autograph musical quotation signed - entire musical quotation, text and signature is in the hand of the composer.

Autograph manuscript signed – entire manuscript and signature is in the hand of the author.

Books:

In bibliographical contexts, format is used to indicate the size of a volume in terms of the number of times the original printed sheet has been folded to form its constituent leaves. The most common forms are:

Folio - each sheet is folded once - approximately 11 x 14 inches or larger.

Quarto - each sheet is folded twice - approximately 8 x 10 inches.

Octavo - each sheet is folded three times - approximately 5 x 7 inches.

Condition definitions

Manuscripts and Books:

Foxed/foxing- spotted or discolored patches on manuscript pages of book leaves.

Washed- cleaning of manuscript pages or book leaves with a chemical rinse to remove spots, stains or blemishes.

Silked- when manuscript pages or book leaves are very fragile or in need of repair, they can be faced on both sides with a thin, virtually transparent textile like fine silk or cotton gauze for reinforcement.

Profiles in History

AGREEMENT BETWEEN
PROFILES IN HISTORY & BIDDER

The following terms and conditions including the Conditions of Sale and Terms of Guarantee, constitute the sole terms and conditions under which Profiles in History ("Profiles") will offer for sale and sell the property described in the Catalog. These Conditions of Sale constitute a binding agreement between the Bidder and Profiles with respect to this auction only. By bidding at auction, whether in person, through an agent or representative, by telephone, facsimile, on-line, absentee bid, or by any other form of bid or by any other means, the Bidder acknowledges the thorough reading and understanding of all of these Conditions of Sale, all descriptions of items in the Catalog, and all matters incorporated herein by reference, and agrees to be fully bound thereby.

Bidder and Profiles agree that any agreements between the Bidder and Profiles including but not limited to these Conditions of Sale are entered into in Los Angeles County, California, which is where the agreements are to be performed and the auction to take place, no matter where Bidder is situated and no matter by what means or where Bidder was informed of the auction and regardless of whether catalogs, materials, or other communications were received by Bidder in another location. Both Profiles and the Bidder agree that any disputes under these Conditions of Sale, the subject matter hereof, the entering into, or any aspect of the auction, shall be exclusively governed by California law, and that any and all claims or actions shall be brought and maintained only in Los Angeles County, California in a State or Federal Court to the exclusion of any other venue, locale or jurisdiction. All parties submit to such jurisdiction. Both Bidder and Profiles agree that these provisions are intended to be binding on all parties and that they shall solely control choice-of-law, venue and jurisdiction in the event of any dispute specifically including third party claims and cross-actions brought by either Profiles or Bidder, and that absent such agreement, Profiles would not permit Bidder to bid hereunder. Any violation of the terms of this Paragraph shall entitle the affected party to reasonable attorney fees and litigation costs in addition to all other available remedies, all of which remain reserved. The parties agree that Profiles shall be entitled to present these Conditions of Sale to a court in any jurisdiction other than set forth in this paragraph as conclusive evidence of the parties' agreement, and the parties further agree that the court shall immediately dismiss any action filed in such jurisdiction. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the prevailing party in any claim, dispute or litigation between the parties shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorney fees and costs of litigation.

Unless otherwise set forth in the Catalog, all property will be offered by Profiles solely as agent for the seller or consignor of the property ("Consignor") and not on its own behalf.

Profiles is in compliance, to the fullest extent possible, with California procedures regarding the bonding of auctioneers.

1. Final Bid Price, Purchase Price and Payment: The term, "Final Bid Price" means the amount of the highest bid acknowledged and acceptable to Profiles. The term, "Purchase Price" means the sum of (1) the Final Bid Price; (2) a premium payable by the successful Bidder (also referred to throughout these Conditions of Sale as "Buyer") equal to twenty-three percent (23%) of the Final Bid Price [discounted to twenty percent (20%) of the Final Bid Price if paid in full in cash or by valid check]; or twenty-three percent (23%) if bid on and won through internet bidding; (3) applicable taxes (including California and local sales tax and/or compensating use tax based upon the purchase price unless exempted by law and/or where Buyer presents an original, valid resale certificate with a copy for Profiles' records from the California State Board of Equalization); (4) shipping, handling and insurance coverage if requested by Buyer and agreed upon by Profiles. Profiles may accept current and valid VISA, MasterCard, Discover and American Express credit or debit cards for payment but under the express condition that any property purchased by credit or debit card shall not be refundable, returnable, or exchangeable, and that no credit to Buyer's credit or debit card account will be issued under any circumstances. The last sentence constitutes Profiles' "official policy" regarding returns, refunds, and exchanges where credit or debit cards are used. For payment other than by cash, delivery will not be made unless and until full payment has been actually received by Profiles, i.e., check has fully cleared or credit or debit card funds fully obtained.

Profiles has been authorized by the seller or consignor to retain, as partial remuneration, the premium set forth as number (2) in this paragraph. Unless otherwise agreed in a writing signed by Profiles, payment in full is due within seven calendar days of the auction or within five calendar days of the invoice date, whichever is later. PROFILES SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT, AND THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER HEREBY UNCONDITIONALLY AND IRREVOCABLY PRE-AUTHORIZES PROFILES, TO CHARGE FROM AND COLLECT ALL AMOUNTS OWED FROM ALL CREDIT AND/OR DEBIT ACCOUNTS IDENTIFIED TO PROFILES BY THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER PRIOR TO BIDDING IN THE EVENT THAT THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER DOES NOT MAKE TIMELY PAYMENT UNDER THESE CONDITIONS OF SALE. IN SUCH EVENT, THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER AUTHORIZES PROFILES TO COLLECT ALL AMOUNTS OWED FROM ANY OF SAID ACCOUNTS, AND THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER SHALL NOT CONTEST ANY SUCH CREDIT OR DEBIT ACCOUNT CHARGE ON THE GROUND THAT PROFILES WAS NOT SO AUTHORIZED.

2. Title: On the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, title to the offered lot will pass to the highest bidder acknowledged by the auctioneer but fully subject to Buyer's compliance with all of the terms of the Conditions of Sale and the Registration Form.

3. Rights Reserved: Profiles reserves the right to withdraw any lot before or at the time of the auction, and/or to postpone the auction of all or any lots or parts thereof, for any reason. Profiles shall not be liable to any Bidder in the event of such withdrawal or postponement under any circumstances. Profiles reserves the right to refuse to accept bids from anyone.

4. Auctioneer's Discretion: Profiles shall determine opening bids and bidding increments. The auctioneer has the right in its absolute discretion to reject any bid in the event of dispute between bidders or if the auctioneer has doubt as to the validity of any bid, to advance the bidding at its absolute discretion and to determine the successful bidder in the event of a dispute between bidders, to continue the bidding or to reoffer and resell the lot in question. In the event of a dispute after the sale, Profiles' record of final sale shall be conclusive. The auctioneer also may reject any bid and withdraw the lot from sale if the auctioneer decides either that any opening bid is below the reserve (see paragraph 5 below) of the lot or article or that an advance is insufficient. Unless otherwise announced by the auctioneer at the time of sale, no lots may be divided for the purpose of sale.

5. Reserves: Lots may be subject to a reserve, which is the confidential minimum price below which the lot will not be sold. Although the auctioneer may open the bidding on any lot below the reserve by placing a bid on behalf of the seller, Profiles reserves the right to protect the reserve by bidding through the auctioneer and continuing to bid on behalf of the seller up to the reserve amount either through consecutive bids or by placing bids in response to other bidders. Consignors may not bid on their own lots or property. If the consignor is indebted to or has a monetary guarantee from Profiles in certain circumstances, Profiles may have an interest in an offered lot and the proceeds therefrom apart from Profiles' commissions, and Profiles may bid thereon to protect such interest. In such instance, Profiles is entitled to its standard commission rate when a lot is "bought-in" to protect its interest.

6. Risk and Responsibility, Agency: The buyer shall, once deemed the highest bidder on the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, bear all risk and responsibility for the lot, and neither Profiles, its agents nor employees, shall thereafter be liable for any loss or damage to the property. The buyer will also be required to sign a confirmation of purchase at such time if requested by the auctioneer. All bidders are deemed to be acting as principals unless Profiles acknowledges in writing prior to the auction that the bidder is acting as agent for another party. In the absence of such written acknowledgment, the bidder guarantees payment of the Purchase Price of a successful bid.

7. Possession and Removal, Charges: No portion of any lot may be removed from the premises or possession transferred to Buyer unless Buyer has fully complied with these Conditions of Sale and the terms of the Registration Form, and unless and until Profiles has received the Purchase Price funds in full. Notwithstanding the above, all property must be removed from the premises by Buyer at his or her sole expense not later than seven (7) calendar days from the invoice date. If all or any property has not been so removed within that time, in addition to any other remedies available to Profiles all of which are reserved, a handling charge of one percent (1%) of the Purchase Price per month will be assessed and payable to Profiles by Buyer, with a minimum of five percent (5%) assessed and payable to Profiles by Buyer for any property not removed within sixty (60) days. Profiles shall additionally have the option, in its sole discretion, of transferring any of such property to a public warehouse at the full risk and expense of Buyer. Profiles, in addition, reserves the right to impose a late charge of fifteen percent (15%) per year on the Purchase Price if Buyer does not make full payment in accordance herewith. Profiles and Buyer acknowledge and agree that these charges are reasonably imposed to partially compensate Profiles for losses and expenses associated with any such delays.

8. Off-Site Bidding: Bidding by telephone, facsimile-transmission (fax-in), on-line, or absentee bidding (advance written bids submitted by mail) are offered solely as a convenience and permitted subject to advance arrangements, availability, and Profiles' approval which shall be exercised at Profiles' sole discretion. Neither Profiles nor its agents or employees shall be held liable for the failure to execute bids or for errors relating to any transmission or execution thereof. In order to be considered for off-site bidding in any manner, Bidders must comply with all of these Conditions of Sale and the terms contained on the Registration Form.

9. Profiles' Remedies: Failure of the Bidder/Buyer to comply with any of these Conditions of Sale or the terms of the Registration Form, is an event of default. In such event, Profiles may, in addition to any other available remedies specifically including the right to hold the defaulting Bidder/Buyer liable for the Purchase Price or to charge and collect from the defaulting Bidder/Buyer's credit or debit accounts as provided for elsewhere herein: (a) cancel the sale, retaining any payment made by the Buyer as damages (the Bidder/Buyer understands and acknowledges that Profiles will be substantially damaged should such default occur, and that damages under sub-part (a) are necessary to compensate Profiles for such damages; (b) resell the property without reserve at public auction or privately; (c) charge the Bidder/Buyer interest on the Purchase Price at the rate of one and one-half per cent (1.5%) per month or the highest allowable interest rate; (d) take any other action that Profiles, in its sole discretion, deems necessary or appropriate to preserve and protect Profiles' rights and remedies. Should Profiles resell the property, the original defaulting buyer shall be liable for the payment of any deficiency in the purchase price and all costs and expenses associated therewith, including but not limited to warehousing, sales-related expenses, reasonable attorney fees and court costs, commissions, incidental damages and any other charges due hereunder which were not collected or collectable.

In the event that such buyer is the successful bidder on more than one lot and pays less than the purchase price for the total lots purchased, Profiles shall apply the payment received to such lot or lots that Profiles, in its sole discretion, deems appropriate. If Profiles does not exercise such discretion, the lots to which the payment shall be applied will be in descending order from the highest purchase price to the lowest.

Any buyer failing to comply with these Conditions of Sale shall be deemed to have granted Profiles a security interest in, and Profiles may retain as collateral such security for such buyer's obligations to Profiles, any property in Profiles' possession owned by such buyer. Profiles shall have the benefit of all rights of a secured party under the Uniform Commercial Code (U.C.C.) as adopted by the state of California.

10. Terms of Guarantee: Profiles does not provide any guarantee or warranty to Bidders or Buyers, whether express or implied, beyond those expressly provided for in these Conditions of Sale and specifically this Section 10. As set forth below and elsewhere in these Conditions of Sale, Profiles guarantees the authorship, origin, period, and culture of each lot in this catalogue in which the catalog's lot description is printed in a Bold or Capitalized type heading, or as revised or amended by announcement before or during the auction. Except for the Bold and Capitalized headings and subject to the exclusions below, Profiles makes no warranties whatsoever, whether express or implied or by operation of law, with respect to any lots offered or any other material in the catalog. In the event Profiles in its reasonable opinion deems that the conditions of the Guarantee have been satisfied, Profiles shall refund to the original purchaser of record the hammer price plus applicable Buyer's Premium paid for the lot by the original purchaser of record. This Guarantee shall not apply if: (i) the catalogue description was in accordance with the opinion(s) of generally accepted scholar(s) and expert(s) as of the date of the sale, or the catalogue description indicated that there were conflicting opinions; and/or (ii) the only means to establish that the Authorship was not as described in the Bold or Capitalized heading at the date of the sale would have been by method or processes neither generally available nor accepted at such time; unreasonably expensive or impractical to utilize; or likely (in Profiles' reasonable opinion) to have caused damage and/or loss of value to the lot; and/or (iii) there has been no material loss in the lot's value from that which was disclosed in the catalog. The term of this Guarantee is five (5) years from the date of this auction. The Guarantee is non-transferrable and non-assignable, and is solely for the benefit of the original purchaser of record.

To be eligible to make a claim under this Guarantee, the original purchaser of record must: (i) send written notice to Profiles within ninety (90) days after receiving information that causes the original purchaser of record to question the accuracy in any respect of the Bold or Capitalized type heading, specifying the lot number, date of the auction at which it was purchased and the specific reasons for such question; and (ii) return the lot to Profiles (a) in the same condition as it was when possession was transferred to the original purchaser of record and (ii) with sole title in and to the original purchaser of record free of any liens, encumbrances or third party claims arising after the date that possession was transferred to the original purchaser of record. Profiles, may, in its sole discretion, waive any of the above requirements. Profiles may also require the original purchaser of record to obtain at the sole expense of the original purchaser of record reports of two independent and recognized experts in the field, mutually acceptable to Profiles and the original purchaser of record. Profiles shall not be bound by any reports produced by the original purchaser of record, and reserves the right to seek additional expert advice at its own expense. Rescission of the sale and refund under this paragraph is exclusive and in lieu of and to the exclusion of any other remedy which may otherwise be available as a matter of law or equity. Neither Profiles nor the consignor shall be liable for any damages or damage claims including but not limited to consequential damages, losses of anticipated or actual profit or interest, punitive or exemplary damages, or any other incurred or claimed damages.

Except as expressly set forth in this Section 10 above and in all other cases, all property and lots are sold "as is" and "where is". By way of illustration rather than limitation, neither Profiles nor the consignor makes any representation or warranty, expressed or implied, as to merchantability or fitness for intended use, condition of the property (including any condition report), correctness of description, origin, measurement, quality, rarity, importance, exhibition, relevance, attribution, source, provenance, date, authorship, condition, culture, genuineness, value, or period of the property.

Additionally, neither Profiles nor the consigner makes any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to whether the Buyer acquires rights in copyright or other intellectual property (including exhibition or reproduction rights) or whether the property is subject to any limitations such as 'droit morale' (moral rights) or other rights affecting works of art. Bidder/Buyer acknowledges and agrees that if the property embodies any copyright, trademark, or other intellectual property, by the purchase of such property, Buyer/Bidder is not acquiring any interest in any copyright, trademark or other intellectual property that may be embodied or reflected in such property, but is acquiring only such physical embodiment and/or reflection. Profiles does not make any representation or warranty as to title. All descriptions, photographs, illustrations, and terminology including but not limited to words describing condition (including any condition reports requested by Bidder), authorship, period, culture, source, origin, measurement, quality, rarity, provenance, importance, exhibition, and relevance, used in the catalog, bill of sale, invoice, or anywhere else, represent a good faith effort made by Profiles to fairly represent the lots and property offered for sale as to origin, date, condition, and other information contained therein; they are statements of opinion only. They are not representations or warranties and Bidder agrees and acknowledges that he or she shall not rely on them in determining whether or not to bid or for what price. Price estimates (which are determined well in advance of the auction and are therefore subject to revision) and condition reports are provided solely as a convenience to Bidders and are not intended nor shall they be relied on by Bidders as statements, representations or warranties of actual value or predictions of final bid prices. Bidders are accorded the opportunity to inspect the lots and to otherwise satisfy themselves as to the nature and sufficiency of each lot prior to bidding, and Profiles urges Bidders to avail themselves accordingly. Lots and property are not returnable to Profiles for any reason except under Buyer's limited Remedies set forth in Section 13 below and under the express terms and conditions of Section 13.

11. Limitation of Damages: In the event that Profiles is prevented for any reason from delivering any property to Buyer or Buyer is otherwise dissatisfied with the performance of Profiles, the liability, if any, of Profiles, shall be limited to, and shall not exceed, the amount actu-

ally paid for the property by Buyer. In no event shall Profiles be liable for incidental, special, indirect, exemplary or consequential damages of any kind, including but not limited to loss of profits, value of investment or opportunity cost.

12. Unauthorized Statements: Under no circumstances is any employee, agent or representative of Profiles authorized by Profiles to modify, amend, waive or contradict any of these Terms and Conditions, any term or condition set forth on the Registration Form, any warranty or limitation or exclusion of warranty, any term or condition in either the Registration Form or these Terms and Conditions regarding payment requirements, including but not limited to due date, manner of payment, and what constitutes payment in full, or any other term or condition contained in any documents issued by Profiles unless such modification, amendment, waiver or contradiction is contained in a writing signed by all parties. Any statements, oral or written, made by employees, agents or representatives of Profiles to Bidder, including statements regarding specific lots, even if such employee, agent or representative represents that such statement is authorized, unless reduced to a writing signed by all parties, are statements of personal opinion only and are not binding on Profiles, and under no circumstances shall be relied on by Bidder as a statement, representation or warranty of Profiles.

13. Buyer's Remedies: This section sets forth the sole and exclusive remedies of Buyer in conformity with Sections 10 ("Warranties") and 11 ("Limitation of Damages") herein, and is expressly in lieu of any other rights or remedies which might be available to Buyer by law. The Buyer hereby accepts the benefit of the consignor's warranty of title and any other representations and warranties made by the consignor for the Buyer's benefit. In the event that Buyer proves in writing to Profiles' satisfaction that there was a breach of the consignor's warranty of title concerning a lot purchased by Buyer, Profiles shall make demand upon the consignor to pay to Buyer the Purchase Price (including any premiums, taxes, or other amounts paid or due to Profiles). Should the consignor not pay the Purchase Price to Buyer within thirty days after such demand, Profiles shall disclose the identity of the consignor to Buyer and assign to Buyer all of Profiles' rights against the consignor with respect to such lot or property. Upon such disclosure and assignment, all responsibility and liability, if any, of Profiles with respect to said lot or property shall automatically terminate. Profiles shall be entitled to retain the premiums and other amounts paid to Profiles - this remedy is as to the consignor only. The rights and remedies provided herein are for the original Buyer only and they may not be assigned or relied upon by any transferee or assignee under any circumstances. Lots containing ten or more items are not returnable under any circumstances. The exercise of rights under this Section 13 must be made, if at all, within thirty (30) days of the date of sale.

14. Profiles' Additional Services: For Buyers who do not remove purchased property from Profiles' premises, Profiles, in its sole discretion and solely as a service and accommodation to Buyers, may arrange to have purchased lots packed, insured and forwarded at the sole request, expense, and risk of Buyer. Profiles assumes no and disclaims all responsibility and liability for acts or omissions in such packing or shipping by Profiles or other packers and carriers, whether or not recommended by Profiles. Profiles assumes no and disclaims all responsibility and liability for damage to frames, glass or other breakable items. Where Profiles arranges and bills for such services via invoice or credit card, Profiles will include an administration charge.

15. Headings: Headings are for convenience only and shall not be used to interpret the substantive sections to which they refer.

16. Entire Agreement: These Conditions of Sale constitute the entire agreement between the parties together with the terms and conditions contained in the Registration Form. They may not be amended, modified or superseded except in a signed writing executed by all parties. No oral or written statement by anyone employed by Profiles or acting as agent or representative of Profiles may amend, modify, waive or supersede the terms herein unless such amendment, waiver or modification is contained in a writing signed by all parties. If any part of these Conditions of Sale are for any reason deemed invalid or enforceable, the remaining portions shall remain fully enforceable without regard to the invalid or unenforceable provisions.

AUCTION GENERAL GUIDELINES

Conditions of Sale: Before you bid, you must read the Conditions of Sale, immediately preceding these pages. They represent a contract between Profiles and you, and they contain important terms and conditions such as jurisdiction, payment terms, warranties and remedies. The Conditions of Sale are controlling over these general guidelines in the event of any conflicts between their respective terms.

Estimate Prices: In addition to descriptive information, each entry in the catalog includes a price range, which reflects opinion as to the price expected at auction. These are based upon various factors including prices recently paid at auction for comparable property, condition, rarity, quality, history, and provenance. Estimates are prepared well in advance of the sale and subject to revision. Estimates do not include the buyer's premium or sales tax (see under separate heading). See Paragraph 10 of the Conditions of Sale for important restrictions as to reliance on estimated prices.

Reserves The reserve is the minimum price the seller is willing to accept and below which a lot will not be sold. This amount is confidential and will not exceed the low pre-sale estimate.

Owned or Guaranteed Property: Profiles in History generally offers property consigned by others for sale at public auction; occasionally, lots are offered that are the property of Profiles in History.

Buyer's Premium and Sales Tax: The actual purchase price will be the sum of the final bid price plus the buyer's premium of 23% of the hammer price (discounted to 20% when full payment is made in cash or by valid check); or twenty-three percent (23%) if bid on and won through internet bidding. California sales tax shall automatically be added to the purchase price unless exempted.

Before the Auction: You may attend pre-sale viewing for all of our auctions at no charge. All property to be auctioned is usually on view for several days prior to the sale. You are encouraged to examine lots thoroughly. You may also request condition reports (see below). Profiles in History's staff are available at viewings and by appointment.

Hours of Business: Profiles in History is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays. The viewing schedule for the auction is published in the front of the auction catalog.

Condition Reports: If you wish to obtain additional information on a particular lot, or cannot appear at the viewing, Profiles in History may provide, upon request, a condition report. We remind prospective buyers that descriptions of property are not warranted and that each lot is sold "as is" in accordance with the terms of the limited warranty. Condition reports, as other descriptions of property, are not warranted; they are only provided as a service to interested clients. Neither Profiles in History nor the consignor make any express or implied representation or warranty concerning the condition of any lot offered for sale; any information furnished does not modify or negate the limited warranty contained in the Conditions of Sale. See Paragraph 10 of the Conditions of Sale for important restrictions as to reliance on condition reports.

Registration: If you are planning to bid at auction, you will need to register with us. Please arrive 30 or 45 minutes before the sale to complete bidder registration and to receive a numbered paddle to identify you if you are the successful bidder. If you are a new client, or if you have not made a recent purchase at Profiles in History, you may be asked to supply bank and/or other credit references when you register. To avoid any delay in the release of your purchases, we suggest that you pre-arrange check or credit approval. If so, please contact Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701 or by fax at (310) 859-3842. You must acknowledge having read your agreement with all of the Conditions of Sale prior to your registration and prior to your bidding on any lot.

The Auction: All auctions are open to registered bidders only. You must register to bid or otherwise participate.

Bidding: Property is auctioned in consecutive numerical order, as it appears in the catalog. The auctioneer will accept bids from those present in the salesroom or absentee bidders participating by telephone, internet or by written bid left with Profiles in History in advance of the auction. The auctioneer may also execute bids on behalf of the consignor to protect the reserve, either by entering bids in response to salesroom, telephone or absentee bids. Under no circumstances will the auctioneer place any bid on behalf of the consignor at or above the reserve. The auctioneer will not specifically identify bids placed on behalf of the consignor to protect the reserve.

Bidding Increments: See registration page.

Absentee Bids: If you cannot attend an auction, it is possible to bid by other means. The most common is the absentee bid, sometimes called an "order bid." Absentee bids are written instructions from you directing Profiles in History to bid for you on one or more lots up to a maximum amount you specify for each lot. Profiles in History staff will execute your absentee bid as reasonably as possible, taking into account the reserve price and other bids. There is no charge for this service. If identical bids are submitted by two or more parties, the first bid received by Profiles in History will take preference. The auctioneer may execute bids for absentee bidders directly from the podium, clearly identifying these as order bids. Absentee Bid Forms are available in the back of every auction catalog and also may be obtained at any Profiles in History location. See Conditions of Sale and Registration Form for absentee bid details.

Telephone Bids: It is also possible to bid by telephone if you cannot attend an auction. Arrangements should be confirmed at least one day in advance of the sale with Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701. Profiles in History staff will execute telephone bids from designated areas in the salesroom. See Conditions of Sale and Registration Form for telephone bid details.

Internet Bids: Profiles in History is pleased to offer live Internet bidding at www. profilesinhistory.com. To ensure proper registration, those Bidders intending to bid via the Internet must visit this site and register accordingly at least one full day prior to the actual auction. Please be aware that there is a minimum 3-second delay in the audio and visual feeds, which may confuse some bidders. If you have questions about this feature, please call Profiles in History well in advance of the auction. Winning bidders will be notified by Profiles. Profiles is not and cannot be responsible or liable for any problems, delays, or any other issues or problems resulting out of use of the Internet generally or specifically, including but not limited to transmission, execution or processing of bids.

PLEASE NOTE: On some occasions beyond the control of Profiles, the online bidding software or the Internet itself may not physically keep up with the pace of the auction. In order to help avoid disappointment, Profiles recommends placing a realistic absentee bid now. Occasionally the auctioneer may eliminate or reject an internet live bid, and the auctioneer may also reopen a lot after the close of the internet live bidding (typically but not always because a floor bid or a telephone bid was missed), and your bid may be rejected even if you were shown to be the winning bidder. By bidding online, you acknowledge and agree that Profiles in History may award the lot to another bidder at its sole and final discretion under the circumstances described above or under any other reasonable circumstances. Since internet bids are not shown to Profiles until Profiles opens the lot on the floor, Profiles treats those bids the same as floor or telephone bids. In most cases, however, the floor and/ or telephone responds before the internet bid is presented, due to live internet bid software or internet lag time, so for consistency it is Profiles in History's policy that floor bids and telephone bids are always considered first over online bids with floor bids being considered before telephone bids. Also please note that all Profiles lots purchased online carry a 23% Buyer's Premium. Profiles in History strongly urges the bidder to resolve any questions about these policies or their implementation PRIOR TO BIDDING.

Successful Bids: The fall of the auctioneer's hammer indicates the final bid. Profiles in History will record the paddle number of the buyer. If your salesroom or absentee bid is successful, you will be notified after the sale by mailed or emailed invoice.

Unsold Lots: If a lot does not reach the reserve, it is bought-in. In other words, it remains unsold and is returned to the consignor.

AFTER THE AUCTION

Payment: You are expected to pay for your purchases in full within seven calendar days of the sale or five calendar days from the invoice date, whichever is later, and to remove the property you have bought by that date.

Shipping: After payment has been made in full, Profiles in History may, as a service to buyers, arrange to have property packed, insured and shipped at your request and expense. For shipping information, please contact Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701. In circumstances in which Profiles in History arranges and bills for such services via invoice or credit card, we will also include an administration charge. Packages shipped internationally will have full value declared on shipping form.

Sales Results: Interested clients may obtain sale results for specific lots at least three business days after the auction by calling Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701.

THE SELLER

Auction Estimate: If you are considering selling your property, you can bring items to our Calabasas Hills salesroom by appointment only. If a visit is not practical, you may instead send a clear photograph together with dimensions and any other pertinent information you may have. Profiles in History cannot be responsible or liable in any case for damage or loss to photographs or other information sent.

Consignment Agreement: If you decide to sell your property at auction, the procedures are simple and you should find Profiles in History staff helpful to you throughout the process. After discussions with our staff you will receive a contract (Consignment Agreement) to sign, setting forth terms and fees for services we can provide, such as insurance, shipping and catalog illustrations. For all categories, Profiles in History's standard consignor commission rates are fifteen percent (15%) of the final bid price. Profiles in History generally charges a minimum commission of $100 for each lot sold. Profiles in History will discuss with you a suggested reserve price and our recommendations for presale estimates for each piece of property you consign for sale. The terms and conditions contained in the actual Consignment Agreement will govern our respective rights and obligations; those terms and conditions are controlling over these general guidelines.

Delivery of Property to Profiles in History: After you have consigned property to us for sale, you can either bring your property to Profiles in History yourself, arrange with your own shipper to deliver it to us or Profiles in History can arrange for it to be shipped through their shipping department. We are always happy to assist you. For more information please contact us at (310) 859-7701. Property usually arrives at Profiles in History at least three months before the sale in order to allow time to research, catalog and photograph the items. Prior to the auction your property is generally stored at Profiles in History's facilities.

Pre-Auction Notification: Several weeks before the scheduled sale, along with thousands of Profiles in History's worldwide subscribers, you should be receiving a copy of the sale catalog in which your property is offered.

After approximately 30 business days following completion of the sale, pending payment by the purchaser, you will be sent payment for your sold property and a settlement statement itemizing the selling commission and other damages.

Photographs, Illustrations and Screen Shots: Unless otherwise explicitly set forth in the catalog description for an individual item, all photographs, illustrations, and screen shots are furnished solely for reference purposes and not as a statement, representation or warranty that the image depicted is the exact item offered. Due to the fact that multiple props, costumes, and other items are customarily made for and used on or off screen in a motion picture or other program, Profiles cannot and does not represent or warrant that the specific item depicted in the photograph, illustration or screen shot is the very same item offered at auction.

Trademarks: In the catalog descriptions, Profiles takes steps to identify and provide provenance for an item offered at auction. In many cases, the items offered were used in or in conjunction with motion pictures or other programs and is furnished in order to fully identify and describe the item offered at auction, including photographs, illustrations, and screen shots. Profiles in no way claims any connection to or relationship with the producers of the motion picture or other program. In all cases, the use of the titles or other elements of a motion picture or other program is for informational purposes only.

Copyrights: Unless otherwise set forth with respect to an item offered, the item offered at auction is a one-of-a-kind original piece, and Profiles makes no statement, representation or warranty concerning the copyright of such item. Depiction of the item in the catalog and other auction promotions is purely for informational and reference purposes regarding the offering of the item at auction. Unless otherwise set forth with respect to an item offered, Profiles makes no statement, representation or warranty concerning the successful bidder's right to copy, reproduce or adapt for any purpose any item offered at auction.

Joseph M. Maddalena

A lifetime member of the Manuscript Society, Joe Maddalena is widely recognized as the nation's leading authority on historical documents. Maddalena won a spot in the Guinness Book of World Records in 1991 for paying a then record price at public auction for a handwritten letter of Abraham Lincoln dated January 8, 1863 regarding his issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation for $748,000. Maddalena sits on the boards of various private foundations and has built a permanent display of historical documents at the Beverly Hills Public Library and another at the Portland Oregon Historical Society to further the public's awareness of U.S. history.

His expertise is well-known and relied on. In 1997, Maddalena was instrumental in exposing the Lex Cusak $13 million dollar JFK/Marilyn Monroe forgery hoax and was interviewed by Peter Jennings of 20/20 as the industry expert.
In February 2009, Maddalena worked with the Library of Congress to stage and secure manuscripts for "With Malice Toward None: The Abraham Lincoln Exhibition," the most successful exhibition in its history, celebrating the 200th anniversary of Lincoln's birthday. The exhibition ran from February through May 2009, after which it traveled to five U.S. cities.
Founded in 1986, Profiles in History has bought and sold some of the most important Manuscripts for its clients in existence. Early in his career, Joe had the pleasure to work with and be trained by noted autograph expert Charles Hamilton, and then later by Chuck Sachs of The Scriptorium.

Maddalena states, "After three decades of being a full-time of dealer of manuscripts and rare books for our worldwide clientele, I have decided to pursue auction as the best way to bring wonderful materials on a regular basis to market as we have done in other fields of collecting."

Photo Credit: Bonnie Morrison

Marsha E. Malinowski

With over 26 years of experience as Senior Vice President in charge of manuscripts at Sotheby's, Marsha is president of Marsha Malinowski Fine Books and Manuscripts LLC, which offers appraisal, advisory and media services to private clients, corporations, media and institutions. Profiles in History is pleased to announce Marsha is our Senior Consultant in charge of our Books and Manuscripts auctions.

Marsha has been involved with some of the most extraordinary sales of manuscripts in auction history. From the sale of Magna Carta for over $21 million to being in charge of the groundbreaking sale of baseball memorabilia from the collection of Barry Halper, which fetched in excess of $24 million, Marsha's expertise and range of experience is unparalleled. Single handedly, Marsha carved out the collecting field of artists' letters. She has brought to the market stunning collections, which have included letters by Michelangelo, Van Gogh, Gauguin, Magritte, Monet, Toulouse-Lautrec and Giacometti to name just a few. From history to literature—a letter by Catherine of Aragon while imprisoned to a Sherlock Holmes manuscript story by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle; from science to music—Einstein's Theory of Relativity manuscript to a cache of Chopin letters, Marsha's depth of knowledge in all fields of manuscript collecting is second to none.

Marsha has a B.A. from Wellesley College and her M.A. from Brown University. Both institutions have served her well. Her knowledge of history coupled with her language skills has put her at the top of her field.

Quincy Feb 20th 1818

Dear Sir

Unfortunately, by some irregularity in the Post Office, your Address arrived before your letter, of the 4 of February. I wrote you my thanks immediately, Some week or fortnight afterwards I received your kind letter. I recollect to have given you familliarly [familiarly] and jocosely certain English bones to pick at a time when I thought you an ingenuous and promising youth and when I wished to turn your attention to the study of that language. And I feel a pride in the recollection that forty years ago I contributed in the smallest degree to the accomplishment of a Gentleman who has been so eminently friendly and useful to my country, which he has made his own as I am at length reduced to the eternal complaint of Voltaire "Vieux et malade" and am obliged to have recourse to the delicate fingers of my little Granddaughter to write what mine are too parralitick [paralytic] to effect.

I am Sir with great Esteem your obliged humble Servant.

John Adams

Le Raydechaumont. Esquire
Le Raysville. Jefferson County
State of New York

John Adams
Quincy Feb 20 1818
and 21 March

Letter from various

Quincy Mass. Feby 20th

J Adams

Le Raydechaumont Esquire

Le Raysville Jefferson County

State of New York

Free

1. Adams, John. Letter signed (*"John Adams"*), 1 page, (9.87 x 7.25 in.; 251 x 184 mm.), ("Massachusetts"), 20 February 1818, to *"LeRaydechaumont, Esquire, LeRaysville, Jefferson County, State of New York*; paper loss on integral address leaf where wax seal was affixed.

Reminiscing back to his fruitful days as minister to France, the 82-year-old former president must admit that he is now…*at length reduced* to the *eternal complaint of Voltaire "Vieux et malade."*

Executed in the hand of his granddaughter, Adams' letter reads in full: *Dear Sir Unfortunately, by some irregularity in the Post Office, your address arrived before your letter, of the 4 of February. I wrote you my thanks immediately. Some week or fortnight afterwards I received your kind letter. I recollect to have given you familliarly [familiarly] and jocosely certain English bones to pick at a time when I thought you an ingenuous and promising youth and when I wished to turn your attention to the study of that language. And I feel a pride in the recollection that forty years ago I contributed in the smallest degree to the accomplishment of a Gentleman who has been so eminently friendly and useful to my country, which he has made his own as I am at length reduced to the eternal complaint of Voltaire "Vieux et malade" and am obliged to have recourse to the delicate fingers of my little Granddaughter to write what mine are too parralitick [paralytic] to effect. I am Sir with great Esteem your obliged humble Servant. John Adams*

The addressee is probably James Donnatien le Ray de Chaumont, the son of his old acquaintance Jacques Donnatien le Ray de Chaumont (1725-1803), a French capitalist who vigorously supported the American cause during the American Revolution. Le Ray de Chaumont speculated in contracts for supplying the Continental Army and outfitting American naval vessels.

Attached to the letter is the address overleaf, with Adams's free frank *John Adams* written next to the address and the word *Free* in his hand in the upper right-hand corner. **$10,000 - 15,000**

2. Adams, John. Book signed: A Defense of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America, *London, 1787.* (8 ¼ x 5 in.; 210 x 127 mm.). Original boards, blank interleaves; general wear to boards.

First edition, presentation copy inscribed and signed by John Adams to Richard Henry Lee and also signed by John Quincy Adams.

Adams inscribes the blank leaf just before the title page: *"Mr. Lee's acceptance of this is requested. It is sent him in Boards interleaved that at his Leisure Mr. Lee may make his Remarks in it, and communicate them if he will be so good to the Author."* Also signing the blank leaf is *"John Quincy Adams"*. The title page contains the bold signature of *"Ludwell Lee."*

Adams' book A Defense of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America was to contain Adams' defense of the constitutions of the various American states, and was to clarify the true and proper basis of sound government. It was Adams' hope that the work would establish beyond question the principle of separate and balanced branches by using the lessons of history and the writings of philosophers to defend his arguments. It was his major work - an anthology or disquisition on the nature of true government. Adams' wife, Abigail, wrote to her son John Quincy, that the work was *"an investigation into the different forms of government both ancient and modern - monarchal, aristocratical, democratical, and republican - pointing out their happiness or misery in proportion to their different balances."*

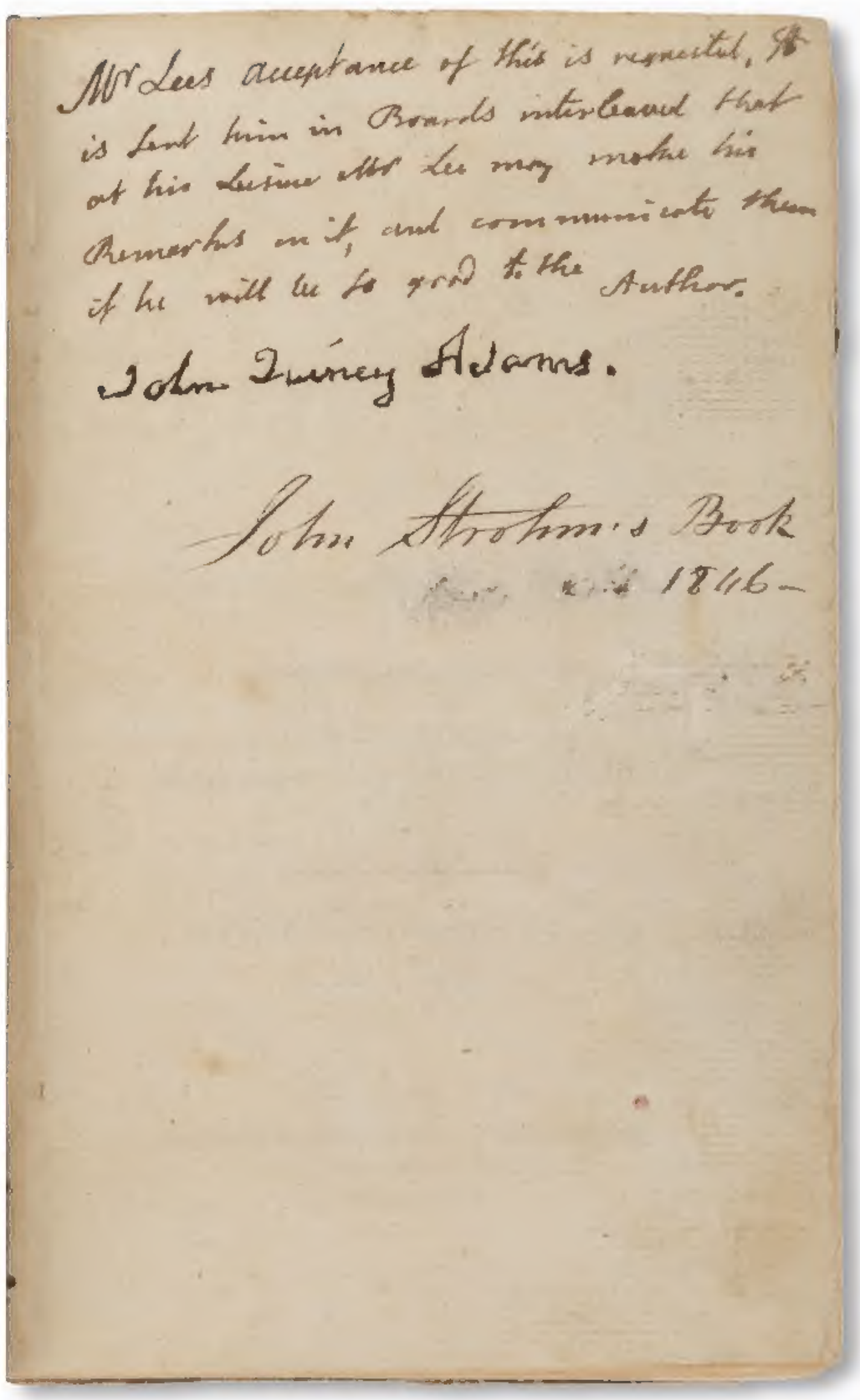
Feeling the need to finish the work as soon as possible, Adams, in London as Minister to Great Britain, completed the work in a few short weeks, but due to his haste, the finished product was haphazard, disorganized, and filled with errors. Nonetheless, Adams had effectively stated his main theme. He wrote: *"Without three orders and an effectual balance between them in every American constitution, it must be destined to frequent, unavoidable revolutions; though they are delayed a few years they must come in time."* Adams supported a free government with a solid democratic base in the form of a popular assembly responsive to the people. He asserted the need for *"democratical branches"* or popular assemblies in government that represented the mass of the citizens of the state. The response to the book was favorable - and considerable. It sold very well, and appeared in a number of editions, which were widely read and hotly debated. It was the first extensive examination by an American of the nature of government. The book was Adams' longest work, and his only multi-volume work - as long as all the other published works in his lifetime. It was also the last great statement of a certain political school of thought - the classical Republican.

In January of 1787, Adams sent off a rough manuscript copy of his Defense to the printer for a limited printing. When the printer returned printed copies, Adams discovered many typesetting errors, but proceeded, in any case, to get copies off to Jefferson and Lafayette, as well as a number of close friends in America, including Cotton Tufts, President Willard of Harvard, Professor Williams, Tristram Dalton, Richard Cranch, John Thaxter, General Warren, Samuel Adams, and Francis Dana. He also sent copies to each of his sons, and 30 volumes to a Boston bookseller chosen by Tufts. The blank sheets in the present volume were probably purposely inserted by the book binder, as Adams puts it in his inscription to Lee: *"It is sent him in boards interleaved that at his Leisure Mr. Lee may make his Remarks in it, and communicate them if he will be so good to the Author."*

This particular volume is the first edition of Adams' London edition, and appears to be the actual copy that Adams personally gave to **Richard Henry Lee** (1732-94) - a Virginia delegate to the Continental Congress (1774-79) and a fellow signer of the Declaration of Independence - and a man whom Adams had pronounced to be "a masterly man" when the two first met at the Congress of 1775 in Philadelphia. At that time, Lee and Adams agreed that it was time that the colonies adopt their own governments. [At Lee's suggestion, Adams was encouraged to draw up his Thoughts on Government (1776).] Lee was instrumental in urging the resolution (formally presented on June 7, 1776 - then adopted on July 2, 1776 and formally endorsed on July 4, 1776) that became known as the Declaration of Independence - the manifesto in which the representatives of the 13 American colonies asserted their independence and explained their reasons for their break with Britain, with the words: *"...these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."*

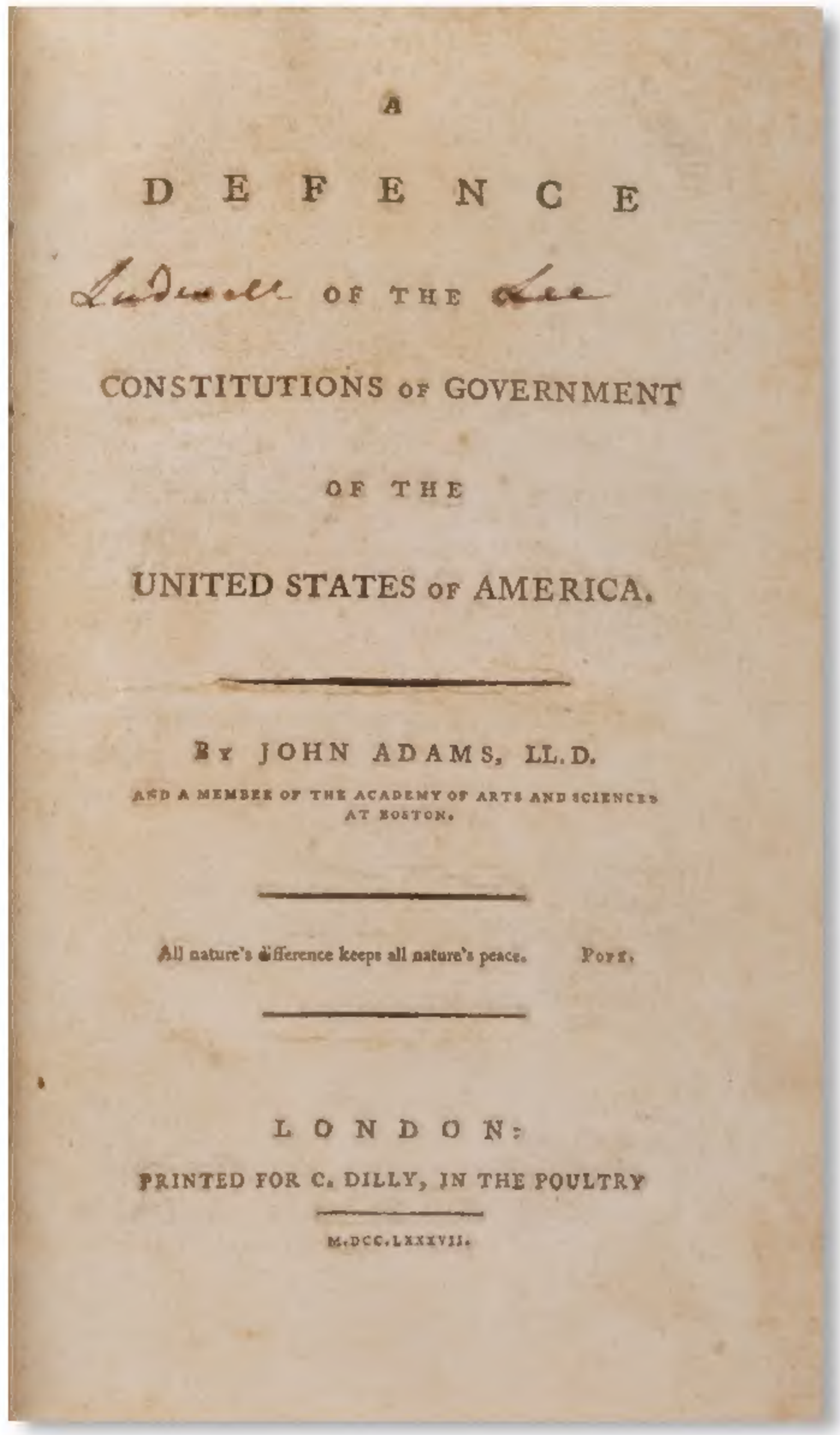
The date when Lee received the book from Adams is probably April or May, 1787, when copies of the work first reached Philadelphia, though there is a slight chance that it might have been later - between 1789 and 1792 - when Adams and Lee were together on

Continues next page


Mr Lees acceptance of this is respectful. It is sent him in Boards interleaved that at his Leisure Mr Lee may make his Remarks on it, and communicate them if he will be so good to the Author.

John Quincy Adams.

John Strohm's Book
1846


A

DEFENCE

Ludwell OF THE Lee

CONSTITUTIONS OF GOVERNMENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

BY JOHN ADAMS, LL.D.

AND A MEMBER OF THE ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES AT BOSTON.

All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace. POPE.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR C. DILLY, IN THE POULTRY

M.DCC.LXXXVII.

Continued 2

virtually a daily basis - Adams serving as Vice-President and Lee as a member of the Senate. (Lee wrote to Adams in September, 1787 from New York that Adams' book was "here", though he may not have been referring to this particular presentation copy, but to the fact that the book was now in this country.)

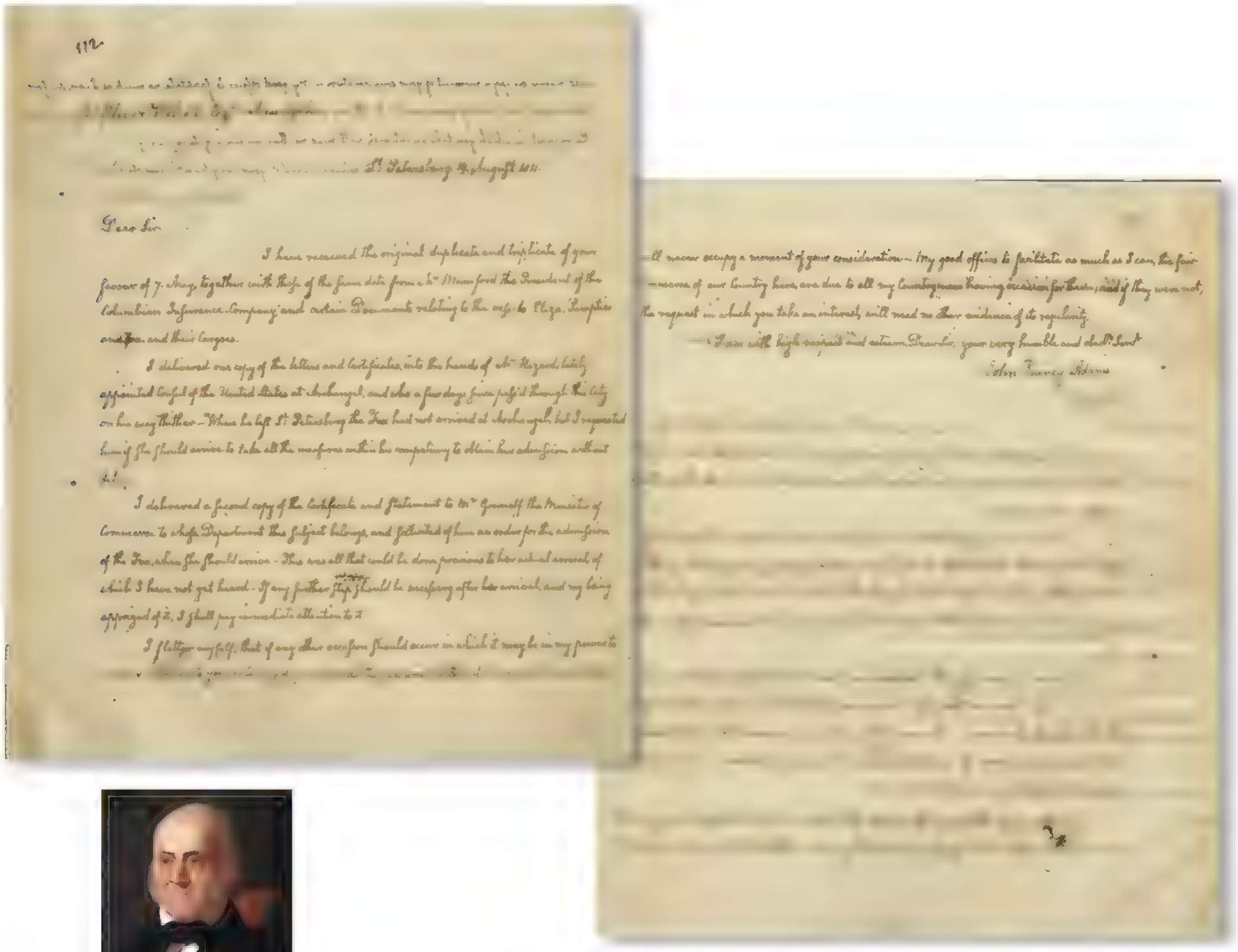
Ludwell Lee (1760-1836), son of Richard Henry, has signed the book across the title page. Apparently, the book passed down from Richard Henry to his son. It is interesting to note that Ludwell's son, also named **Richard Henry** (1802-65), carried on a sizeable correspondence with John Adams' son, **John Quincy Adams** (1767-1848) during the years 1824-43. The book is not only signed by **John Adams** (signing as *"the Author"*), but is also signed by his son John Quincy Adams. It is highly likely that, at some time c. 1830-40, Ludwell's son Richard Henry, who received the book from his father, asked John Adams' son John Quincy to sign the book (note John Quincy's shakey hand). The book has gone "full-circle", so to speak, "signed" by both Adams (first by the father and then, much later, by the son), inscribed to Richard Henry Lee (the father), signed by his son Ludwell Lee, and passed on to his son Richard Henry.

The book is also signed and dated 1846 (beneath John Adams' inscription and John Quincy Adams' signature) by **John Strohm** (1793-1884), a Pennsylvania congressman (March, 1845 - March, 1849). The route of the book from Lees to Strohm is undetermined, though the book was either acquired directly from Richard Henry Lee (or his heirs) or perhaps, from John Quincy Adams (who would have received the book from either Ludwell Lee or his son, Richard Henry Lee). There is also no available information on specifically why the volume passed out of the hands of the Lee family.

There is some additional handwritten content in the volume. On a blank leaf bound between the Table of Contents and the first page of text, there is a quotation (in French) in an unidentified hand taken from and attributed to Memoires de Commines, regarded as one of the classics of medieval history, written by the French chronicler **Philippe de Commines**. The passage states: *"Entre toutes les Seigneuries du monde dans j'ai connaissance, ou la choice publique est mieux trait,e, & ou regne moins de violence sur le peuple - c'est l"Angleterre".*

Excessively rare in original boards and the associations with two generations of the Adams and Lee families is nothing short of extraordinary.

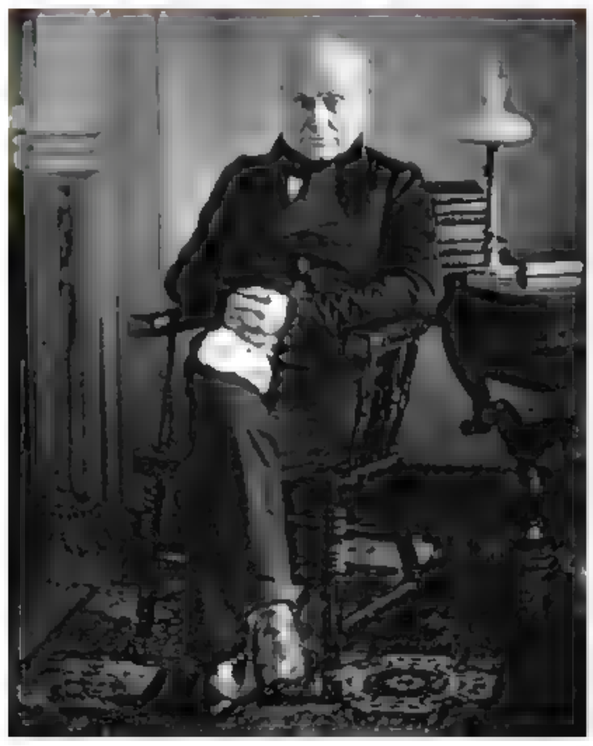
Provenance: Francis K. Gaskell (bookplate). **$20,000 - $30,000**



3. Adams, John Quincy. Autograph letter signed (*"John Quincy Adams"*), 2 pages, (8.87 x 7.37 in.; 225 x 187 mm.), St. Petersburg, 14 August 1811, as Minister to Russia, to Oliver Wolcott, New York; with integral address leaf attached with red wax seal intact; skillful reinforcement of vertical fold, seal tear on integral blank, light yellowing.

My good offices [are] to facilitate as much as I can, the fair commerce of our country....

Adams writes in full: *I have received the original duplicate and triplicate of your favour of 7 May, together with those of the same date from Mr. Mumford the President of the Columbian Insurance Company and certain Documents relating to the vessels Eliza, Pamptico and Fox, and their Cargoes. I delivered one copy of the letters and Certificates, into the hands of Mr. Hazard, lately appointed Consul of the United States at Archangel, and who a few days since pass'd through this City on his way thither. When he left St. Petersburg the Fox had not arrived at Archangel, but I requested him if she should arrive to take all the measures within his competency to obtain her admission without delay. I delivered a second copy of the Certificate and statement to Mr. Gourieff the Minister of Commerce to whose Department this subject belongs, and sollicited of him an order for the admission of the Fox, when she should arrive. This was all that could be done previous to her actual arrival, of which I have not yet heard. If any further step should be necessary after her arrival, and my being apprized of it, I shall pay immediate attention to it. I flatter myself, that if any other occasion should occur in which it may be in my powers to render a service to you or to any of our friends, the question whether it be regular or not, will never occupy a moment of your consideration. My good offices to facilitate as much as I can the fair commerce of our Country here are due to all my Countrymen having occasion for them, and if they were not, the request in which you take an interest, will need no other evidence of its regularity. I am with high respect and esteem, Dearest, your very humble and obed^t. Serv^t John Quincy Adams.* **$4,000 - $6,000**



4. Adams, John Quincy. Autograph letter signed (*"J. Q. Adams"*) as U.S. Representative from Massachusetts, 2 pages (10 x 8 in.; 254 x 203 mm.), Washington, 17 April 1831, to Richard Rush Esquire, York Pennsylvania; with integral blank docketed Mr. Adams, April 17, 1831; small split along vertical fold.

Writing to his dear friend Richard Rush, former President John Quincy Adams ridicules the current "British Revolution" spearheaded by the British Whigs.

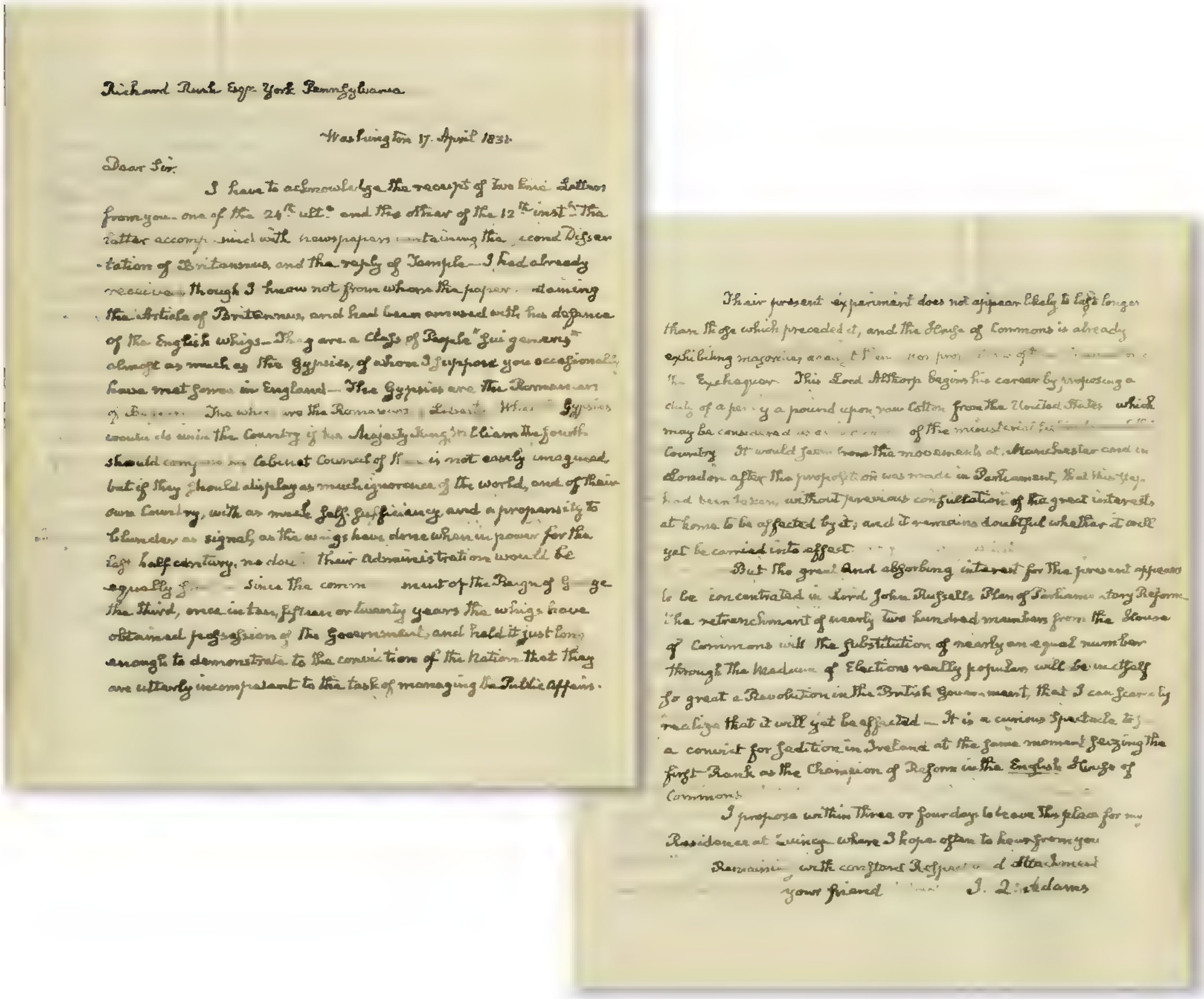
Adams writes in full: *Dear Sir. I leave to acknowledge the receipt of two kind Letters from you – one of the 24th ult°· and the other of the 12th inst. -the latter accompanied with newspapers containing the second Dissertation of Britannus, and the reply of Temple. I had already received though I know not from whom the paper containing the Article of Britannus, and had been amused with his defence of the English Whigs. They are a Class of People 'Lui generis' almost as much as the Gypsies, of whom I suppose you occasionally have met some in England. The Gypsies are the Romancers of Beggary. The whigs are the Romancers of Liberty. What the Gypsies would do with the Country if his Majesty King, William the fourth, should compose his Cabinet Council of them is not easily imagined, but if they should display as much ignorance of the world, and of their own Country, with as much self-sufficiency, and a propensity to blunder as signal, as the whigs have done when in power for the last half century, no doubt their administration would be equally short. Since the commencement of the Reign of George the third [1760], once in ten, fifteen or twenty years the whigs have obtained possession of the Government, and hold it just long enough to demonstrate to the conviction of the Nation that they are utterly incompetent to the task of managing the Public Affairs. Their present experiment does not appear likely to last longer than those which preceded it, and the House of Commons is already exhibiting majorities against them upon propositions of their Chancellor of the Exchequer. This Lord Althorp [John Charles Spencer (1782-1845), the leader of the Whig opposition who became the Chancellor of the Exchequer and a leader in the House of Commons (December, 1830)] begins his career by proposing a duty of a penny a pound upon raw Cotton from the United States - which may be considered as an indication of the ministerial feeling towards this Country. It would seem from the movements at Manchester and in London after the proposition was made in Parliament, that this Step had been taken, without previous consultation of the great interests at home to be affected by it; and it remains doubtful whether it will yet be carried into effect.*

But the great and absorbing interest for the present appears to be concentrated in Lord John Russell's [Lord John Russell (1792–1878), the champion of the Reform Act of 1832] *Plan of Parliamentary Reform. The retrenchment of nearly two hundred members from the House of Commons, with the substitution of nearly an equal number through the medium of Elections really popular, will be in itself so great a Revolution in the British Government, that I can scarcely realize that it will yet be effected. It is a curious spectacle to see a convict for Sedition in Ireland at the same moment seizing the first Rank as the Champion of Reform in the English House of Commons.*

I propose within three or four days to leave this place for my Residence at Quincy - where I hope often to hear from you. Remaining with constant Respect and Attachment. your friend
J. Q. Adams

The Great Reform Act of 1832. In 1830, the Whig cabinet of Earl Grey succeeded the Tory cabinet of Wellington. The existing system of representation reflected gross inequalities, the result of ancient provisions. On the eve of the reform, not more than one-third of the House of Commons were freely chosen. Abuse of the electoral system was widespread. Grey's ministry undertook to reform this situation by redistributing parliamentary seats and extending franchises.

On 22 March 1831, the First Reform Bill, the work of Lord John George Lambton and Lord John Russell was passed on second reading by a majority of one, but defeated by amendment in the committee stage. A month later, on 19 April, Grey secured a dissolution of parliament, followed by a bitterly fought election with public opinion warmly supporting "The Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill". The April election was a major Whig triumph. The Second Reform Bill passed the new House of Commons on 21 September 1831, with a majority of 109, but the House of Lords threw the measure out on second reading (8 October). A new bill was prepared. On 23 March 1832, the commons passed the Third Reform Bill with a larger majority. Known as the Great Reform Act,



Richard Rush Esqr. York Pennsylvania

Washington 17. April 1831.

Dear Sir.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of two kind Letters from you, one of the 24th ult.o and the other of the 12th inst.o The latter accompanied with newspapers containing the second Dissertation of Britannicus, and the reply of Temple. I had already received, though I know not from whom the papers containing the Articles of Britannicus, and had been amused with his defiance of the English whigs. They are a Class of People "Sui generis" almost as much as the Gypsies, of whom I suppose you occasionally have met some in England. The Gypsies are the Romanies of Europe. The others are the Romanies Ecossais. What if Gypsies should make their appearance in the Country of his Majesty King William the fourth should compose his Cabinet Council of it is not easily imagined, but if they should display as much ignorance of the World, and of their own Country, with as much Self Sufficiency, and a propensity to blunders as signal, as the whigs have done when in power for the last half century, no doubt their Administration would be equally successful. Since the commencement of the Reign of George the third, once in ten, fifteen or twenty years the whigs have obtained possession of the Government, and held it just long enough to demonstrate to the conviction of the Nation that they are utterly incompetent to the task of managing the Public affairs.

Their present experiment does not appear likely to last longer than those which preceded it, and the House of Commons is already exhibiting majorities against Ministers on [illegible] of the Exchequer. This Lord Althorp begins his career by proposing a duty of a penny a pound upon raw Cotton from the United States which may be considered as a [illegible] of the ministerial [illegible] Country. It would seem from the movements at Manchester and in London after the proposition was made in Parliament, that this step had been taken without previous consultation of the great interests at home to be affected by it; and it remains doubtful whether it will yet be carried into effect.

But the great and absorbing interest for the present appears to be concentrated in Lord John Russells Plan of Parliamentary Reform. The retrenchment of nearly two hundred members from the House of Commons with the substitution of nearly an equal number through the medium of Elections really popular will be in itself so great a Revolution in the British Government, that I can scarcely realize that it will yet be effected. It is a curious Spectacle to see a convict for Sedition in Ireland at the same moment seizing the first Rank as the Champion of Reform in the English House of Commons.

I propose within three or four days to leave this place for my Residence at Quincy where I hope often to hear from you.

Remaining with constant Respect and Attachment
your friend J. Q. Adams

it greatly altered parliamentary constituencies and increased the size of the electorate. The vote was given to almost all members of the middle class, and introduced a uniform 10 franchise in the boroughs.

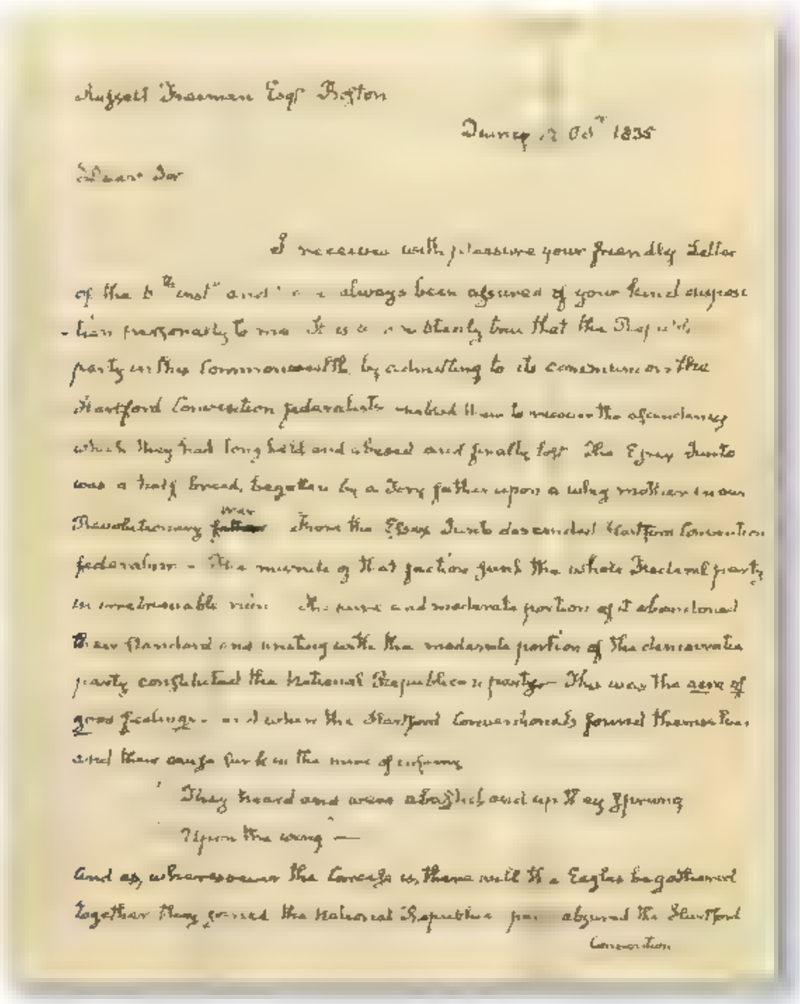
The Whig government capitalized on the middle class by enfranchising a large mass of merchants and manufacturers, professional and trades people, who came to regard themselves as making up a "middle class" between aristocrats and common people. Separate representation was removed from a large number of depopulated boroughs, giving it instead to important new industrial towns like Manchester and Birmingham. The Act identified political power with economic achievement. Until 1832, parliamentary representation had been a haphazard jumble of legal and historical rights, without any logical order or precise discrimination. After 1832, the right to vote was identified with certain definite economic categories.

Frustrated by the desertion of their middle-class allies, the working classes took up the torch of revolution by attempting to open up the political structure of the state. However, the whole reform movement soon collapsed with the return of economic prosperity after 1848, leaving the British upper classes even more complacent about their ability to inoculate themselves against that continental epidemic.

At the advent of Britain's "Era of Reform," former President John Quincy Adams reflects on those in power—the blundering British Whigs—"The Romancers of Liberty"—who have come to power, but know not what to do with their power and influence once it is theirs. He marvels at the reforms fomenting in Britain, though he is doubtful that the "British Revolution" will be successful: *The retrenchment of nearly two hundred members from the House of Commons, with the substitution of nearly an equal number through the medium of Elections really popular, will be in itself so great a Revolution in the British Government, that I can scarcely realize that it will yet be effected.*
$4,000 - $6,000

5. Adams, John Quincy. Autograph letter signed (*"J. Q. Adams"*), 4 pages (10 x 8 in.; 254 x 203 mm.), Quincy, Massachusetts, 12 October 1835, to Russell Freeman Esq[r], Boston; some staining, crude tape repairs to vertical and horizontal splits, minor paper loss partially affecting a few characters.

Ex-President John Quincy Adams, a member of the House of Representatives, sums up his political philosophy in a remarkable lengthy handwritten letter that pledges his allegiance to his country and its principles, never to a partisan political body.


Russell Freeman Esqr Boston

Quincy 12 Oct 1835

Dear Sir

I received with pleasure your friendly Letter of the 6th inst and have always been assured of your kind disposition personally to me. It is undoubtedly true that the Republican party in this Commonwealth by admitting to its communion the Hartford Convention federalists enabled them to recover the ascendancy which they had long held and abused and finally lost. The Essex Junto was a half-breed, begotten by a Tory father upon a whig mother in our Revolutionary War. From the Essex Junto descended Hartford Convention federalism. The misrule of that faction sunk the whole Federal party in irretrievable ruin. The pure and moderate portion of it abandoned their standard and uniting with the moderate portion of the Democratic Party constituted the National Republican party. This was the era of good feelings - and when the Hartford Conventionals found themselves and their cause sunk in the mire of infamy.

They heard and were abash'd, and up they sprung upon the wing -

And as, wheresoever the Carcase is, there will the Eagles be gathered together; they joined the National Republican party abjured the Hartford Convention and all its works, and of all their unto principles retained in appearance nothing but a ravenous appetite for Office.

During the whole course of my political life I have held myself bound in allegiance to no party, but to my Country, my whole Country, and nothing but my Country. I have acted with all parties, in every measure which I have deemed beneficial to my Country, and have to the extent of my ability resisted the action of all Parties, which I believed injurious to the interests of the whole community. Such a course, it might be foreseen must necessarily bring a man in violent collision from time to time, with all the Parties, successively holding their little brief authority. I had settled that matter in my mind, before I entered on the public Theatre. I did not expect to have a Life of ease, quite, or popularity. I determined that it should be an honest Life. I have adhered to that purpose.

I have at all time taken as little part as possible in elections. Of late years none at all. But I have adhered to principles, and as far as possible consistently with public principles to my friends.

Mr Pearce had been ever I have known him personally and politically my friend. I had seen him deserted, betrayed and persecuted by the compound of Hartford Convention federalism and Royal Arch Masonry, and then I had seen them charge him with the treachery which was in truth their own. I saw them on the point of breaking him down, because he had been a Republican, and was an Antimason. Yet I took no part in the recent Rhode Island election while it was before the People. When their judgment had been pronounced by his Election, I indulged my feelings of friendship, and of patriotism, in answer to a communication of the fact from him, by a sincere and cordial congratulation. My Letter was not written or in tended for publication, but there was nothing in it which I could wish to suppress or disguise. The publication of it was in some part forced upon him by that same compound party, who now with such felicitous ingenuity charge it upon me as a Sin of ingratitude to them. Precious friends to be sure they have been to me, and to my father before me!"

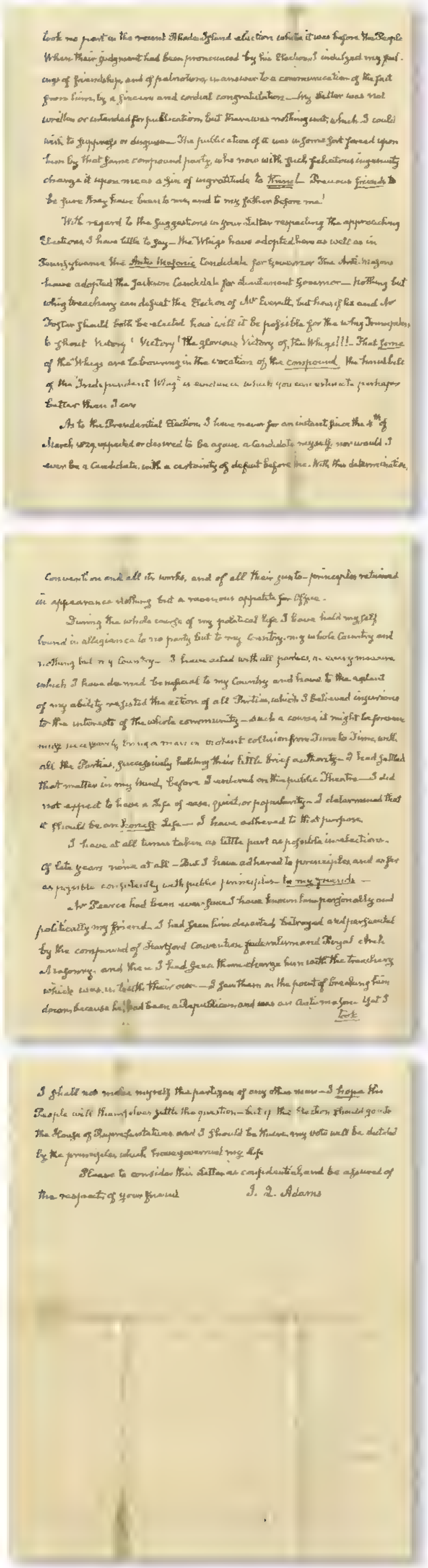
With regard to the suggestions in your Letter respecting the approaching Elections, I have little to say - the Whigs have adopted here as well as in Pennsylvania the Anti-Masonic Candidate for Governor. The Anti-Masons have adopted the Jackson Candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Nothing but Whig treachery can defeat the Election of Mr. Everett; but how, if he and Mr. Foster should both be elected, how will it be possible for the Whig Trumpeters to shout Victory! Victory! The glorious Victory of the Whigs!!! That some of the Whigs are labouring in the vacation of the compound, the handbill of the 'Independent Whig' is evidence which you can estimate perhaps better than I can.

As to the Presidential Election, I have never for an instant, since the 4th of March 1829 expected or desired to be again a Candidate myself, nor would I ever be a Candidate, with a certainty of defeat before me. With this determination, I shall not make myself the partisan of any other man. I hope the People will themselves settle the question - but if the Election should go into the House of Representatives and I should be there, my vote will be dictated by the principles which have governed my Life.

Please to consider this letter as confidential and be assured of the respects of your friend.
J. Q. Adams

The Hartford Convention (15 December 1814 – 5 January 1815) was a gathering of Federalist delegates from New England, called by invitation of the Massachusetts legislature (17 October 1814) ,who were opposed to the War of 1812 with Great Britain. The more radical members wanted to secede from the Union and negotiate peace with Great Britain. However, the moderates prevailed. They recommended Constitutional amendments that were aimed at limiting the power of the South in the Federal government and allowing the states to control their own military. News of the victory of Andrew Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans and the signing of the Treaty of Ghent brought an abrupt end to the work of a committee of three appointed by the convention to negotiate with the national government; the Hartford Convention became the subject of popular ridicule.

An extraordinary letter relating to John Quincy Adams' lifelong commitment to his country. **$4,000 - $6,000**



look no part in the recent Rhode Island election while it was before the People When their judgment had been pronounced by his Election I indulged my feelings of friendship, and of patriotism, in answer to a communication of the fact from him, by a sincere and cordial congratulation—My letter was not written or intended for publication, but there was nothing in it, which I could wish to suppress or disguise—The publication of it was in some sort forced upon him by that same compound party, who now with such felicitous ingenuity charge it upon me as a sin of ingratitude to Him!—Precious friends to be sure they have been to me, and to my father before me!

With regard to the suggestions in your letter respecting the approaching Elections, I have little to say—The Whigs have adopted here as well as in Pennsylvania the Anti Masonic Candidate for Governor The Anti-Masons have adopted the Jackson Candidate for Lieutenant Governor—Nothing but utter treachery can defeat the Election of Mr Everett, but how if he and Mr Dexter should both be elected how will it be possible for the wing Jumpers, to shout Victory! Victory! The glorious Victory of the Whigs!!!—That some of the Whigs are labouring in the creation of the compound the monstrosity of the 'Independent Whig' is conclusive which you can estimate perhaps better than I can

As to the Presidential Election I have never for an instant since the 4th of March 1829 expected or desired to be again a Candidate myself, nor would I ever be a Candidate, with a certainty of defeat before me. With this determination,

Convention and all its works, and of all their quasi-principles retained in appearance nothing but a ravenous appetite for Office.

During the whole course of my political life I have held myself bound in allegiance to no party but to my Country, my whole Country and nothing but my Country—I have acted with all parties, in every measure which I have deemed beneficial to my Country and have to the utmost of my ability resisted the action of all Parties, which I believed injurious to the interests of the whole community—such a course it might be foreseen must necessarily bring a man in violent collision from Time to Time with all the Parties, successively holding their little brief authority—I had settled that matter in my mind, before I ventured on the public Theatre—I did not expect to have a Life of ease, quiet, or popularity—I determined that it should be an honest Life—I have adhered to that purpose.

I have at all times taken as little part as possible in elections. Of late years none at all—But I have adhered to principles, and as far as possible consistently with public principles—to my friends—

Mr Pearce had been seven years I have known personally and politically my friend—I had seen him deserted, betrayed and persecuted by the compound of Hartford Convention federalism and Royal check Masonry, and there I had seen them charge him with the treachery which was in their own—I saw them on the point of breaking him down, because he had been a Republican, and was an Antimason—Yet I took

I shall not make myself the partizan of any other man—I hope the People will themselves settle the question—but if the Election should go to the House of Representatives and I should be there my vote will be dictated by the principles which have governed my life

Please to consider this letter as confidential, and be assured of the respect of your friend J. Q. Adams

Joseph Blunt Esqr. New York

Quincy 1. July 1829.

Dear Sir.

I have received your Letter of the 26th. ult.o and have read with much pleasure the pamphlet upon the Relations between the Cherokees and the Government of the United States.

There is Reason, Justice, Benevolence and Humanity in your observations—I hope they will not be forgotten in our future Relations with the Cherokees.

I am glad to be informed with certainty of the authors of the Lyric Poem upon the American flag—a Poem which I prophecy will last as long as the flag itself—I mean as the durable portion of the flag—For Congress to my grievous affliction has enacted that the flag shall change, with the accession of every new State—By my good will the flag should remain till the last convulsion of nature, as it was assumed in 1776—I have no relish for change of Standards.

Did you tell Mr Hallack that I should be grateful to him if he would write us a few Sailor's Songs in the Style of his Alnwick Castle but without the Ten and six pence Sterling? Our Navy wants the Legislation of the Minstrel to reform that of the Capitol—And if Halleck would write the Songs, any body might draw the Be it enacted.

Your friend J. Q. Adams

6. Adams, John Quincy. Autograph letter signed (*"J.Q. Adams"*), 1 page (9.87 x 8 in.; 251 x 203 mm.), Quincy (Massachusetts), 1 July 1829, to Joseph Blunt of New York; with integral blank; tape reinforcement to vertical fold, verso integral blank affixed to cardstock frame.

John Quincy Adams writes about his adoration for the American Flag and what it symbolizes.

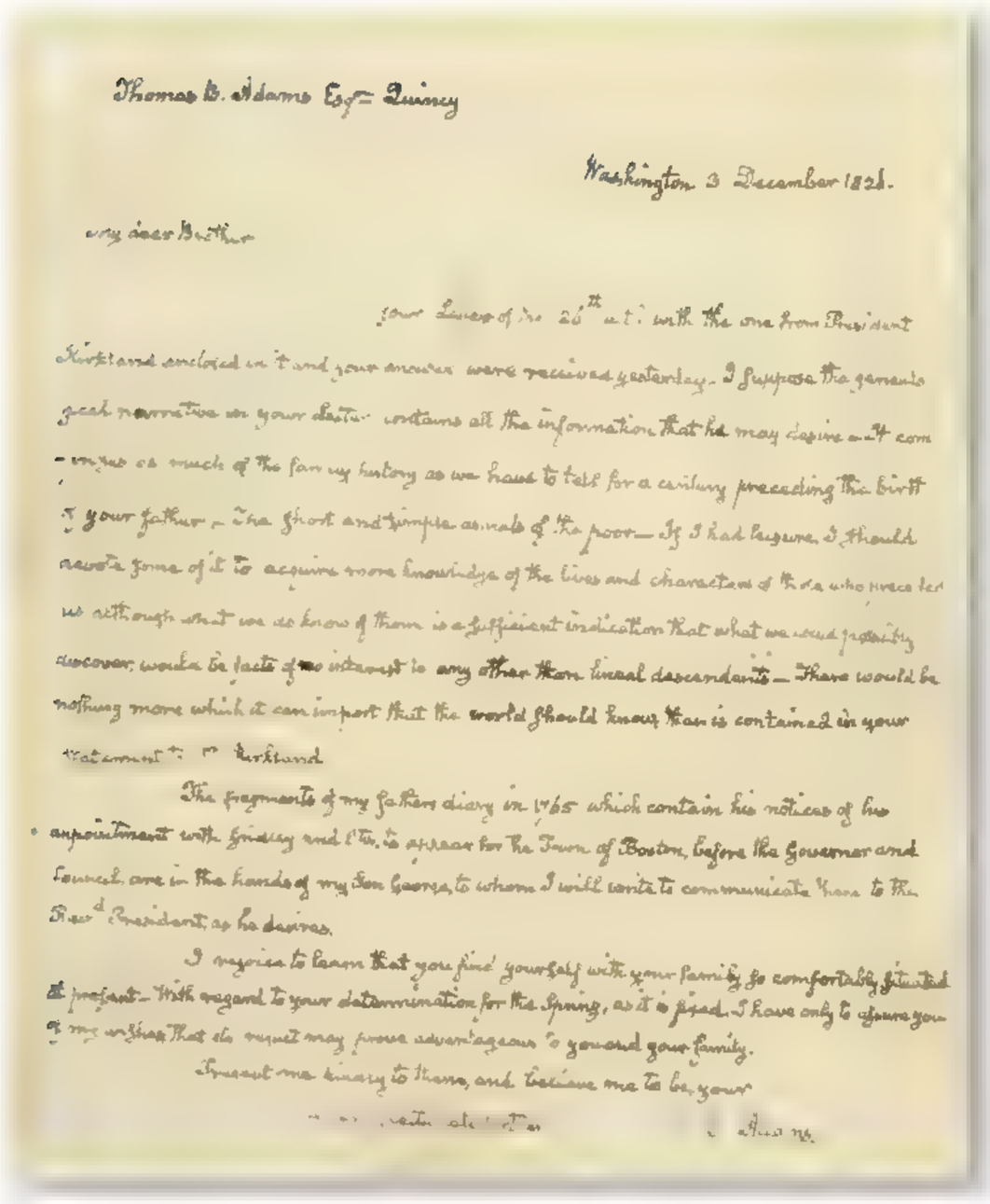
He writes in full: *Dear sir, I have received your Letter of the 25th alto, and have read with much pleasure the pamphlet upon the Relations between the Cherokees and the Government of the United States.*

There is Reason, Justice, Benevolence and Humanity in your observations---I hope they will not be forgotten in our future Relations with The Cherokees.

I am glad to be informed with certainty of the authors of the Lyric Poem upon the American Flag—a Poem which I prophecy will last as long as the flag itself—I mean as the durable portion of the flag—For Congress to my grievous affliction has enacted that the flag shall change, with the accession of every new State—By my good will the flag should remain till the last conclusion of nature, as it was assumed in 1776—I have no relish for change of Standards.

Did you tell Mr. Hallack that I should be grateful to him if he would write us a few Sailor's Songs in the Style of his Alnwick Castle but without the Ten and six pence Sterling? Our navy wants Legislation of the Minstrel to reform that of the Capitol--And if Halleck would write the Songs, anybody might draw the Be it enacted. Your friend, J.Q. Adams

George Washington called John Quincy Adams "the young man who would prove to be the ablest diplomat in the American Service." This remarkable letter was written just a few months after leaving the Presidency. Adams was the truest form of an American patriot, and the sentiments expressed in this letter toward the American flag, that so many have died to defend, is indicative of his entire life. **$4,000 - $6,000**



7. Adams, John Quincy. Autograph letter signed (*"J. Q. Adams"*), 1 page (9.25 x 7.62 in.; 235 x 194 mm.), Washington, 3 December 1826, to his brother, Thomas B. Adams, Esquire of Quincy; small paper loss affecting one character of one word of text, marginal small paper loss repaired.

John Quincy Adams on his family's ancestry.

To his brother Thomas, John Quincy writes in full: *Your Letters of the 26th ulto: with the one from President Kirkland endorsed in it and your answer were received yesterday. I suppose the genealogical narrative in your Letter contains all the information that he may desire. It comprizes as much of the family as we have to tell for a century preceding the birth of your father. The short and simple annals of the poor. If I had leisure I should devote some of it to acquire more knowledge of the lives of the characters of those who preceded us although what we do know of them is a sufficient indication that what we could possibly discover would be facts of no interest to any other than lineal descendants. There would be nothing more which it can import that the world should know, than is contained in your statement to Kirkland.*

The fragments of my father's diary in 1765 which contain his notices of his appointment with Gridley and Otis to appear for the Town of Boston before the Governor and Council, are in the hands of my son George, to whom I will write to communicate them to the Revd. President as he desires.

I rejoice to learn that you will find yourself with your family so comfortably situated at present with regard to your determination for the Spring. As it is fixed, I have only to assure you of my wishes that its result may prove advantageous to you and your family.

Present me kindly to them and believe me to be your ever affectionate brother J. Q. Adams

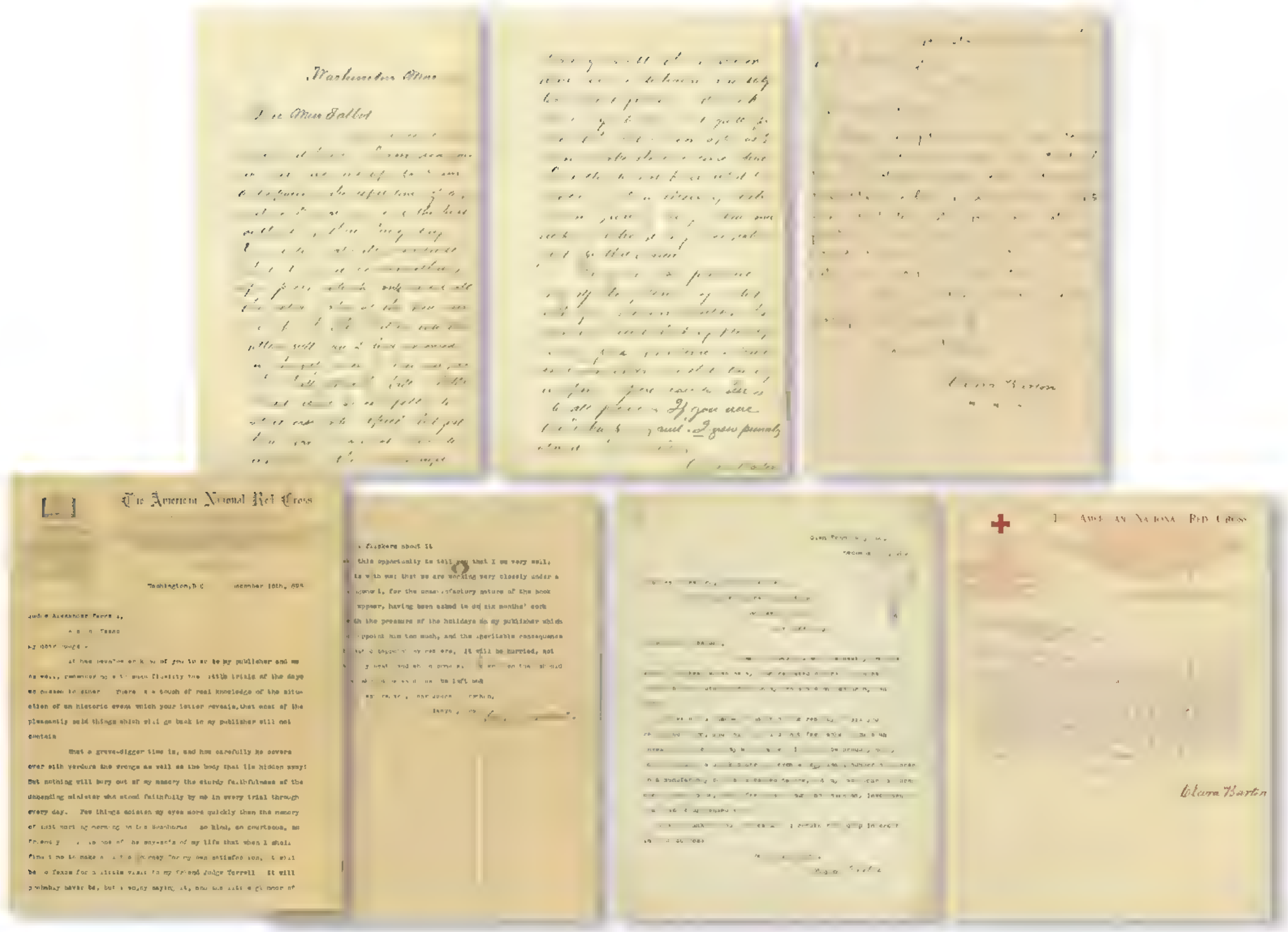
A wonderful letter with Quincy Adams commentary on his own family history. **$4,000 - $6,000**

8. Adams, John Quincy. Autograph manuscript unsigned, as Congressman from Massachusetts, 3 pages (8.62 x 6.87 in.; 219 x 175 mm.), [Washington, 1842]; repair to horizontal and vertical folds.

Adams composes a eulogy in genuine poetic prose on behalf of colleague, Samuel L. Southard.

In part: *... He is gone! Full not of years but of honors in which had the undiscerning shaft of death pierced another bosom instead of his own it would have elevated him to the summit of power in this union and made him at this moment, the chief ruler of the land.* [At this point Adams is referring to the proximity of Southard to the Presidency. At President Harrison's death, Southard was chosen by his peers to be President of the Senate, and thus became next in line for the President's post, then filled by Tyler.] *Earthly honours and earthly powers for him are deposited in that Tomb, to which we are about to follow his earthly remains. During the period of six years while we were united as colleagues and fellow servants in the Executive department of the Government, my personal relations with Mr. Southard necessarily became of daily occurrence, intimate and in the highest degree confidential and they opened to my attentive observation of his character a mine of intellectual and moral worth richer than diamonds or rubies.*

This is the original draft, with corrections, of a eulogy given in Congress by ex-President Adams, concerning the death of Samuel L. Southard (1787-1842). Southard was former Secretary of the Navy (1823-29) under Adams and New Jersey Governor from 1832 to 1833. Adams generously praises Southard for his integrity and outstanding career. He reviews this career from its youthful beginnings in New Jersey, to Monroe's Cabinet (which he shared with Adams), to Adams' Cabinet, and beyond. **$3,000 - $5,000**



9. Barton, Clara. Autograph letter signed (*"Clara Barton"*), 2 pages (8 x 4.87 in.; 203 x 124 mm.), Washington, 10 March 1883 to [Marion] Talbot, daughter of the prominent Boston physician, Dr. Israel Talbot.

The iconic American shows no signs of slowing down at age 61 and almost two years after the successful founding of the American Red Cross.

In part: *Your welcome letter is just at hand. I am glad you do not give me up for I am anticipating the repetition of my visit to Boston as one of the bright outlooks of these busy days. You will naturally conclude that it must be something of a press which could crown all the extra labor of the Red Cross Call for the Ohio Valley into the filled full cup I had arranged for myself when I last saw you. I shall probably fall a little short; and be compelled to slide over into April, but just how far I cannot now determine -- the Mississippi having caught the infection and gone to behaving naughtily too. Must prolong the work. It is safe to say, not quite for the 31st but as soon after as I can make the end come here. I really do not know what I could say to a literary club. I am growing very rutted and ought to change my occupation just for that cause. Every day I promise myself the pleasure of a chat with your precious mother, her...letter looks up...in my face from time to time, and reminds me that the way is open. Great love to her & to all please. If you were the 'richer for my visit,' I grew princely upon it...Lovingly Clara Barton*

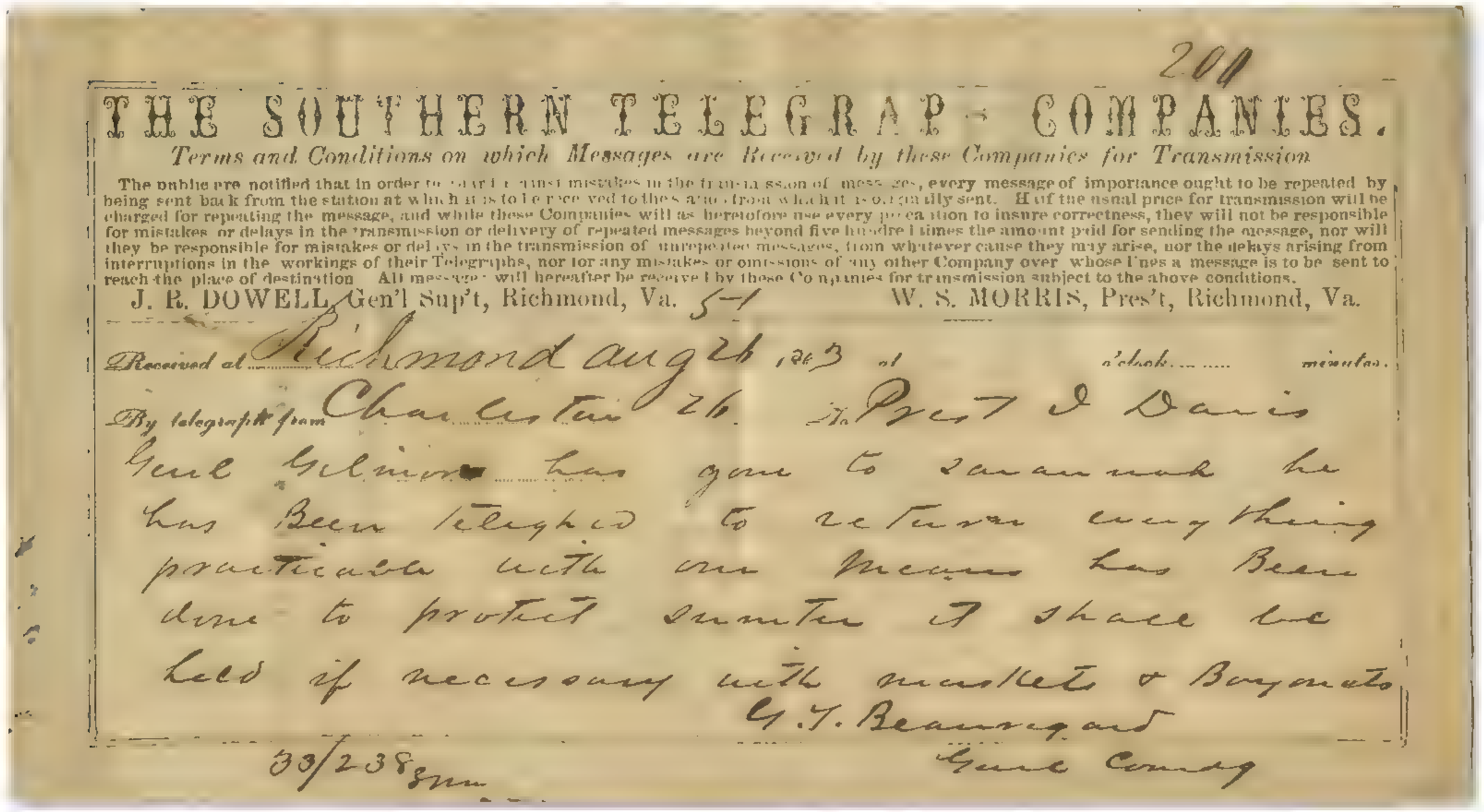
Together with:

Barton, Clara. Letter signed, 1 page (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.), Johnstown, Pennsylvania, 10 June 1889, to E.L. H. Edington, with original envelope. Barton writes in part: *Please accept thanks for your contribution of old linen . . . It was a thoughtful gift, and you will be glad to know that the calls for such material further are likely to be less, as the wounds attending this catastrophe were not many among the survivors . . .*

Barton, Clara. Typed letter signed, 2 pages (8.38 x 11 in.; 213 x 279 mm.), Washington, D.C., 16 December 1898, to Judge Alexander Terrell of Austin, Texas. Barton writes in part: *There is a touch of real knowledge of the situation of an historic event which your letter reveals, that most of the pleasantly said things which will go back to my publisher will not contain. What a grave-digger time is, and how carefully he covers over with verdure the wrongs as well as the body that lie hidden away. But nothing will bury out of my memory the sturdy faithfulness of the unbending minister who stood faithfully by me in every trial through every day . . .*

Barton, Clara. Typed letter signed, 1 page (8 x 10.5 in.; 203 x 267 mm.), Glen Echo, Maryland, 28 December 1909, to Charles Seabury, First Vice President of the Sterling Debenture Corporation. She writes in part: *I come to thank you most earnestly for the kindly courtesy shown me by your repeated offers of shares of stock in your establishment in my own state and among my own people . . . I do not feel able to make an investment . . .*

Barton, Clara. Typed letter signed, 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), Galveston, Texas, 23 October 1900 to Mr. Harriet Reed. She writes on the relief effort after the Galveston tidal wave of 8 September 1900, in part: *. . . The Galveston work is getting straightened out and we are beginning to see what we can do with the mainland, which is in many instances as badly damaged as the island . . .*
$4,000 - $6,000


200

THE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Terms and Conditions on which Messages are Received by these Companies for Transmission

The public are notified that in order to guard against mistakes in the transmission of messages, every message of importance ought to be repeated by being sent back from the station at which it is to be received to the station from which it is originally sent. Half the usual price for transmission will be charged for repeating the message, and while these Companies will as heretofore use every precaution to insure correctness, they will not be responsible for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery of repeated messages beyond five hundred times the amount paid for sending the message, nor will they be responsible for mistakes or delays in the transmission of unrepeated messages, from whatever cause they may arise, nor the delays arising from interruptions in the workings of their Telegraphs, nor for any mistakes or omissions of any other Company over whose lines a message is to be sent to reach the place of destination. All messages will hereafter be received by these Companies for transmission subject to the above conditions.

J. R. DOWELL, Gen'l Sup't, Richmond, Va. 5-1 W. S. MORRIS, Pres't, Richmond, Va.

Received at Richmond aug 26 1863 at o'clock.... minutes.

By telegraph from Charleston 26. to Pres't Davis

Genl Gilmour has gone to Savannah he has Been teleghed to return. everything practicable with our means has Been done to protect Sumter it shall be held if necessary with muskets & Bayonets

G.T. Beauregard

Genl Comdg

33/238 8mm

10. Beauregard, Pierre Gustave Toutant de. Highly important autograph telegram signed ("*G.T. Beauregard*"), (7.75 x 4.25 in.; 19 x 10.79mm.) Charleston, South Carolina, 26 August 1863, to Confederate President Jefferson Davis; reinforced on verso.

To Jefferson Davis, General Beauregard vows to hold iconic Ft. Sumter at all costs.

Beauregard writes in full: *Charleston 26, Pres J. Davis. Genl Gilmour* [i.e., Jeremy Francis Gilmer—in charge of the Savannah and Charleston defenses] *has gone to Savannah. He has been teleghed. to return. everything practicable with our Means has been done to protect Sumter it shall be held if necessary with muskets & Bayonets P.T Beauregard Genl Commdg*

Federal attempts to retake Fort Sumter began on 7 April 1863 when Rear-Admiral Samuel Francis DuPont (1803-1865) led a naval attack with nine Federal ironclads that he expected would recapture the fort with little delay. With the new monitor *Weehawken,* under Captain John Rodgers (1812-1882), at the head of the line of ships, the battle began at 2:50 pm and ended at 4:30 pm, when DuPont signaled his ships to withdraw from action, intending to resume the following morning. It was the worst naval defeat of the Civil War. The heavy bombardment was largely ineffective, though the ironclad nearest Sumter, the *Keokuk,* struck 90 times, the *Passaic* 35 times, the *Montauk* 14 times, the *Patapsco,* 47 times. The armored gunboat *Keokuk* was so damaged that she sunk the next day. Five of the monitors were temporarily put out of action. The fleet fired 139 projectiles and was hit 411 times, being struck almost three times for each round that it discharged.

A second assault by the Federals was attempted 4 months later. On 17 August, Major General Quincy Adams Gillmore's (1825-1888) guns—five immense Parrott guns—opened fire on Fort Sumter. The Federal army advanced, parallel by parallel, toward Battery Wagner at the end of Morris Island. The bombardment lasted for seven days. The object of the assault: to force the surrender of the Fort and thus affect an entrance into Charleston. Though the Fort was reduced to a pile of brick dust and debris, it did not surrender. The Federals were to get no further in their assault.

In this historic telegram, Beauregard is fully aware of the symbolism of holding onto Fort Sumter, vowing to defend it despite the fact that it has already been reduced to rubble. In reply, Davis confirmed Beauregard's decision to fight to the last. The Confederates held onto Fort Sumter, under almost constant heavy bombardment, until mid-February, 1865. **$8,000 – $12,000**

11. Beauregard, Pierre Gustave Toutant de. Autograph letter signed (*"G.T. Beauregard"*), 1 page (8 x 4.87 in.; 203 x 124 mm.), Charleston, South Carolina, 25 February 1864, to *Mrs. M. Stanard, Richmond, VA.*, on *HEAD-QUARTERS, Department of S.C., Ga., and Fla.* letterhead stationery; with integral blank.

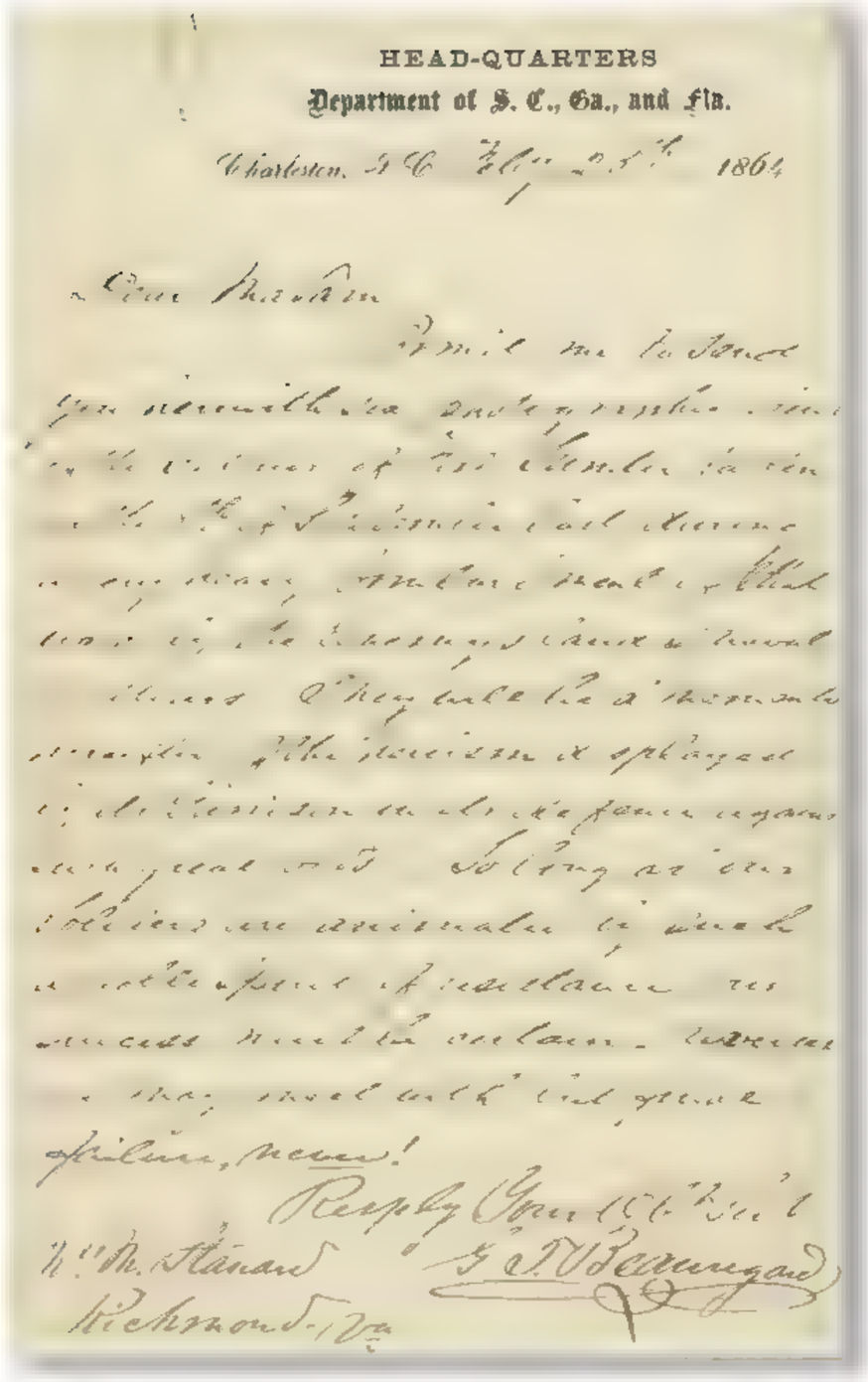
Still confident of the South's ultimate victory, General Beauregard is elated over the heroism shown in the Confederate defense of Ft. Sumter.

Beauregard writes in full: *Dear Madam, Permit me to send you herewith six photographic views of the Interior of Fort Sumter, taken on the 8th of September last, - during a very heavy bombardment of that work by the Enemy's land & naval Batteries. They will be a "memento" hereafter of the heroism displayed by its Garrison in its defence against such great odds. So long as our Soldiers are animated by such a noble spirit of resistance, our success must be certain. Reverses we may meet with - but final failure, never! Resply Your Obt Servt G.T. Beauregard*

In April of 1863 the Federals made their first attempt at retaking Fort Sumter when Rear-Admiral Samuel Francis DuPont led a naval attack with nine ironclads and expected he would recapture the Fort quickly. It was the attack that ended quickly with DuPont withdrawing his ships with very little damage done. A second attempt was made later that year in July. Federal troops were landed on nearby Morris Island with the goal of taking Fort Wagner. This would bring Union siege guns close enough to pound Charleston. The two assaults would fail, the second being the famous charge of 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry—one of the first Official African-American units. Although the unit reached the parapets, Fort Wagner held. The Union Army and Navy bombarded Fort Sumter and by September the Fort was in ruins, but Fort Sumter held.

Together with:

Beauregard, Pierre Gustave Toutant de. Letter signed three times (*"G.T. Beauregard"),* at the conclusion of his letter on page five and twice with his initials following his notes and postscript on the last page, 9 pages (11 x 9.25 in.; 279 x 235 mm.), New Orleans, 9 December 1854, to U.S. Senator John Slidell, concerning the reorganization of the army. Headed *Private* and marked *Copy To be returned*.


HEAD-QUARTERS
Department of S. C., Ga., and Fla.

Charleston, S.C. Feby 25th 1864

Dear Madam

Permit me to send

you herewith six photographic views

of the Interior of Fort Sumter, taken

on the 8th of September last, - during

a very heavy bombardment of that

work by the Enemy's land & naval

Batteries. They will be a "memento"

hereafter of the heroism displayed by

its Garrison in its defence against

such great odds. So long as our

Soldiers are animated by such a noble

spirit of resistance, our success must

be certain. Reverses we may meet

with - but final failure, never!

Resply Your Obt Servt

Mrs. M. Stanard
Richmond, Va.

G.T. Beauregard

Beauregard lays out his ideas for a reorganization of the U.S. Army and national defense.

The message of the President recommending an increase of the Army by two Regiments of Infantry and two Mounted Regiments reminds me that I have been intending for some time past to call your attention to two very important facts relative to our Army Organization and National Defences which are still maintained in pretty nearly the same condition in which they were many years ago, without regard to the important improvements and modifications which have taken place in five arms since that system was first adopted. But my numerous occupations have caused me to delay addressing you until I can but hastily gather the facts I wished to lay before you. The idea of still maintaining our 'heavy-infantry' Organization, and even increasing it, is not, I think, the most advantageous one--for if we look to the nature of the service it is principally called upon at present to perform on our Western borders--it will be seen that it is entirely inadequate to the purposes for which it has been sent there. Its wily foes possess over it, advantages which cannot be overcome by bravery and military discipline--and an Indian War at present in our Western Territories would be attended with the same delays, expenses, and ill-success that were met with in our ever memorable Florida War. What would be required in such a contest-would be celerity of movement-and deadliness of Aim-at long range-which are the distinguishing traits of Indian Warfare. These qualities give them in a broken and wild country decided advantages over regular troops, which are generally intended to act in solid phalanxes--slowly but surely.

What then is the kind of troops best adapted to overcome such a foe? and, indeed , from the nature of our Institutions, the intelligence and habits of our people, to meet with honor and success any other enemy bold enough to set a hostile foot upon our shores? A little reflection ought to convince us that the Mounted Rifle Regiments and the 'Chasseurs de Vincennes' armed with Minié Rifles ought to form the basis of our Army Organization-for

Continues next 4 pages

Continued 11

the brilliant services of the latter in the 'Guerre d'Afrique' and the contest at present going on in the Crimea, establish beyond a doubt their great superiority over all other forces, and no doubt their number will soon be increased tenfold in all European armies. (See note A.)

At the Battle of the Alma, Marshal St. Arnand is said to have exclaimed in the hottest of the fight 'Oh that I had the rest of my "Chasseurs d'Afrique" on the field!'--which shows the importance he attached to their services--and at the Siege of Sebastopol the Russians are said to complain that at 400 yards the fire of these Riflemen is so deadly that the gunners cannot serve at their pieces, and temporary blinds made of timber, have to be used to conceal them from view whilst loading. At the Battle of New Orleans on the 8th of January 1814, thirty six hundred men, composed principally of Volunteers from our Southern and Western States, armed with common Rifles and stationed behind a canal hastily dug, defeated in about three hours over ten thousand of the best troops Europe had ever marshalled together 'Veterans of an hundred Battles'-slaying and wounding twenty one hundred of their men with a loss, on their side, in killed and wounded of only 13.

During our late War with Mexico, at the Battles of Cerro Gordo-Contreras Chusubusco-Chapultchee -and the Garitas of Belen and San Cosme-our Rifle and Voltigueur Regiments spread terror into the enemy's hearts, wherever they happened to open their deadly fire upon them, and I then and there said to my brother officers 'If we only had 5,000 such men with a due proportion of Mounted Rifles, light and heavy artillery, we could march with perfect impunity from one end of the Republic to the other.' After mature reflection on that subject I am confirmed in that opinion, and I now say, that with 10,000 such men-and a proper proportion of the other two kinds of arms, we could in less than three months take possession of Cuba notwithstanding the Allies of Spain and her 30,000 men.

Then why should we not benefit by the examples I have named to reorganize our Army on the most efficient footing? Is it because certain 'old Fogies in Epaulettes,' will oppose such an innovation? Or because we have to await the decrees of European monarchs before daring to adopt a military system of our own? If in other respects we had waited upon the pleasure of England & France before presuming to think for ourselves we would have made but little progress in the useful arts, and we might as well to this day have remained their obedient Colonies.

From our earliest history the Rifle has been the national weapon, and with it we have more than once caused the slavish soldiery of European despotism, heroes of many a hard fought battle, to recoil with fear and trembling from our destructive and rapid fire; and this, too, with troops, generally, whose ears were only used to the sound of their own Rifles, when pursuing the wild beasts of the forest--or procuring a daily sustenance for their families. Are we not then to adopt as the principal arm in our military Service this, our national arm, because European Governments have not thought proper to sanction its use? Indeed it is high time that, in our Military as in our Civil Organization, we should begin to think and act as though we were no longer under the tutorship of England and France.

In battle it is estimated that only one musket shot in about 100 takes effect-(that is, that each man fires on an average per hour about 30 shots) which would take about 3 hours 20 minutes before hitting his adversary if he were alone and it is next to useless for him to begin firing before the latter has reached within 200 or 250 yards of him-this being considered the extreme effective range of a musket ball (this accounts for the small loss experienced by a storming column when marching at double quick time), whereas with the Minié Rifle in the hands of well drilled troops at that distance, at least half the balls ought to tell and they can be thrown with effect at 1200 yards-with certainty at 750 yards--(the point blank range of a 24 pounder)-and with deadly certainty at 500 yards (See Note B). With the improvements which our American ingenuity would ere long introduce in this arm, so as to make it fire five or six times without stopping to reload, what a force of English or French troops would it not require to dislodge a body of about 20,000 American troops (Western Men) armed with such Rifles and stationed behind hedges, fences, canals, or broken grounds where cavalry could not take them in flank and rear? To meet the latter contingency, and to act as columns of attack, or to repel the latter under certain conditions, these Rifles should be provided with 'Yatagan' bayonets, and the Rifle Regiments should be drilled also as heavy-Infantry. Each Corps should also be provided with its proper quota of light artillery and Cavalry nearly as at present adapted in our service. If thought advisable (altho' I must confess I do not see the necessity of it) about one half of our present Regiments of heavy Infantry could be maintained for a nucleus hereafter if required-but all our Volunteer Corps (Militia) ought to be armed and drilled occasionally as Riflemen-that is-this should be our National Arm--for, recruits could be made ten times as efficient as Riflemen, in one half the time required to make them good and efficient Infantry Soldiers-and our Indian Wars would then be only a school of practice for our citizen soldiery.

Hence if called upon for an opinion on this subject, I would recommend without regard to what has been one heretofore or to what now exists. First That all our Infantry Regiments at present on duty in our Western Territories be armed and equipped as Riflemen on the principle of the 'Chasseurs d'Afrique' or 'de Vincennes' besides the two new Regiments to be added to them-or ten in all. If it were not for the almost insurmountable obstacles to obtaining the passage of such a Bill, and the difficulty and cost of maintaining such a large body of mounted troops in the almost barren and inaccessible regions of some parts of our Western Territories, I would recommend also that these Regiments should be organized as mounted Riflemen; but in all things we must only propose what is feasible, or what will meet with the approval of those who are to decide upon any important measure it is desirable they should adopt at as early a period as possible. Second-That our two Regiments of Dragoons besides the present regiments of mounted Riflemen and the two new ones recommended to be added to them by the President, be all organized as mounted-Riflemen to be armed and equipped with Colt's Rifles, or such other repeating Rifles (Sharp's or Porter's) as experiment will prove the best. Third-That our four Artillery Regiments be maintained in their present organization as heavy-Infantry, with one light Battery to each Regiment.

I will now refer in a few words to the other obsolete system which we are still maintaining in our National Defences when experience tells us that we are only constructing and arming our Forts to see them become an easy prey to an energetic enemy, and a source of useless expenditure to the country. I refer to the manner of arming our first and second class Forts with only 48, 32 and 24 Pounders the heaviest being usually placed in the lower tier of casemates and the last in Barbette-that is-uncovered, according to the plan followed on board a Man of War--as tho' there existed the same reason for diminishing the weight of the guns as they rise above the surface of the water or ground-whereas in Fortification the heaviest guns can just as well be put on the top of the work as below thereby increasing their range and efficiency.

Continued 11

Moreover, from the improvements that have been going on latterly in the construction of the heaviest ordnance, and the increased facilities acquired in their transportation, our Forts will now be exposed to the heaviest kind of Siege Artillery-and breaches will now be made in our exposed walls at from 1000 to 1500 yards instead of about 350 yards-as being demonstrated at this time by the Allies at Sebastopol. Hence it becomes incumbent upon us to arm our first and second Class Forts protecting our larger and more important sea-ports-and harbours-only with the heaviest kind of Paixhaur and other guns that can be manufactured, so as to force an attacking party to commence his operations and to construct his breaching - batteries at such a distance from the works as to afford ample time for a relieving Force to come to the assistance of the Garrison. Our present small armaments can either be transferred to our smaller works, or sold under the hammer of the Auctioneer, or even given away to our enemies, on condition that they will consent to use no heavier pieces against our Forts.

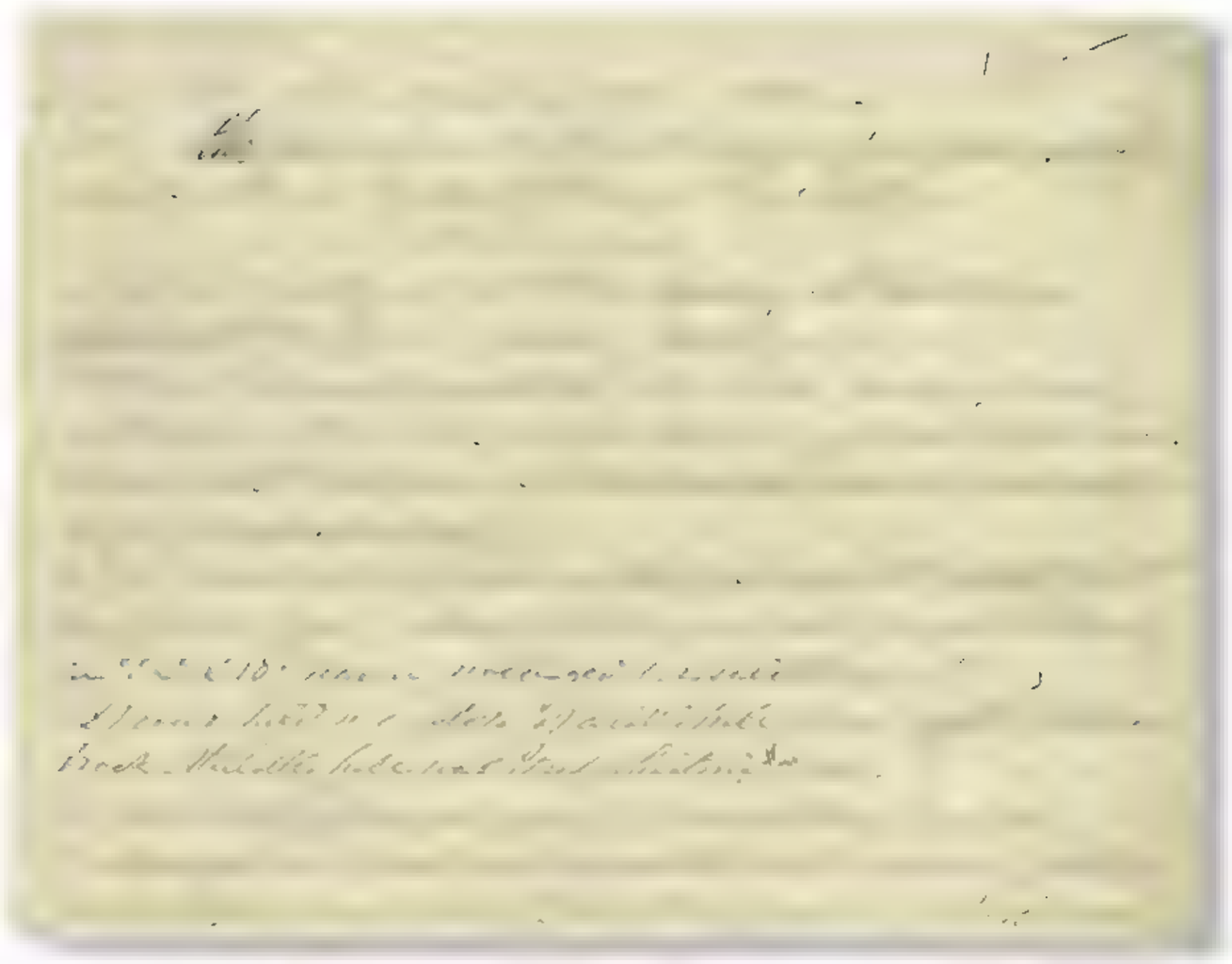
In our system of Fortifications we ought to complete entirely, arm and equip-.all the defences of our main Seaports & harbor and Naval Depots, before expending one solitary cent on Secondary localities-leaving these to take care of themselves, or to their own insignificance, until they can be regularly attended to as the others are completed. I have now given you my general views on these two important questions and had I your eloquence, ability, and position, I would stake my reputation as a Statesman upon their adoption…

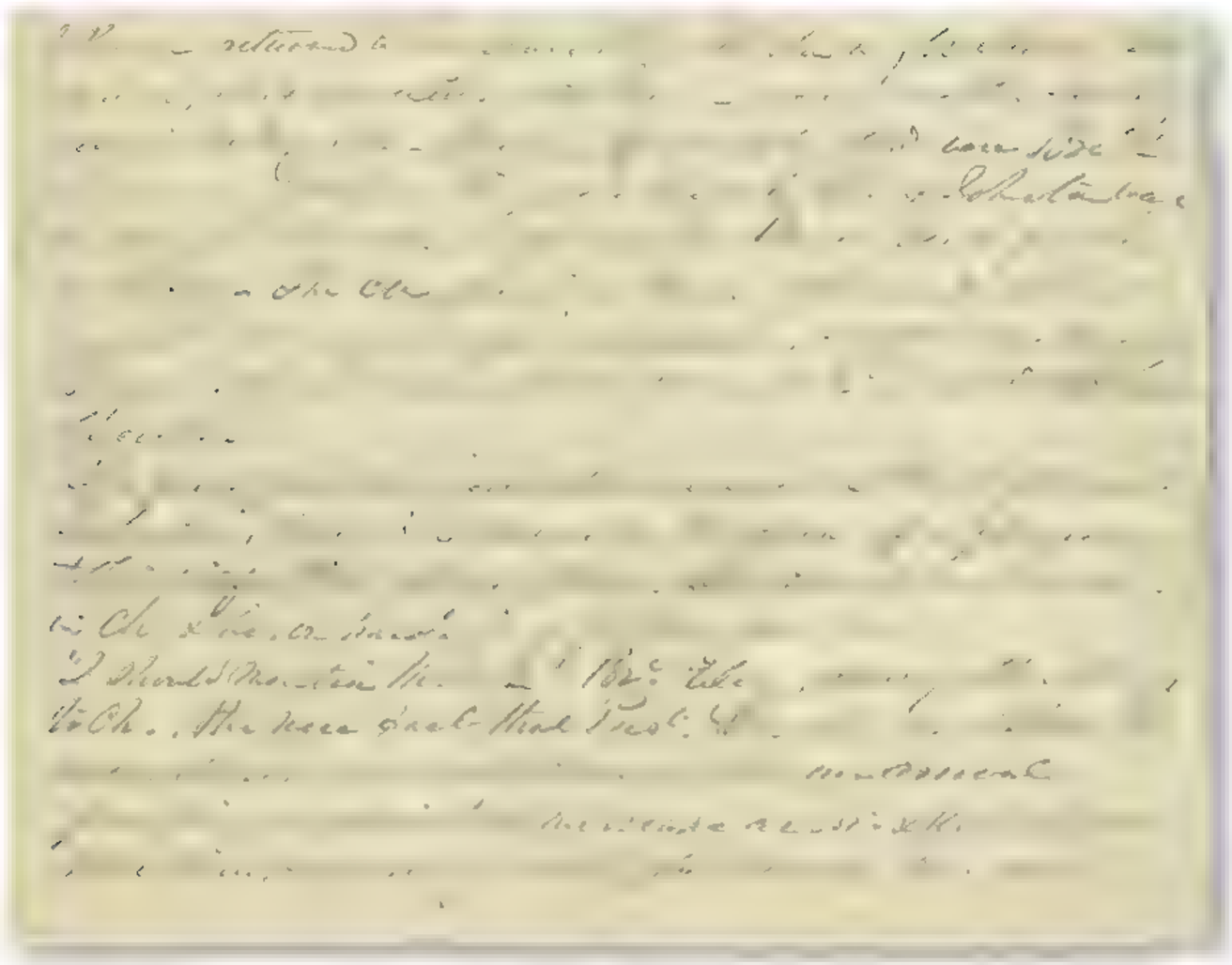
Beauregard then writes "Notes A and B" to which he has previously referred in his letter. *Note A-Page 2. I do not wish to be understood as saying that we ought to give up entirely the use of cavalry and Infantry-no indeed-but this would depend upon circumstances and the numerical force of our Army. I would, however in all cases most surely, arm our Infantry with Minié Rifles and teach them to 'keep cool and fire low', for it is perfectly absurd to be firing in the air-to make a noise merely, when your enemy is within light and advancing upon you with the most deadly intentions. The great improvement which remains to be made now in Military Service is 'not to throw away your shots'. The greatest Military writer of the day (Jominé--précis de l'art de la Guerre-vol 1. p. 113) said in 1837-'The armament of armies is yet susceptable of many improvements, and the one which will take the initiative in this amelioration will possess immense advantages over all others. Field Artillery has nearly reached its culminating point, but the Armament of the Infantry and Cavalry deserve all the solicitude of a foreseeing Government. The new inventions which have taken place in the last 20 years seem to threaten a great revolution in the organization, the armament, and even the tactics of Armies. Strategy alone will stand upon its invariable principles, which were the same under the Scipios and the Caesars, under Frederick the Great, Peter the Great, and Napoleon the Great, for those principles are entirely independent of the organization of Armies and of their Armaments.'* He then adds-*With regard to recompense and promotions, it is essentially necessary to protect seniority of Service-altho' leaving an opening to merit-three fourths of the promotions ought in peace to be made according to date of commission and the other fourth left to those whose merit and zeal shall have distinguished them. In war however, the order of promotion by date of commission ought to be suspended or reduced to one third of the casualties-leaving the other two thirds to remarkable deeds and services which cannot be called into question.*

Note B, page 3d. The carabine or Rifle first used by the 'Chasseurs de Vincennes' had a barrel 36 inches long with a bore of 3/4 of an inch diameter-which had 4 gro[o]ves completing one revolution or twist in 18 feet. The chamber was capable of containing 6 1/2 grams (avoirdupois) of powder. The barrel is provided with two lights-one fixed and the other moveable for long ranges-the rammer has a hollow cylindrical head to fit over one conical ball and the piece is provided with a 'sabre bayonet' 18 inches long having the form of 'yatagan,' its total weight being about 11 pounds-and total length about 6 feet inclusive of bayonet. The Rifle, however, has since been improved upon by a French officer named Minié whose name has been given to it to distinguish it from the other. Finding that the ball could not always be forced into the mouth of the chamber to the same extent-and with the same regularity, and that the motion of the ball was not sufficiently great to overcome its tendency to deviate from its true trajectory, be suppressed the chamber and substituted in its place a stationery conical point or pin at the bottom of the bore-occupying its exact centre, and on the point of which the ball is forced in loading, so as to cause its sides to fill up the grooves of the back and prevent any windage--the space around this conical point, the barrel, and the bottom of the ball forming the chamber which is made sufficiently large to contain a pretty full charge of powder without the necessity of cleaning it out until after firing about 50 rounds. The increased rotation of the ball around its axis was obtained by increasing the inclination of the grooves of the bore, so as to complete one revolution in 6 1/2 feet instead of 18 feet. This rotary motion and the range of the ball are also increased by making the grooves deeper at the bottom of the bore so as to diminish its windage still more as it leaves it.

The ball is cylindro-conical, the cylindrical or near portion being cut into angular grooves so as to direct it on its trajectory on the same principle that the arrow is directed by its feathers--and the resistance of the air to a downward motion from its elongated form, gives it a horizontal trajectory which is assimilated very much to that of a cannon ball, and consequently becomes the more dangerous-its range is also wonderfully increased-(at 700 yards, nearly the point blank range of a 24 pounder,) the ball invariably hit a mark 4 feet by 7 feet-at 850 yards it went thro' 5 thicknesses of Oak-plank 3/4 inch thick, placed at about 7 feet from each other-at 1250 yards the ball could be still thrown with some degree of accuracy and random balls of this kind have been thrown to the surprising distance of 1600 yards. A charge of 4 1/2 grains (avoirdupois) of powder of the first quality will give to the ball an initial velocity of about 315 yards per second. A still later improvement in the above Minié Rifle has been made to obviate the difficulty of cleaning the rifle due to that conical piece at the bottom of the bore--this improvement consists in removing entirely the said conical piece and introducing a similar one at the bottom of each ball-into which it is forced by ramming the ball down. In strong wind the ball on account of its elongated form is more or less deflected from its true trajectory but this can to a certain extent be obviated by having one of its lights graduated and so arranged as to slide horizontally to the right or left as may be required.

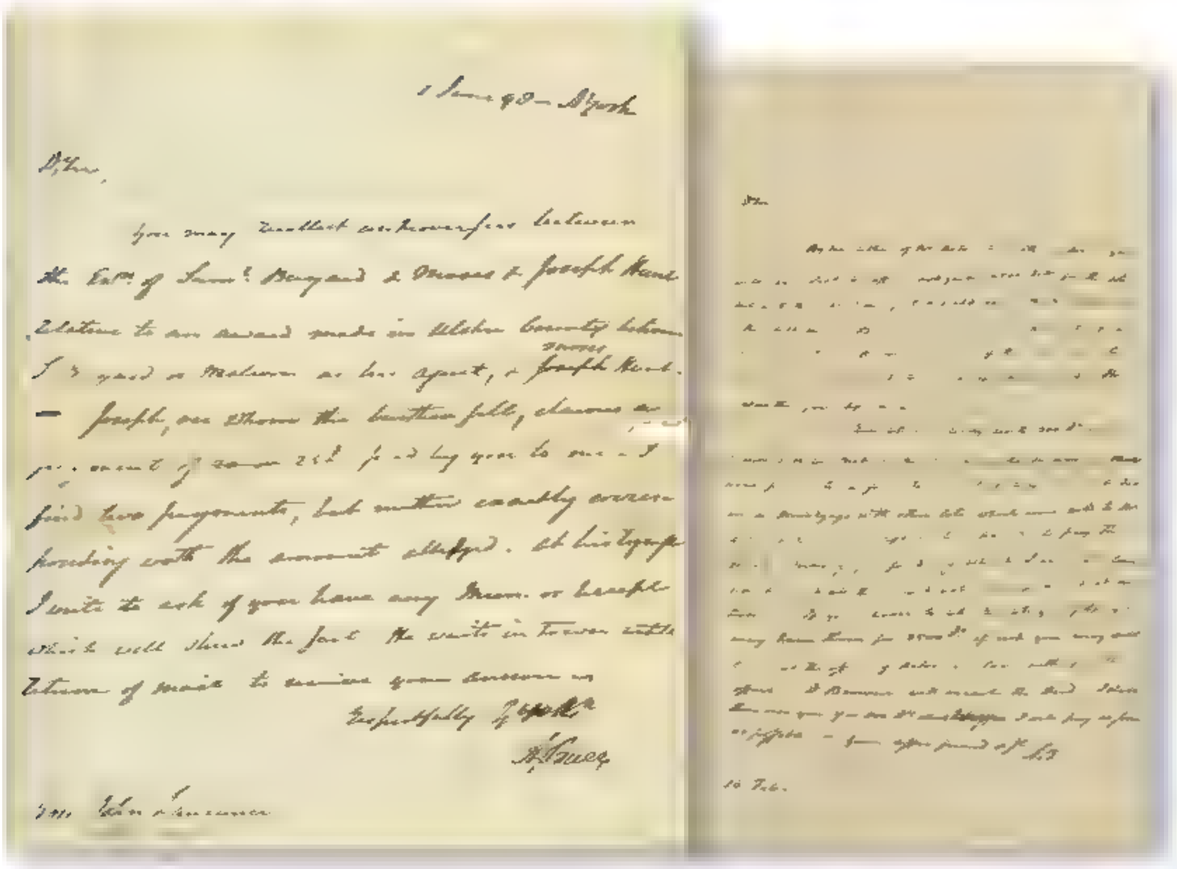
Beauregard's postscript concludes the letter: *N.B-At the battle of Alma 35,000 Russians defended their position for about 3 hours-during which about one half of their number 17,500 must have fired at the rate of 30 shots per hour for each man, making in all 1,575,000 to kill and wound about 4000 of the Allies or at the rate of 394 shots per casualty. At the battle of New Orleans 3,600 Americans defended the lines for about 3 hours-during which about one half of their number (1800) must have fired about 162,000 shots to kill and wound 2100 men or at the rate of about 77 per casualty. At the battle of Chusubusc 16,000 Mexicans defended their positions for about 3 hours also-during which only about 1/4 of their number (say 4,000) must have fired about 360,000 shots to kill & wound 1100 men or at the rate of about 327 per casualty"*





Beauregard, Pierre Gustave Toutant de. Autograph manuscript, in pencil, 2 pages (6.25 x 8 in.; 159 x 203 mm.), [1865].The manuscript is headed, *Life of Jeff. Davis & Stonewall Jackson. Acct. of the Escape from Rich[mon]d & subsequent capture of Jeff. Davis by an officer of his Staff.* Beauregard's description covers the period from April 10, 1865, up to about the end of the month. *Left Danville at 5h p.m. on Monday 10th April/65. Arrived at Greensboro [at 5h] a.m. Tuesday 11 [April/65]. No one there ever suspected Lee's surrender -- We arrived early in the day. Both J[ohnston] & B. [McCutter] first brig in com [man]d. there were soon with Mr. Davis. The interview was short & evidently only a preparatory one. G[enera]l B[reckenridg]e joined us at Greensboro (12th p.m.) & brought details of Lee's surrender. Soon after his arrival he & Mr. Davis G[enera]ls J[obnston] & B[reckenri]d[ge] had a prolonged consultation ( ). It was held on a slope of a little hill just off the railroad track. The little hill was itself historic &c. On good Friday (14th) orders were given to evacuate Greensboro &c. We camped in a wood near Jamestown & had a soaking soldier's night of it. Next morning (15th)..Breck[enridg]e accom[panicd] by Reagan, returned to Greensboro. What Johnston might choose to so agree on, in his conversation with Sherman, was matter [off] which needed looking into. The terms first submitted were Bre[ckenrid]ge's These were [respected]. They were the only terms Johnston was authorized to make, so far as Mr. Davis could give him authority. The compromise terms afterwards allowed by Br[eckenridg]e. were not app[rove]d at Wash[ington] & after waiting two days (to 18th), Br[eckenridg]e consented to permit G[enera]l J[ohnston] to do the best he could . The first positive information received in Charlotte as to Johnston 's surrender came in the form of a telegram to his wife, then staying there. It advised her to remain in Ch[arlotte] & he, on parole, would soon join her. I should mention that Gen[era]J Br[eckenridg]e teleg, among other things to Ch[arlotte], [stated] the mere fact that Pres[iden]t Lincoln was killed. The circumstances were not known until our arrival, for nothing was easier than his escape as Br[eckenridg]e & Wood & the writer of this knows, & by meeting no interception themselves, have proved.*

$6,000 – $8,000



12. Burr, Aaron. Autograph letter signed (*"AB"*), 1 page (8.5 x 14.5 in.; 216 x 368 mm.) February [1804]. To David Gelston, Collector of the Port of New York. With the integral docketed leaf attached. An interesting letter, written only two days before his fateful nomination for New York governor. During that unsuccessful campaign, Burr's simmering quarrel with Alexander Hamilton culminated in their fatal duel, on 11 July.

Burr and John Jacob Astor speculate in New York City real estate.

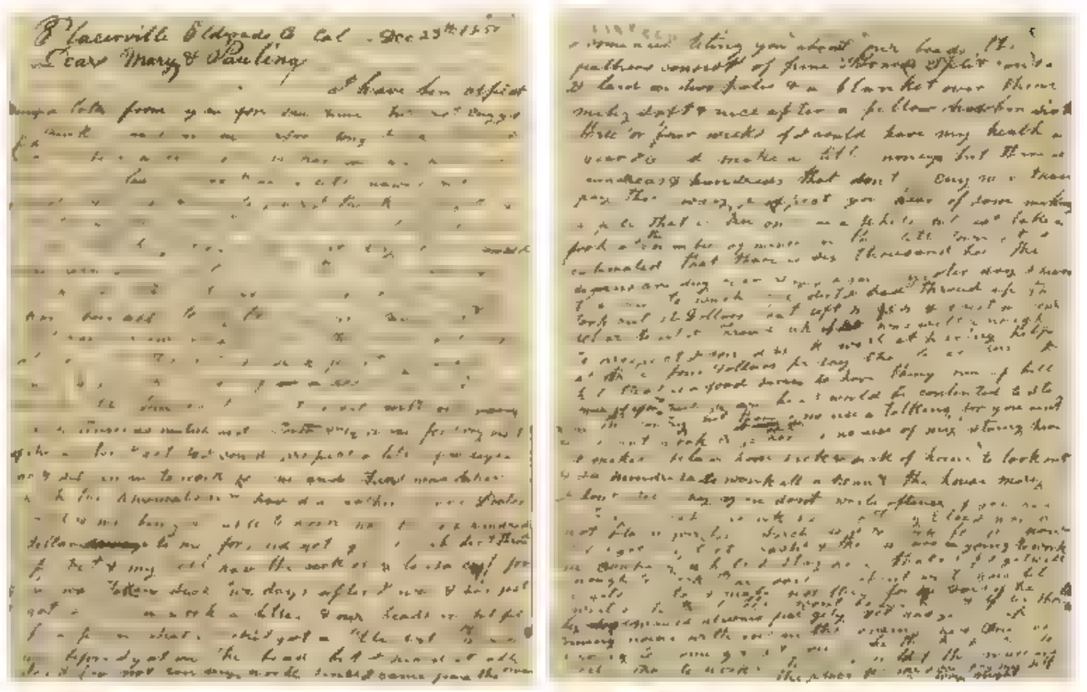
In part: : *By the Letter of Mr Astor herewith enclosed you will see that he offers not quite 2500 dolrs. for the lots - but with the deduction of 500 & odd dolrs. which I owe him. This debt was created by an error in our accounts of his own creating. He convinced me of the error; but the money had been paid to me & was appropriated. It was therefore left as a debt. Those lots are really worth 300 Drs. apiece & will sell for that in the Course of the summer. What now prevents a fair Sale is that they are included in a mortgage with other lots which were sold to Mr Astor & the money left in his hands to pay the whole mortgage for doing which I have his Covenant; but all this could not be explained at auction. If you choose to take the lots yourself, you may have them for 2500 Drs. if not you may sell them at the offer of Astor in case nothing better offers. Dr Browne will execute the Deed I shall then owe you 7 or 800 Drs. which I will pay as soon as possible…*

In July, Burr's duel with Hamilton effectively ended his career in politics. John Jacob Astor, having made substantial sums in the fur-factoring trade, began at this period to make large purchases of city real estate which later formed the bulk of the Astor family fortune.

Provenance: David Gelston (1733-1828) of Long Island, delegate to the Provincial Congress in New York and to the Constitutional Convention, appointed Collector of the Port of New York by Jefferson in 1801—A direct descendant of the above (sale, Christie's New York, 19 December 1986, lot 24)—to the present owner (sale Christie's New York, 14 May 1992, lot 43).

Together with:

Burr, Aaron. Autograph letter signed ("A Burr"), 1 page, (8 x 10.75 in.; 203 x 273 mm.), 1 June 1798, to the Honorable John Laurance U.S. Senate, regarding controversies between Samuel Bayard and Moses and Joseph Hunt of Ulster County over payment claims; paper loss at margin of horizontal fold and on the integral address leaf. Two fine letters completely in Burr's hand. **$4,000 - $6,000**

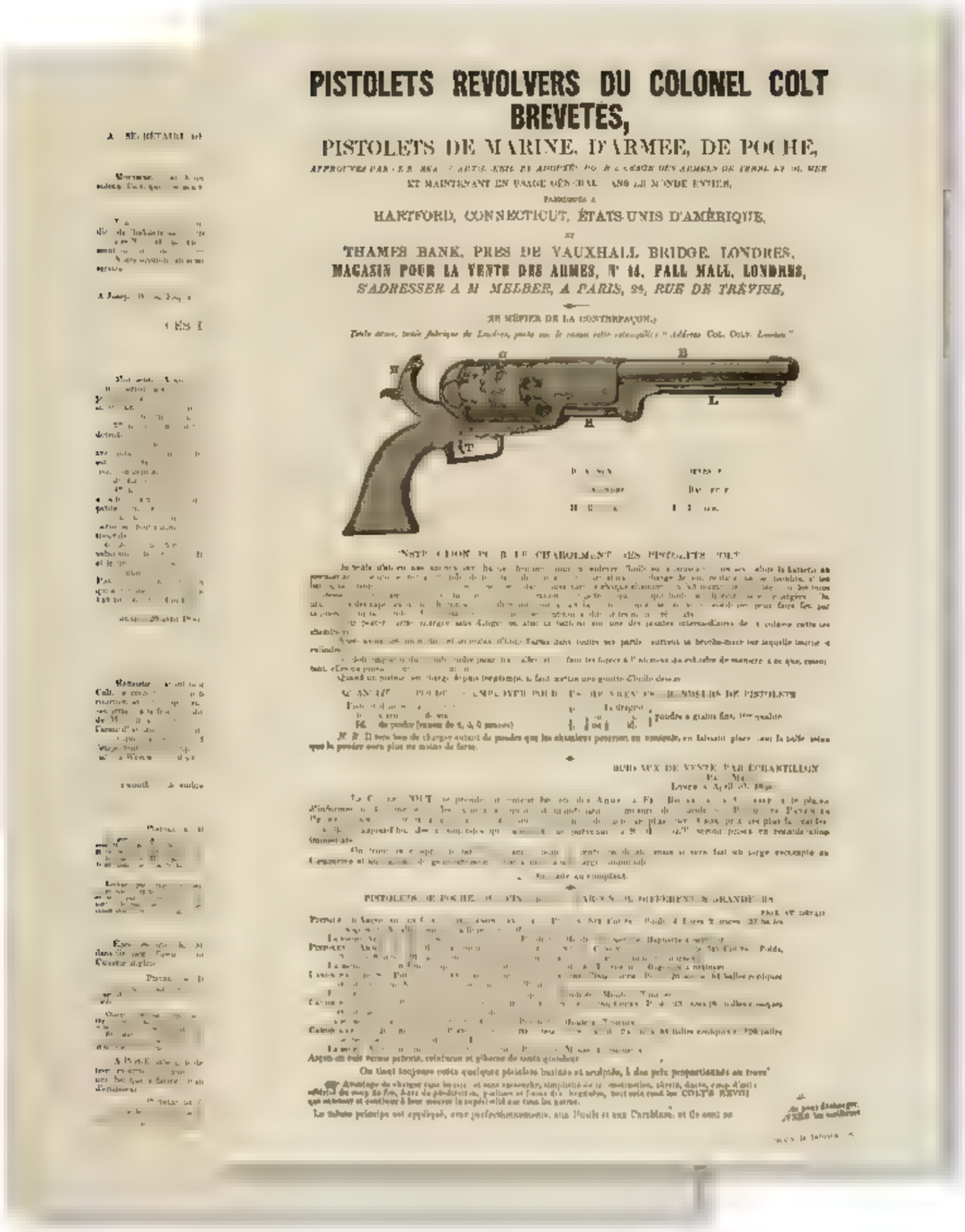


13. [California Gold Rush.] Edwin R. Bishop. Important autograph letter signed, 4 pages (9.5 x 7.5 in.; 242 x 190mm), *Placerville Eldgrado Co. Cal,* 23 December 1850, to his wife and daughter, *Mary & Paulina;* minute paper losses at intersecting folds, smudging, light browning. An extraordinary window into the quotidian realities of life in California during the Gold Rush.

A dramatic eyewitness account of a lynching during the California Gold Rush.

Edwin R. Bishop begins his letter with a report of his ill-health (replete with spelling errors uncorrected): *I . . . was very sick for aspell it has been two months since I have been able to labor any. you can tell folks that want to come to California they had beter stay at home or they not be sick for after a person gets so he can eat a little they can't find it to eat without paying fifty times as mutch as it is worth & 1/2 ounce for every visit of the doctor I got so I could prospect a little a few days ago & set a man to work for me and then I was taken with the Rhumatism & now done nothing since. Doctor Bill & my being not able to work has been six hundred Dollars damage to me for I did not get much dirt throwed up . . . if I could have my health a year I could make a little money but there is hundreds and hundreds that dont any mor than pay their way. I expect you hear of some making a pile that is tru once in a while; but jist take a look at the number of miners in this little town. it is estimated that there is six thousand here. the digins are dug over & over again . . . .* Bishop then recounts the lynching he witnessed: *The day after I maild my last leter there was a litle gambler cald Dick Staud another one of the miners took him a way from the Sherif & stretched his neck, they hung him to an oak limb & me could see the job done from our house . . . .*

A chilling account of the hard times of those seeking fortune during the California Gold Rush. **$4,000 - $6,000**



PISTOLETS REVOLVERS DU COLONEL COLT
BREVETES,
PISTOLETS DE MARINE, D'ARMEE, DE POCHE,
APPROUVES PAR S. M. [illegible] ET ADOPTES POUR LE SERVICE DES ARMEES DE TERRE ET DE MER
ET MAINTENANT EN USAGE GÉNÉRAL DANS LE MONDE ENTIER,
FABRIQUES A
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE,
ET
THAMES BANK, PRES DE VAUXHALL BRIDGE, LONDRES,
MAGASIN POUR LA VENTE DES ARMES, N° 14, PALL MALL, LONDRES,
S'ADRESSER A M. MELBER, A PARIS, 26, RUE DE TRÉVISE,
(AU MÉPRIS DE LA CONTREFAÇON.)
Toute arme, sortie fabrique de Londres, porte sur le canon cette estampille : "Address Col. Colt. London"

MODE D'EMPLOI POUR LE CHARGEMENT DES PISTOLETS COLT

QUANTITÉ POUDRE — CAPSULES POUR LES DIFFÉRENTES GRANDEURS DE PISTOLETS

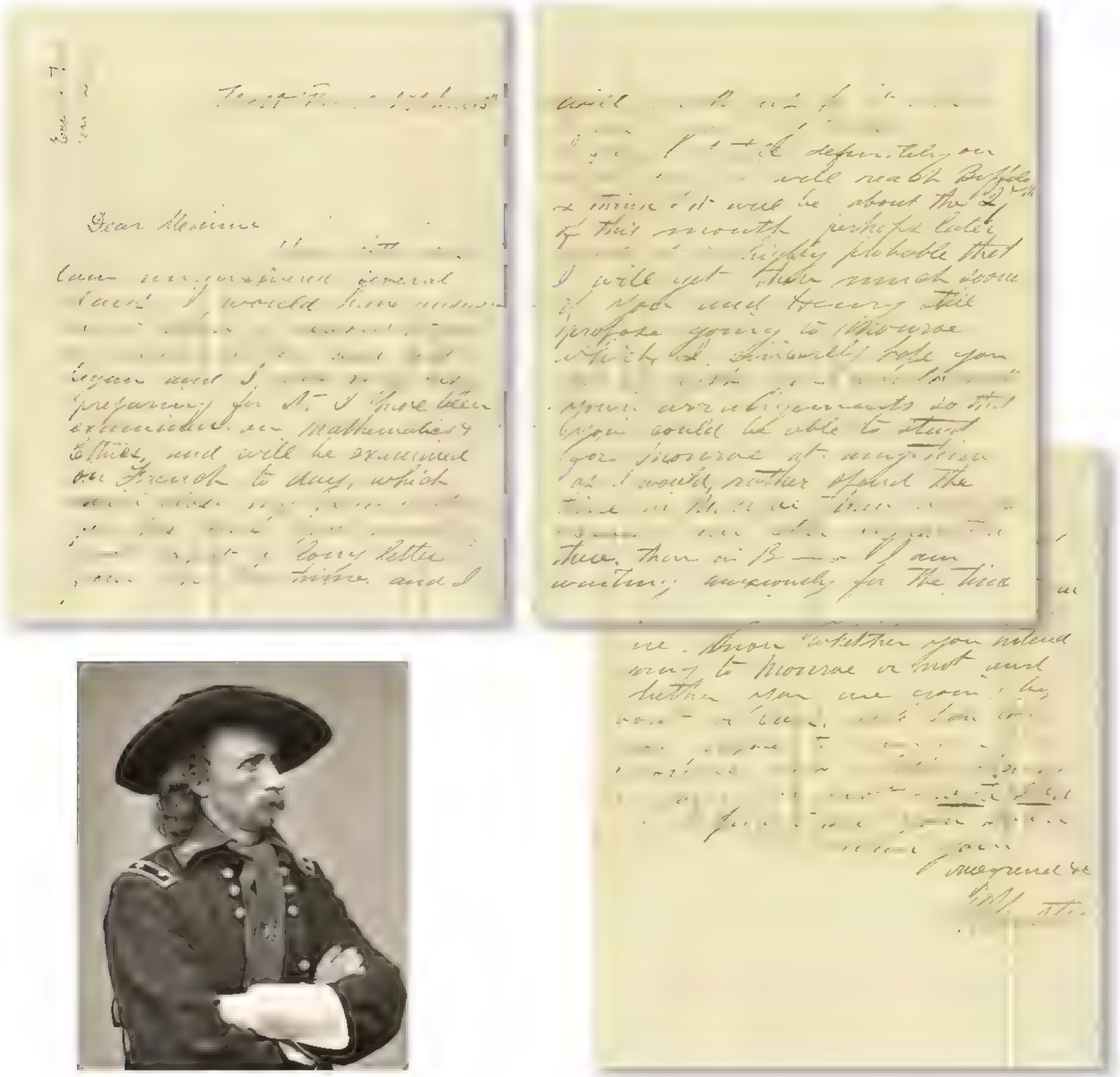
Pistolet de marine	34 grains	100	Poudre à grains fins, 1re qualité
Pistolet d'armée	40 grains	100	
Pistolet de poche (canon de 4, 5, 6 pouces)	15 grains	100	

N. B. Il faut bien se charger soigneusement de poudre que les étrangers paieront, en remplacant, en laissant place sur la balle même que la poudre aura plus ou moins de force.

AUTRES MODES DE VENTE PAR ECHANTILLON

Londres, 1er Avril 1851.

Le Colonel COLT se propose d'entrer [illegible] dans les Armes à Feu [illegible] pour la place d'Angleterre [illegible] Les armes qu'il [illegible] sont [illegible] plus parfaites [illegible] Par ses [illegible] plus parfaites [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



15. Custer, George Armstrong. Autograph letter signed (*"G A Custer"*), 3 pages (8 x 6.5 in.; 203 x 165 mm.), West Point, 13 June (1859), to Minnie.

19-year-old West Point Cadet George Custer apologizes to a young lady for not answering her letters as final examinations had begun.

Custer writes in full: *Dear Minnie, Your letter has lain unanswered several days. I would have answered it when I received it but our examination had just begun and I was very busy preparing for it. I have been examined on Mathematics & Ethics and will be examined on French today, which will close my examinations for this time. You must not expect a long letter from me this time (turn?) and I will make up for it when I see you by talking. I cannot tell definitely on what day I will reach Buffalo. I think it will be about the 27th of this month perhaps later and it is highly probable that I will get there much sooner. If you and Henry still propose going to Monroe which I sincerely hope you do. I wish you would make your arrangements so that you could be able to start for Monroe at [any?] time as I would rather spend the time in Monroe than in Buffalo because I am better acquainted there than in B____ I am waiting anxiously for the time to come when I shall meet old friends once more. I wish you would write to me when you get this and let me know whether you intend going to Monroe or not and whether you are going by boat or [land?] also how long you propose to remain in Monroe and whether Henry is going or not – write soon. Hoping to see you soon*
remain your true friend & c
G A Custer

Storm clouds were gathering over the Republic and in a few months John Brown would execute his infamous raid on Harpers Ferry. But for now, the young Cadet's mind was occupied with exams, young ladies and friends…Graduation, the coming war between the states and Little Bighorn were all for another day. **$4,000 - $6,000**

16. Custer, George Armstrong. Autograph letter signed (*"Armstrong"*), being the concluding pages of a love letter to an unknown sweetheart, 3 pages (8.12 x 5 in.; 206 x 127 mm.), in pencil, no place or date. It is most probable that this letter was written to Custer's first true love Mary Holland, whose father had forbade them from seeing each other.

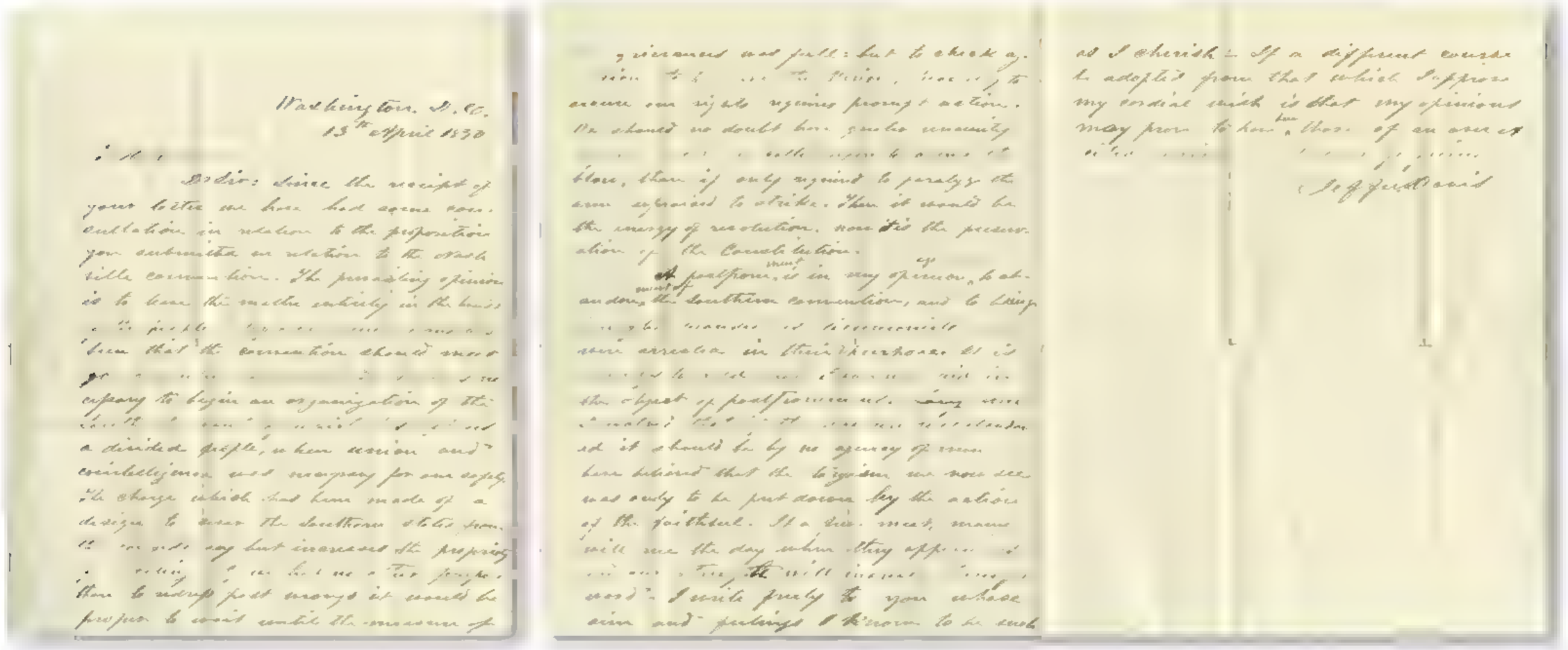
Overcome with emotion, George Armstrong Custer bids farewell to a young woman with whom he was passionately in love.

Custer writes in full: *...to be to each other more than what we now are, if in the course of time, probably soon, we are to separate with no reciprocal claim's if you are to pursue one faith and I another why not let fate decide where and how this shall all be, even then it will be painful enough to submit to what cannot be avoided. Fate alone, unassisted and ununited, will do all perhaps more than you never propose. I have said enough perhaps too much, would that I could recall every word spoken to you. I leave every thing with you and shall abide by your decision whatever it may be. If you decide that it is best for us to be with each other no more I have one and only one request to make it shall be my last and this shall be my last intercourse with her who I now and ever shall love more than all the world besides. My request is this return to me every article I ever gave you even if it is but a scrap of paper, do not refuse me. This may appear unreasonable but it is not. If I am to bid adieu to you and your memory I could not successfully attempt it so long as I believed that you retained the slightest esteem or kind feeling towards me. So long as you retain those trifling pieces of paper which were once mine, so long would I feel that you felt some little interest in me. I should feel that each article acted as an anchor to my hope holding me to you. This cannot must not be I must feel that there is no Lie existing between us no feeling which 'binds me to thee.' And this is why I have made this one simple request. You have seen the following lines often but they are so appropriate to my feeling that I must report them 'let fate do her worst these are relics of Joy. Bright dreams of the past which she cannot destroy. And which come in the night time of sorrow & care. To bring back the feature that Joy used to wear. Long long be my heart with such memories filled. Like the vase in which roses have once been distilled. You may break, you may ruin the vase if you will, But the scent of the roses will hang around ii still.' If this is to be my farewell May you be happy and may you never during the entire course of your life feel the sorrow I do at this moment. This is for you alone. Ever faithfully and devotedly yours Armstrong 'Farewell'.*

Prior to meeting his future wife Libby Bacon, Custer met a young woman by the name of Mary ("Mollie") Holland while boarding with her family during a teaching stint in Cadiz Township, Ohio, in the summer of 1856. He immediately fell in love with the teenage girl, much to her father 's chagrin. The two would secretly meet upstairs near (or on) a trundle bed, and they talked of marriage and a future together from early on. Whether the two were ever involved sexually remains a matter of debate; however, once Mollie's father, Alexander Holland, got wind of the relationship he immediately saw to it that Custer was moved out of the house.

This did not stop the irrepressible young suitor, though. He moved nearby, taking a room in the house of Cadiz resident Henry Boyle. The two lovers continued to see each other, against her father's wishes, until the elder Holland arranged for Custer to be accepted to West Point through his friend and Custer's congressional intercessor, John A. Bingham. Holland figured that with Custer removed to the military academy for five years, his passions would most likely subside. By January 1857, the appointment was granted and Custer left for New York that June, still speaking of marriage to Mollie.

From the tone and content of the letter, it would appear that it was written about this time, circa late 1856 to spring 1857. A refreshing departure from the bulk of his extant letters (many of which are official in nature), it shows a wonderful side of the future cavalryman, revealing his unbridled passion for a young woman.
$4,000 - $6,000



17. Davis, Jefferson. Autograph letter signed (*"Jeffer. Davis"*), 3 pages (9.75 x 7.75 in.; 248 x 197 mm.), Washington D.C., 13 April 1850, to F.H. Elmore; with transmittal envelope addressed in Davis' hand to F. H. Elmore Esqu., Charleston, South Carolina, with Davis' free frank in the upper right-hand corner.

In the face of charges that the South will secede from the Union, Senator Jefferson Davis, a firm supporter of states rights, supports the upcoming Nashville Convention.

Davis writes in full: *Dr. Sir: Since the receipt of your letter we have had some consultation in relation to the proposition you submitted in relation to the Nashville Convention. The prevailing opinion is to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the people. My own view is and has been that the convention should meet for preventive purposes. That it is necessary to begin an organization of the South the want of which has left us a divided people, when union and cointelligence was necessary for our safety. The charge which was been made of a design to server the Southern states from the Confederacy but increases the propriety of meeting. If we had no other purpose than to redress past wrongs it would be proper to wait until the measure of our grievances was full; but to check aggression, to preserve the Union, peaceably to secure our rights requires prompt action. We should no doubt have greater unanimity higher resolve if called upon to avenge the blow, than if only required to paralyze the arm upraised to strike. Then it would be the energy of revolution, now it is the preservation of the Constitution.*

A postponement is in my opinion equivalent to abandonment of the Southern convention and to being hereafter branded as disunionists who were arrested in their purpose. It is needless to add that I cannot aid in the object of postponement. Long since I resolved that if the measure was abandoned it should be by no agency of mine, and have believed that the toryism we now see was only to be put down by the action of the faithful. If a few meet, man will rue the day when they opposed us, and our strength will increase thereaforward. I write freely to you whose aim and feelings I know to be such as I cherish. If a different course be adopted from that which I approve, my cordial wish is that my opinions may prove to have been those of an excited mind. As ever yr. Friend.

The Nashville Convention, a convention of nine slave states, was called to meet at Nashville on 3 June 1850. A previous convention held in Mississippi, in October 1849, called for a southern convention to assemble in Nashville in June 1850 to declare a united resistance to northern aggression. The Mississippi declaration seemed to herald the fruition of John C. Calhoun's long-cherished dream to present an ultimatum to the North. However, before the convention could assemble in Nashville, Henry Clay stepped forward with his Missouri Compromise and the possibility of southern unity evaporated. Southern Whigs turned against the convention, seeing the opportunity to seize the promise as a political platform that would stand in the South. As well, many feared that Nashville would produce an attempt at nullification or secession.

Nashville became a symbol for an unnecessary radicalism, for nullification, for secession. It is these sentiments that Davis seeks to counter, when he states in his letter to Elmore: *The charge which has been made of a design to sever the Southern states from the Confederacy but increases the propriety of meeting.* On the 10th, the states represented adopted a resolution calling for the extension of the Missouri Compromise line westward to the Pacific. As the delegates left Nashville, the fate of Clay's compromise and the future configuration of southern politics remained in doubt. Later in the year, a second convention on 11-18 November 1850 denounced the Compromise and asserted the right of secession.

Frank Harper Elmore served as President of the Bank of the State of South Carolina (1839-50) and served as a U.S. Representative from 1836-39. In 1850, he was appointed as a Democrat to the U.S. Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John C. Calhoun (31 March 1850); he served from 11 April 1850, two days before Davis' letter, to his death on 29 May 1850. **$4,000 - $6,000**

THE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES

Terms and Conditions on which Messages are Received by these Companies.

The public are notified that in order to guard against mistakes in the transmission of messages, every message [illegible] repeated by being sent back from the station at which it is to be received to the station from which it is originally sent. If [illegible] be charged for repeating the message, and while these Companies will as heretofore use every precaution to insure correct [illegible] sible for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery of repeated messages, however caused, nor for errors in cipher nor will they be responsible for mistakes or delays in the transmission of unrepeated messages, from whatever cause they may arise, nor for delays arising from interruptions in the working of their Telegraphs, nor for any mistakes or omissions of any other Telegraph over which their wires may pass, after the message is to be sent to reach the place of destination. All messages will hereafter be received by these Companies for transmission subject to the above conditions.

J. R. DOWELL, Gen'l Sup't, Richmond, Va — W. S. MORRIS, Pres't, Richmond, Va.

1 August 186[illegible]

Send the following Message—subject to the above Conditions.

To Col. W. M. Browne
Augusta Ga.

I did not propose to interrupt your operations but to object to your being relied on as a permanent part of the enrolling organization. I have now two Aides and my private Secretary has returned so that the pressure is diminished. Genl. Cobb is relied on to direct & control enrolments in Georgia as far as consistent

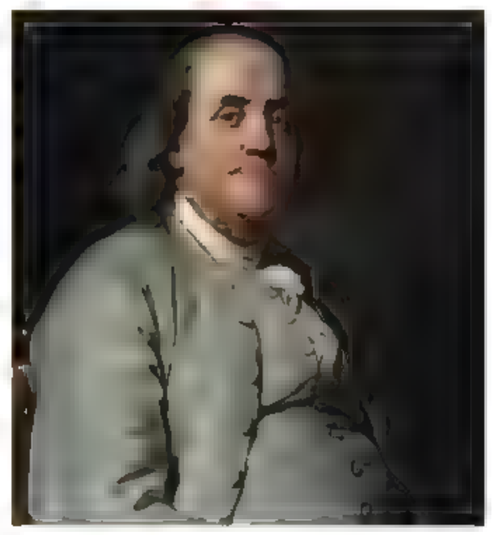
Jeffers Davis

18. Davis, Jefferson. Autograph letter signed (*"Jeffer. Davis"*), 1 page (4.5 x 7.5 in.; 114 x 191 mm.), 1 August 1864, on an imprinted message form of The Southern Telegraph Companies, to Colonel W[illiam] M. Browne, the commander of Georgia conscripts in charge of raising troops; marginal fraying, skillful reinforcement on verso with mounting remnants on verso.

Jefferson Davis shows concern over the recruiting of additional troops for the defense of Atlanta.

He writes in full: *I did not propose to interrupt your operations but to object to your being relied on as a permanent part of the enrolling organization. I have now two Aides and my private Secretary h[a]s returned so that the pressure is diminished. Genl. Cobb is relied on to direct & control enrolments in Georgia as far as consistent Jeffers Davis.*

Jefferson wrote this message ten days after the Union army was repulsed in the battle of Atlanta. On 22 July 1864, the Confederates defending Atlanta had attacked the Union forces and defeated them, but casualties ran as high as ten thousand for the Southerners. Although Union casualties were not as high, General James B. McPherson was killed during the encounter. Thus began the siege of Atlanta, which did not fall until it was evacuated on 1 September. Davis, who was aware of the heavy toll on his troops and the impending attack on his prize city, needed to find reinforcements for Atlanta to even conceivably withstand a Union attack. William M. Browne, the commander of Georgia conscripts, was in a position to help direct more troops to Atlanta (Davis would later appoint him Brigadier General during William Tecumseh Sherman's "March to the Sea"). Howell Cobb, a staunch secessionist and originally a member of the Provisional Congress before he became a military general, was eventually placed in command of the District of Georgia. Like Browne, he was in a position to help Davis supply more troops to the Atlanta area. **$4,000 - $6,000**



19. Franklin, Benjamin. Autograph letter signed (*"B. Franklin"*) twice, 2 pages (12.62 x 8 in.; 321 x 203 mm.), London, 23 & 25 May 1765, to an acquaintance and his wife in Philadelphia; washed, some marginal chipping, splitting along horizontal folds, repair to tear lower left, and approximately 2 ½ by 1 ¼ inch rectangle cut from letter, no indication there were characters present.

Benjamin Franklin writes to his wife singing the praises of Mrs. Rollof, a woman worthy of friendship.

Franklin writes in full:

Dear Madam, *London May 25, 1765*

The Bearer, Mrs. Rollof being quite a stranger in Philadelphia I hope you take the liberty of recommending her to your Civilities & requesting you could favour her with your Advice and Countenance, particularly on the Business to follow among us. She is recommended to me by Persons of worth here, as a woman of unspotted reputation and every way deserving the Friendship of those who know her. I therefore make no Apology as if this was giving you Trouble because I know that affording you an opportunity of doing this As Kindness to good people, is one way of obliging you; and I am glad to embrace every Occasion of showing the great Esteem and Regard with which I am,

Dear Madam

Your most obedient humble Sev

B. Franklin

Pray remember me
by affectionate regards to
Mr. and Mrs. Duffield
and to my young namesakes

My dear Child, *London May 23, 1765*

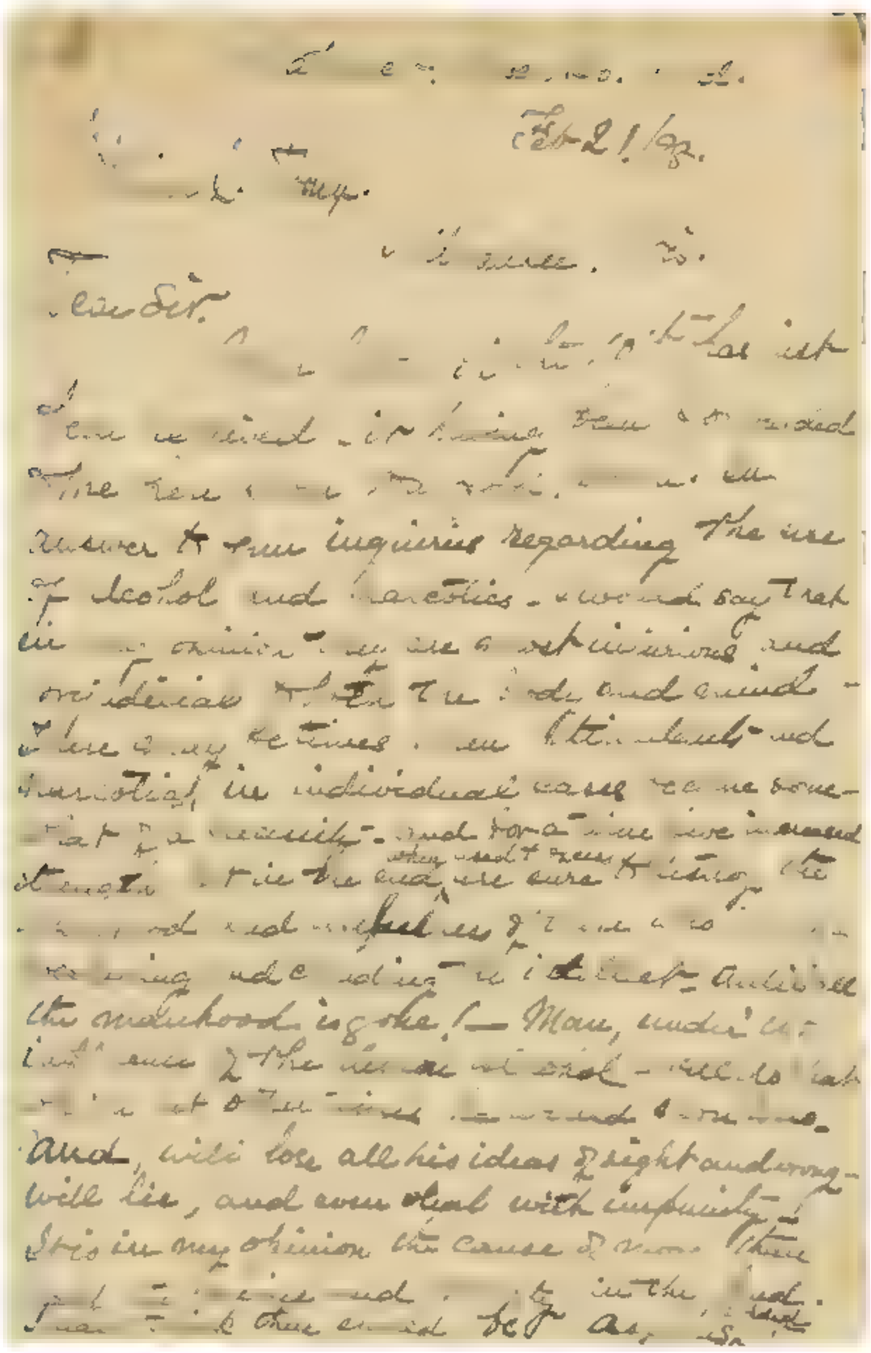
The Bearer, Mrs. Rollof goes to Philadelphia, with a view of following her Business there which is that of a Mantle - maker. She is recommended here by Persons of worth as a woman of Reputation, and in every way deserving the Countenance and Friendship of those that know her. As such I recommend her to you and to Sally and I know you will do everything in your power by your Advice and Recommendation to promote and serve her.

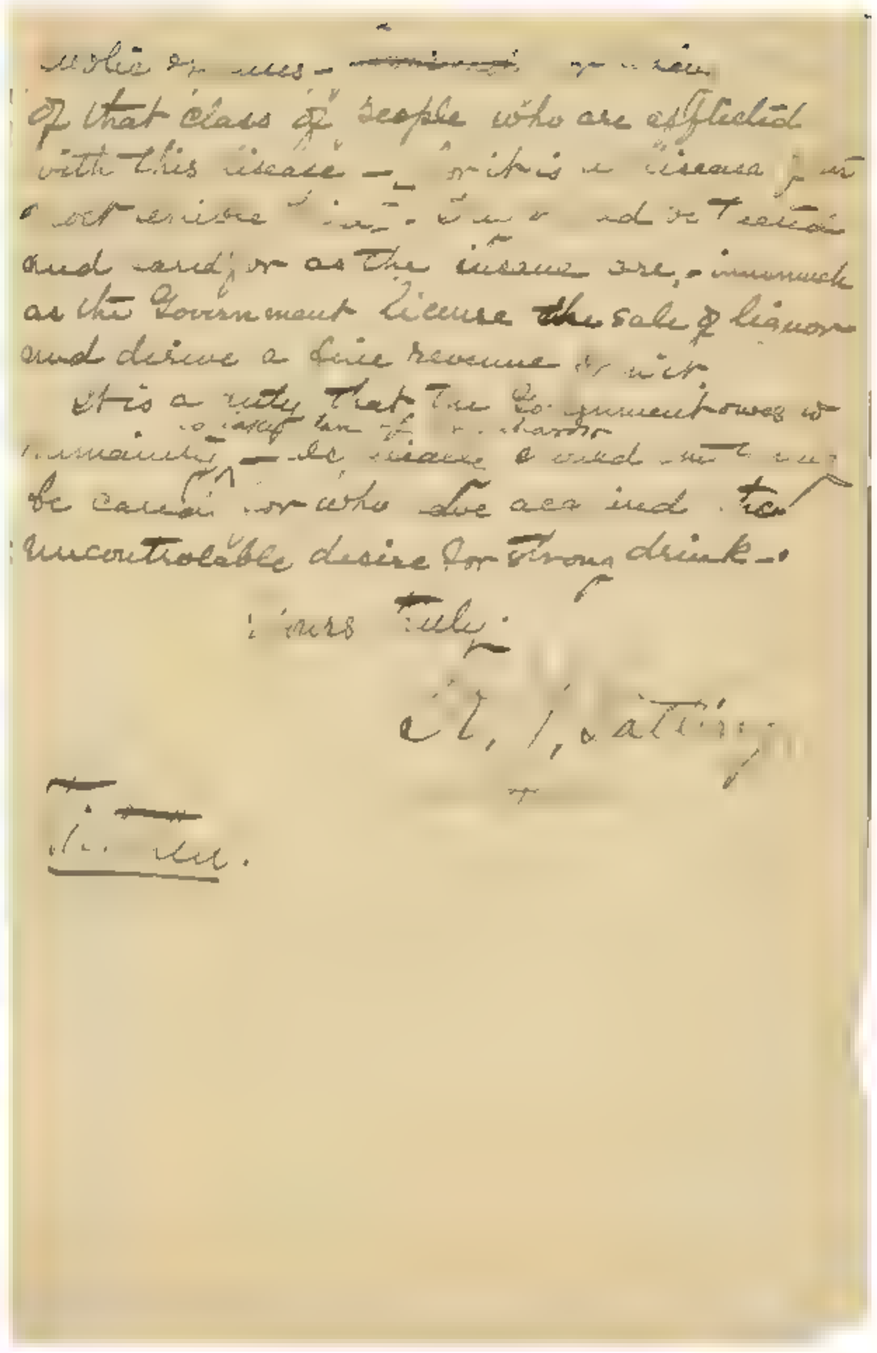
I am

Your affectionate husband

B. Franklin

$6,000 - $8,000





20. Gatling, Richard Jordan. Letter signed (*"RJ. Gatling"*), 2 pages (8.87 x 5.75 in.; 225 x 146 mm.), Cataract, Indiana, 21 February 1898, to William J. Dornup; mounting remnants top recto first page.

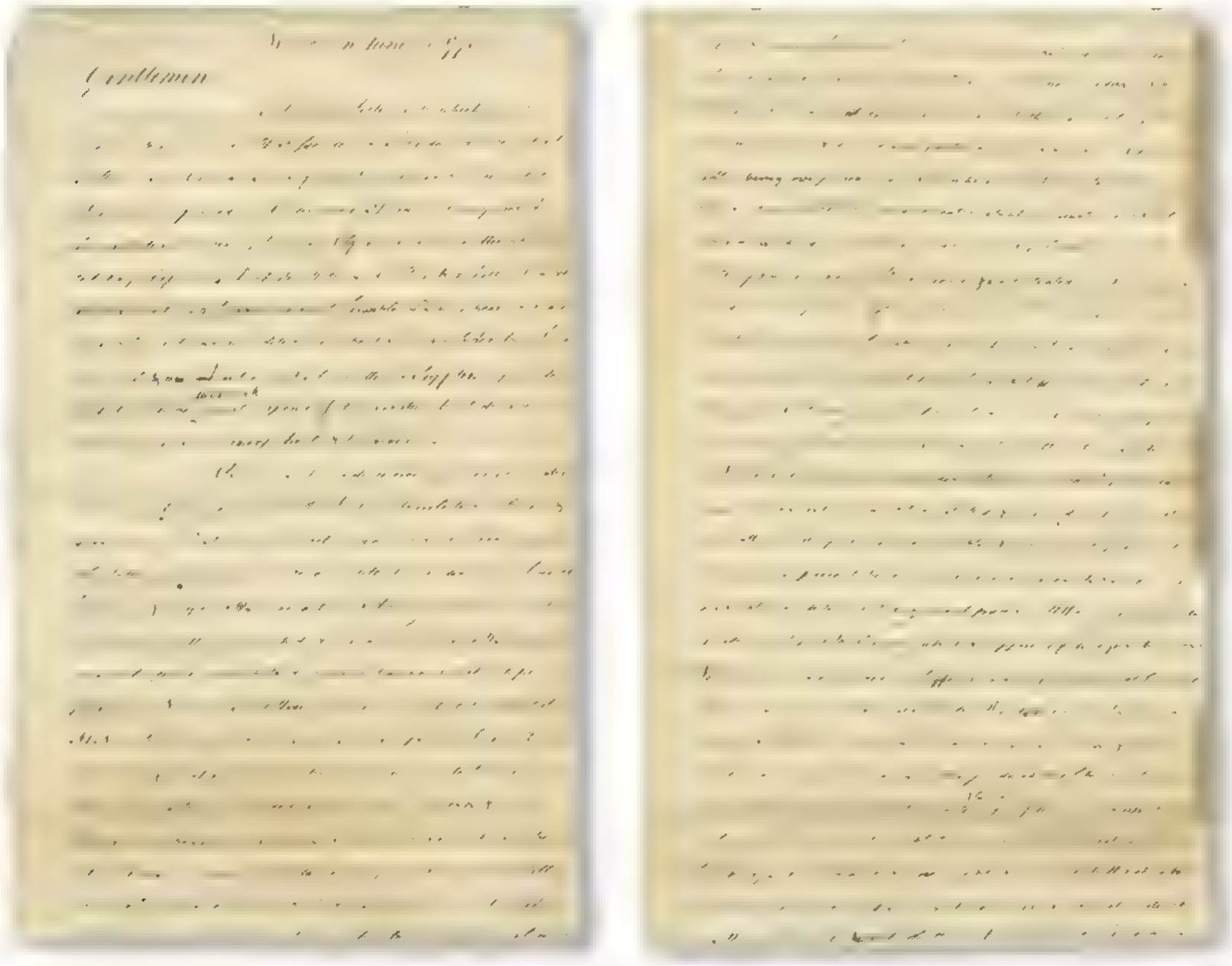
The inventor of the infamous "Gatling gun" vehemently articulates his disdain for alcohol and narcotics: *when used to excess are sure to destroy the manhood and usefulness of those who indulge, weakening and clouding the intellect -- until all the manhood is gone!*

Gatling writes in part: *In answer to your inquiries regarding the use of alcohol and narcotics -- I would say that in my opinion they are the most injurious and prejudicial to both the body and mind. There may be times when stimulants and narcotics, in individual cases become somewhat of a necessity -- and for a time increases strength, but in the end and when used to excess are sure to destroy the manhood and usefulness of those who indulge, weakening and clouding the intellect -- until all the manhood is gone! -- Man, under the influence of the demon alcohol -- will do that which at other times he would scorn to do, and will lose his ideas of right and wrong; will lie and even steal with impunity. It is in my opinion the cause of more than half the crime and poverty in the land. I really think there should be asylums provided at public expenses -- for taking care of that class of people who are afflicted with this disease -- (for it is a disease of the most terrible kind). They should be treated and cared for as the insane are; -- inasmuch as the Government license the sale of liquor and derive a fine revenue from it…*

In 1861, Doctor Richard Gatling patented the Gatling gun, a six-barreled weapon capable of firing a phenomenal 200 rounds per minute. The Gatling gun was a hand-driven, crank-operated, multi-barrel, machine gun. The first machine gun with reliable loading, the Gatling gun had the ability to fire sustained multiple bursts. Richard Gatling created his gun during the American Civil War, he sincerely believed that his invention would end war by making it unthinkable to use due to the horrific carnage possible by his weapons. At the least, the Gatling gun's power would reduce the number of soldiers required to remain on the battlefield. The 1862 version of the Gatling gun had reloadable steel chambers and used percussion caps. It was prone to occasional jamming. In 1867, Gatling redesigned the Gatling gun again to use metallic cartridges - this version was bought and used by the United States Army.

Born 12 September 1818 in Hertford Count, North Carolina, Richard Gatling was the son of planter and inventor, Jordan Gatling, who held two patents of his own. Besides the Gatling gun, Richard Gatling also patented a seed-sowing rice planter in 1839 that was later adapted into a successful wheat drill. In 1870, Richard Gatling and his family moved to Hartford, Connecticut, home of the Colt Armory where the Gatling gun was being manufactured. Later in his life, Gatling patented inventions to improve toilets, bicycles, steam cleaning of raw wool, pneumatic power, and many other fields. He was elected as the first President of the American Association of Inventors and Manufacturers in 1891, serving for six years.

A fine letter with significant content by Gatling. **$3,000 - $5,000**



21. Gerry, Elbridge. Manuscript letter in a secretarial hand docketed and with a few emendations by Elbridge Gerry, 4 pages (12.5 x 7.75 in.; 318 x 197 mm). Watertown, 20 June 1775 to *Hone. Massachusetts Members of the American Continental Congress* just three days after the Battle of Bunker Hill on 17 June 1775; margins reinforced, light browning.

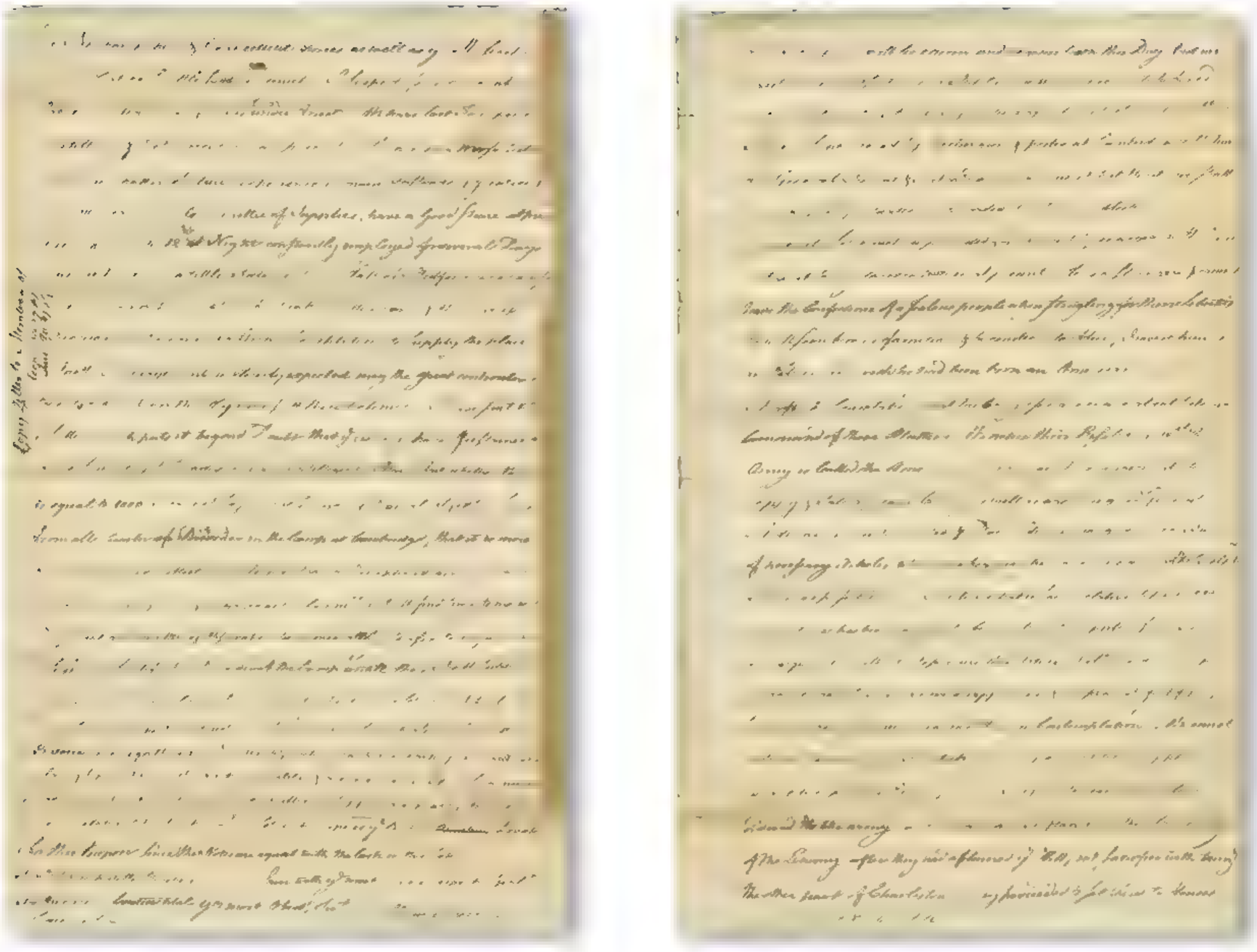
A detailed eyewitness account of the Battle of Bunker Hill to the Massachusetts Members of the American Continental Congress emended and docketed by Elbridge Gerry.

The text of this historic letter, in full:

I Recd. The Letters, with which you were pleased to favor me by Mr. Fessenden, on Saturday last being the 18th Instant, at a Critical Time for the Army posted at Cambridge. The Evening preceding Orders were Issued in Consequence of a Consultation between ye General Officers an Committee of Safety to take possession of Dochester Hill and Bunkers hill in Charlestown which I must confess gave me most Sensible Pain on hearing, more especially as it had been determined about Ten Days before by ye Same Council & a Junction of the Committee of Supplies by their desire, that it would be attended with a great expence of Ammunition by Ordinance and that therefore it was inexpedient & hazardous.

As soon as it was discovered by ye Enemy on Saturday Morning a firing began from the Lively in Charlestown River & also from ye Batteries in Boston, which was returned against the Latter by the American Forces until it Subsided on their Side of ye Enemy & only one Man was lost in ye Morning. Our Forces exerted themselves in getting entrenched & Soon discovered that a Warm engagement must take place: notwithstanding which Care was not taken to place a Sufficient Number of Artillery & Cannon on ye Hill to defend it. At Noon the Enemy bro't in Two or Three Ships of the Line with which the Lively, & Batteries at Boston, they endeavored to Dislodge our Forces. Soon after they landed about 3000 Regulars & a warm Engagement began, in which our Forces in the Intrenchment behaved like Heroes, but were not Sufficiently provided with Artillery nor timely reinforced from Cambridge. They soon found it necessary to Abandon an intrenchment on a Hill to the Eastward of Bunkers Hill & Made a Stand at ye Lines on the Hill last mentioned. The Town then being put in Flames by the Enemy the Enemy advanced by a Furious Fire kept up for sometime on both Sides until ye Enemy Forced ye Lines & depended on pushing their Bayonets. Our Forces after being overpowered in ye Intrenchments left them to the Enemy who are now posted there, and retreated about 3 Quarters of a Mile toward Cambridge where they have four One of which is on a high Hill opposite or near ye Stone House 7 so situated that with good Conduct we expect an Efectual Stand.

Our good, our beloved Friend Doctor [Joseph] Warren was on Bunkers Hill when the Lines were forced & is no more. He was two Day before Chosen Second Major General, Accepted on Friday & on Saturday dyed like a Hero. We can only drop a Tear for our worthy Brother & Console ourselves with ye. Consideration that his Virtues and Valour will be rewarded in Heaven. The Reports relative to our loss in variant from 20 to 80 Killed & wounded but I cannot think we shall find it quite so inconsiderable & from ye best Judgment wh. I can form at present believe it will turn out about 150 or 200—this is a Matter we decline noticing here at present, Altho we don't neglect to Speak of ye Loss of the Enemy which I suppose is fully equal to our own. We labour, we are retarded, we suffer for want of a General at Cambridge. Ward is an honest Man but I think wants the Genius of a General on every Instance, Command, order, spirit Invention & Discipline are deficient; what then remains that produced this Choice, I know not. General [John] Thomas is from his Character & Conduct a fine fellow, his camp at Roxbury is always in order without trouble to Congress or their Committees, ye other at Cambridge ever wanting & never right. I hope We shall not suffer from this Accident. Colo. [James] Fry of Andover is in ye Cabinet intended a Major General & Colo. [William] Heath first



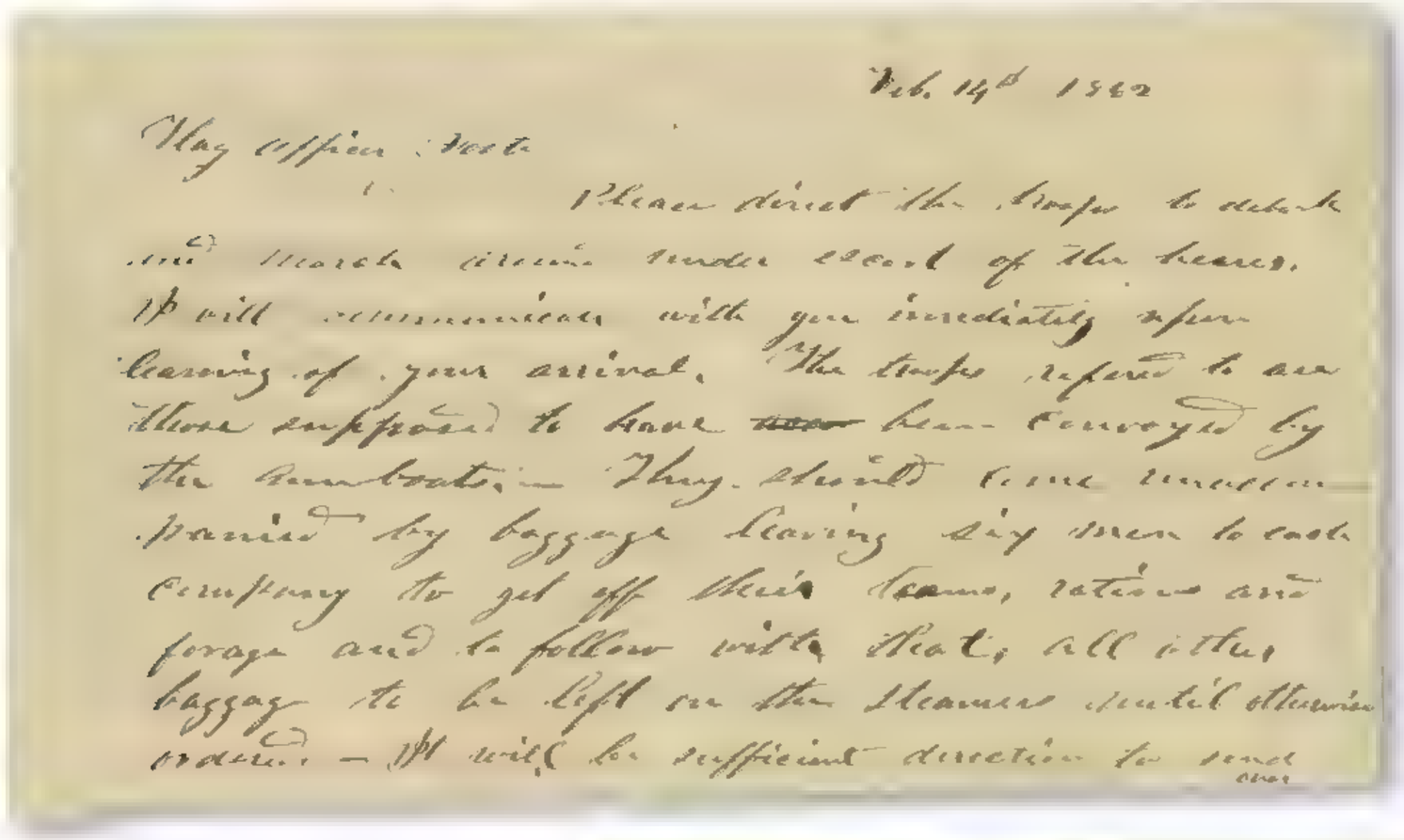
Brigadier General and I suppose will be chosen and Commission this Day, but we must have the Assistance of Military skill wherever to be found on the Continent. It will I fear be difficult intirely to drop [Artemus] Ward. If he is superseded by Washington & posted at Cambridge with him and General Thomas &c. at Roxbury I cannot but think we shall be in a Good Situation provided it is timely effected. General [Charles] Lee must be provided for & heartily engaged in the Service without being Commissioned at present. He is a Stranger & cannot have the Confidence of a Jealous people when struggling for their Liberties. He will soon become familiar & be courted into office. I revere him as an Officer and wish he had been born an American. It affords Consolation that the Congress have or are taking Command of these Matters. We notice their Resolve in wh. The Army is Called the American Army. May the arrangement by happy & Satisfy each Colony as well as afford us good General.

Medicine is much wanted & Docr. [Benjamin] Church has given us an Invoice of necessary Articles, which we beg may be ordered here from Philadelphia as soon as possible. I notice what is said relative to powder. No Exertion has been wanting in the Committee of Supplies since I have been acquainted with it, to procure this Article. Colo. Bower we depended on for 200 half Barrels & were disappointed, & the plan of fortifying lines with heavy cannon was not then in Contempation. We must hold our Country by Musketry principally until Supplies can be got to expel the stance of the Humanity of the Enemy after they had obtained ye Hill; not Satisfied with burng. The other part of Charlestown they proceeded to set Fire to Houses on the Road to Winter Hill. The Newhampshire & Connecticut Forces as well as ye Massachusetts in the Heat of Battle suffered much. I suspect some of our inferior Officer are wanting & one is under Arrest. We have lost Four pieces of Artillery & nothing more at present. We are in a worse situation than we shall in future Expeience in many Instances, & great exertions are necessary. The Committee of Supplies have a Good Share at present from Sunrise to 12 at Night constantly employed for several Days but we have now a little abatement. Hall of Medford was excused from ye Committee on Acc. Of a Weak Constitution & the Congress Judiciously chose one of a Strong Constitution to supply the place. Another Engagement is Hourly expected may the great controller of Events order it for the Happiness of these Colonies. I have just Recd. A Letter which puts it beyond Doubt that ye Enemy have sustained a great Loss. Capt. [John] Bradford is an Intelligent Man but whether the Loss is equal to 1000 I cannot say. I inclose you ye the Original itself. Complaints from all Quarter of Disorder in the Camp at Cambridge, that it is more like an unorganized Collection of People than a Disciplined army. I cannot rest on this precipice; & engaged as the Commee. Is shall find time to move this Day that a Committee of Observation be immediately chosen to enquire into & assist in & Rectify the Disorder of the Camp untill they shall subside.

Good G-d that a Congress so vigilant should have chosen a lifeless T—for such an Important trust. Will ye Hona. Mr. Hancock assist ye Committee in having the Invoiec sent us forthwith—ye Notes of ye Colony can be made as payment without delay. They carry 6 pCent Interest are negotiable & received in all ye Government accts. Readily & without Hesitancy. The committee of Supplies are greatly obliged by his proposal relative to the Du[t]ch. Docr. Church proposes ye Boston Donations for this Purpose since the Notes are equal with the Cash in this Colony.

An extraordinary contemporary eyewitness account of a major event in American history, written just three days after the Battle of Bunker Hill emended and docketed by the signer of the Declaration of Independence from Rhode Island.

Provenance: The Collection of Philip D. Sang, Sotheby's, New York 26 April 1978, lot 101. **$8,000 - $12,000**



Feb. 14th 1862

Flag officer Foote

Please direct the troops to debark and march around under escort of the bearer. I will communicate with you immediately upon teaming of your arrival. The troops referred to are those supposed to have been convoyed by the gunboats. They should come unaccompanied by baggage leaving six men to each company to get off their teams, rations and forage and to follow with that; all other baggage to be left on the steamers until otherwise ordered. It will be sufficient direction to send this note to Col. Thayer, comdg. the entire force., or should he not be along, the Cmdg. officer of troops on boat transports.

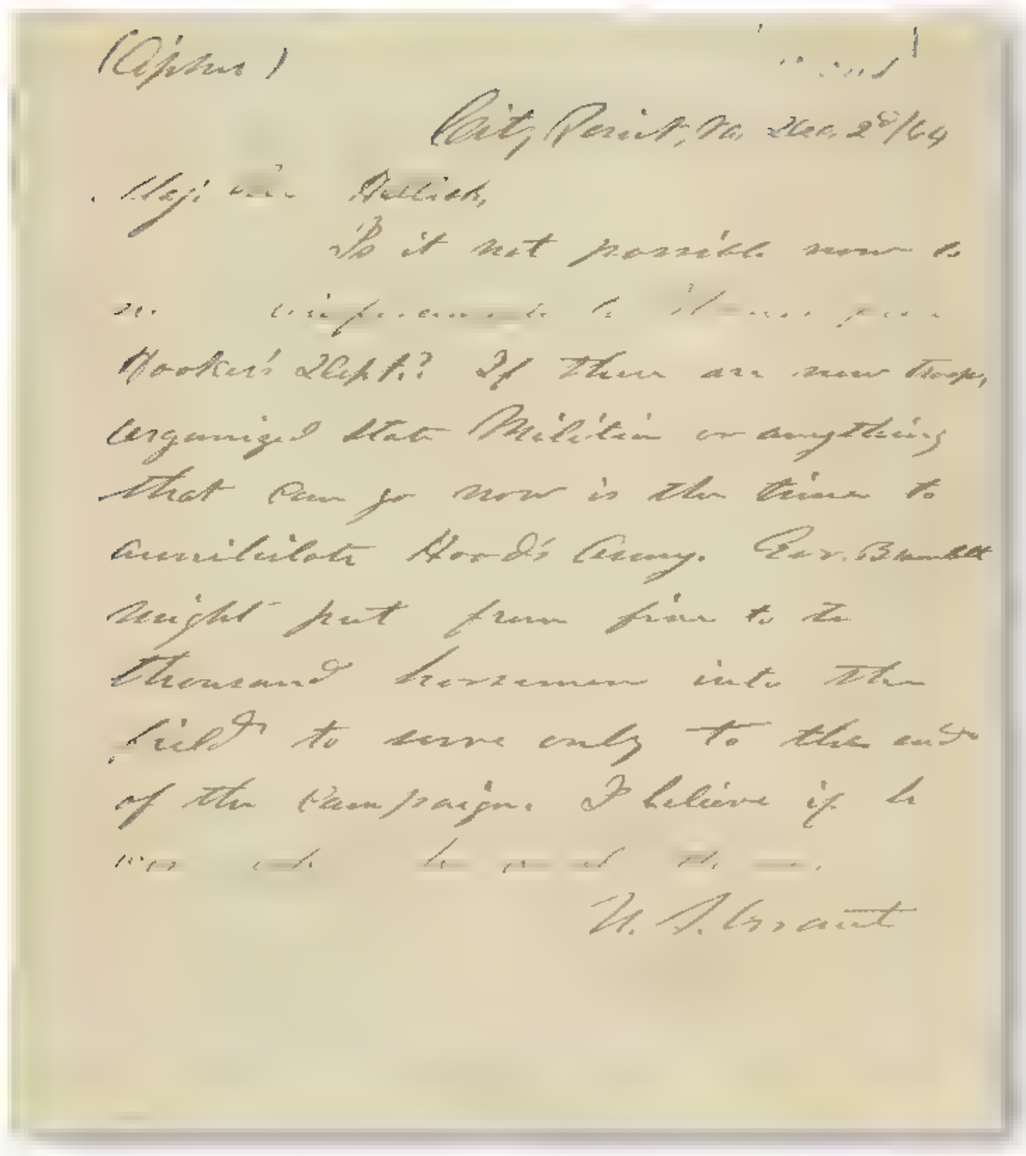
Respectfully,
your obt. svt.
U.S. Grant
Brig. Gen.

22. Grant, Ulysses S. Autograph manuscript signed (*"U.S. Grant")*, as Brigadier General, 2 pages (4.87 x 8.12 in.; 124 x 206 mm.), 14 February 1862, to Flag Officer Andrew H. Foote, who was later appointed Rear Admiral.

Grant issues the battle order to Flag Officer Andrew Foote to land troops north of Fort Donelson which would fall just two days later.

He writes in full: *Flag officer Foote, Please direct the troops to debark and march around under escort of the bearer. I will communicate with you immediately upon teaming of your arrival. The troops referred to are those supposed to have been convoyed by the gunboats. They should come unaccompanied by baggage leaving six men to each company to get off their teams, rations and forage and to follow with that; all other baggage to be left on the steamers until otherwise ordered. It will be sufficient direction to send this note to Col. Thayer, comdg. the entire force., or should he not be along, the Cmdg. officer of troops on boat transports. Respectfully your obt svt U.S. Grant Brig. Gen.*

This battle order was written during Grant's attack on Fort Donelson which resulted in the capture of the garrison and Confederate force of 14,000 under General Buckner [12-16 February, 1862]. Grant's force was camped at Fort Henry until the night of 11 February, then started overland for Donelson, arriving on the 12th, at which time be was joined by a third brigade under Lew Wallace on the 13th, at a point on the Cumberland north of Donelson. Foote's gunboats arrived after dark on 14 February, but were repulsed by shore batteries that severely wounded Foote from which he never recovered, dying 16 months later. On 15 February, the Confederates attacked early in the day to the south below the town of Dover, beyond which lay roads south to Clarksville and Nashville. By noon, the Yankees were giving way and the Confederates opened a route of withdrawal toward Clarksville. Grant, who had been absent, conferring with Foote on the gunboats, returned to take personal command of the field. Later in the afternoon he moved forward with reinforced troops, and since Pillow had already started a retreat, the Federals advanced without resistance to their original lines. Outnumbered almost two to one, the Confederates were in a helpless situation and surrendered the garrison on 16 February. Grant answered Buckner's request for surrender with his famous *Unconditional Surrender* message. This federal victory with raw troops heralded the rise of Grant to prominence and set the stage for the splitting of the entire Confederacy by a drive down the line of the Mississippi to Vicksburg. **$6,000 - $8,000**



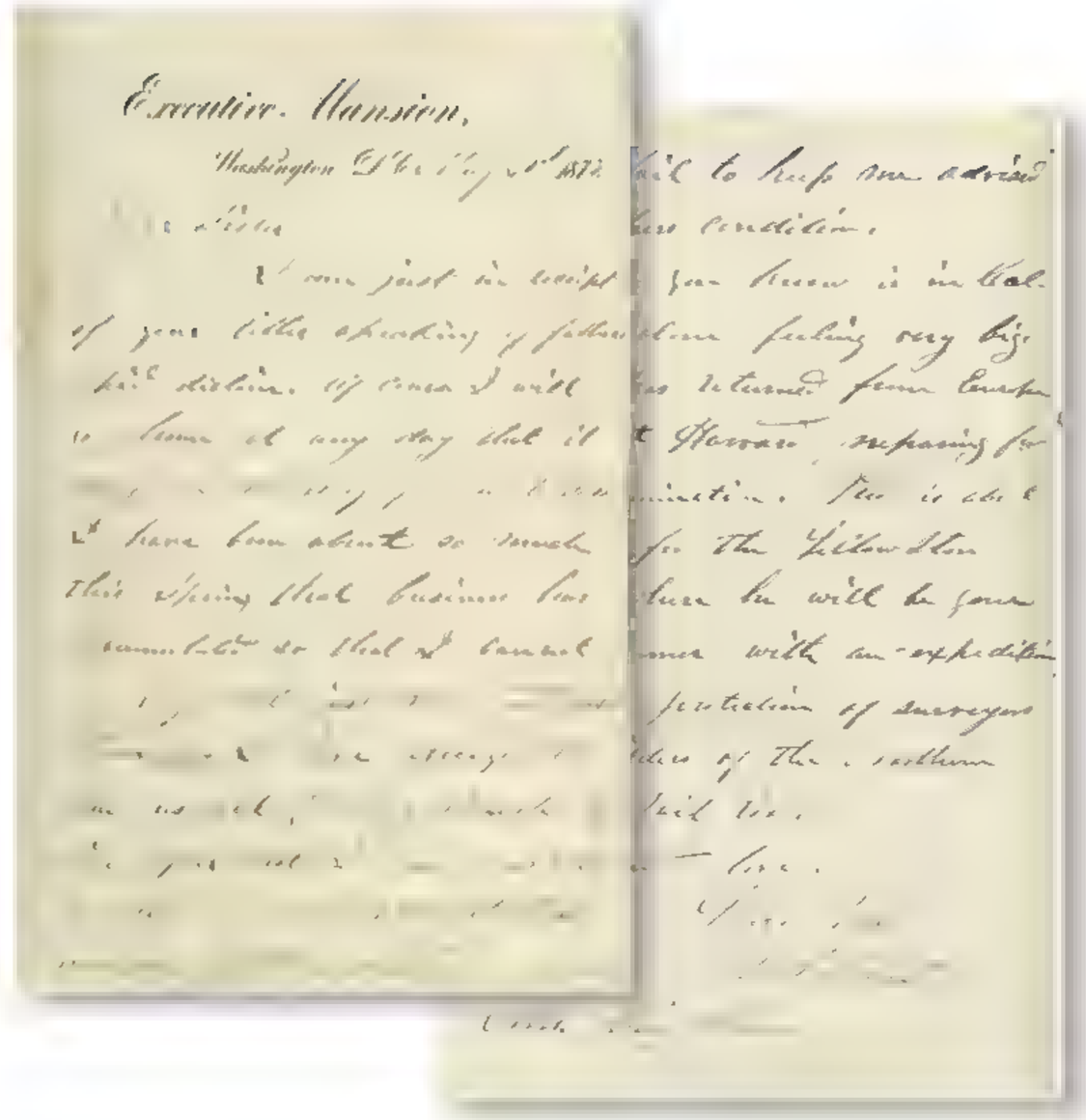
23. Grant, Ulysses. Autograph letter signed, 1 page (8.75 x 7.75 in.; 222 x 197 mm). City Point, Virginia, 2 December 1864. Written to Maj. Gen. Halleck, Chief of Staff; a few marginal tears.

Highly important civil war directive from General Grant after Hood's defeat at the Battle of Franklin (and just two weeks before Hood's defeat at Nashville): Grant writes in full:

Is it not possible now to send reinforcements to Thomas from Hooker's Dept.? If there are new troops, organized State Militia or anything that can go, now is the time to annihilate Hood's Army. Gov. Bramlett might put from five to ten thousand horsemen into the field to serve only to the end of the campaign. I believe if he was asked he would do so.
U.S. Grant Lt. Gen.

With the fall of Atlanta (1 September), Hood devised a plan to divide Sherman's army with the hope that he could defeat Sherman in the mountains. Sherman countered by detaching both Thomas and John McAllister Schofield (1831-1906), in command of the Army of the Ohio, against Hood, who was outnumbered. Forced to abandon his campaign against Sherman, Hood instead launched operations against Thomas and Schofield in Tennessee, hoping to take that key Union base as well as reinforce Lee in Virginia. He suffered heavy defeats at Franklin (30 November) and Nashville (15-16 December).

An important Civil War letter showing Grant's overall philosophy of taking the battle decisively to the enemy and a clear understanding of the opportunity that had presented itself. With the defeat of Hood, the Army of Tennessee ceased to be a threat to the Union.
$4,000 - $6,000

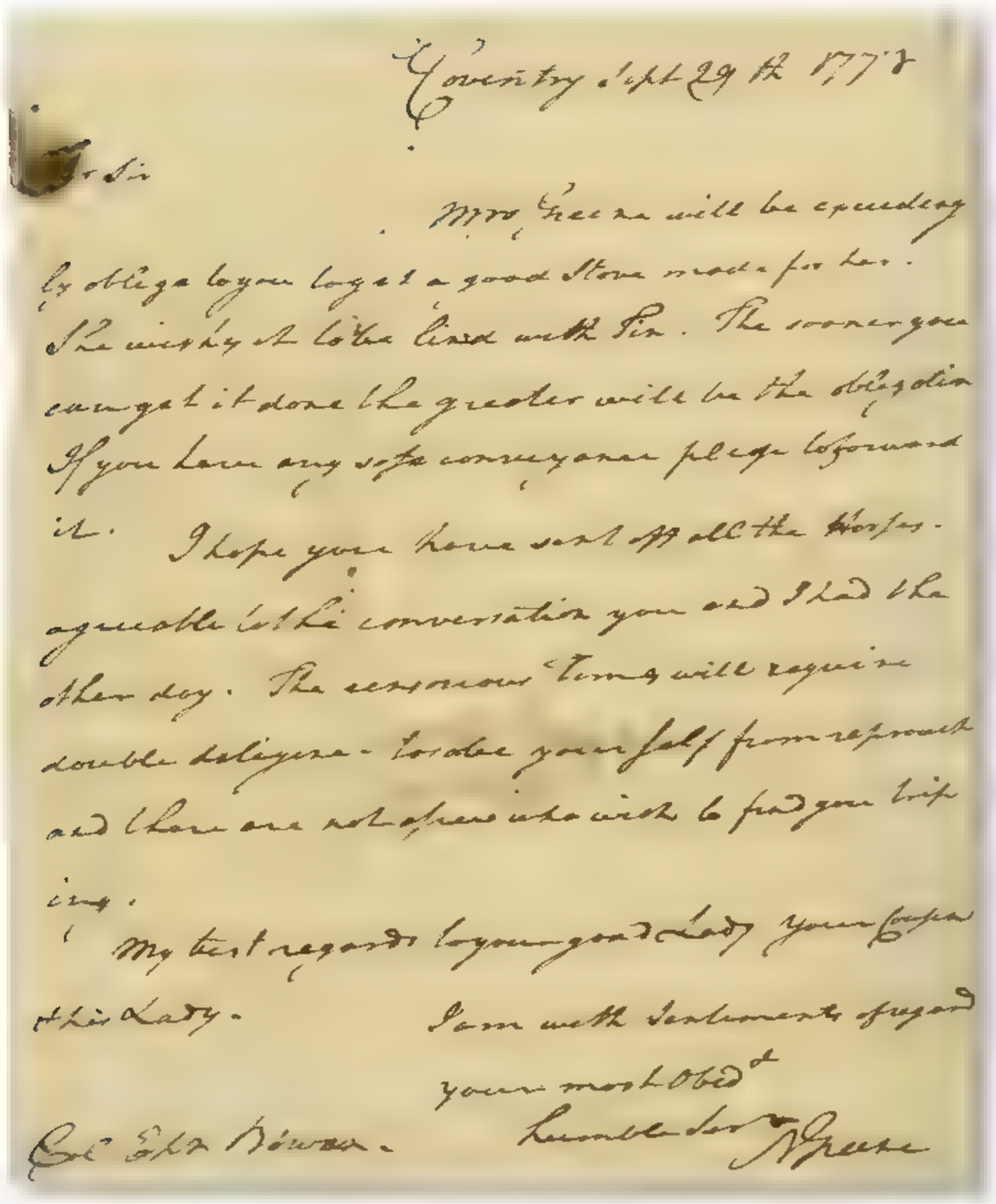


24. Grant, Ulysses S. Autograph letter signed (*"U.S. Grant"*), 2 pages (9 x 5.5 in.; 229 x 140 mm.), Washington, D.C., 31 May 1873, on Executive Mansion stationery, to his sister, Mrs. Mary Cramer; with integral blank; mounting remnants on integral blank.

President Grant writes his sister concerning the imminent death of his father.

Grant writes in full: *Dear sister: I am just in receipt of your letter speaking of fathers rapid decline. Of course I will go home at any day that it may be necessary for me to do so. I have been absent so much this Spring that business has accumulated so that I cannot go very well just now and next Thursday I have arranged to take us all to Long Branch. Any time after that I can go as well as not, and would not let that interfere if there should be a necessity. Don't fail to keep me advised of father's condition. Jesse you know is in California, alone feeling very big. Buck has returned from Europe and is at Harvard preparing for his examination. Fred is about starting for the Yellowstone region where he will be gone all Summer, with an expedition for the protection of surveyors and builders of the Northern Pacific rail-road. All send love.... Yours truly, U.S. Grant*

The business that occupied Grant when he wrote to his sister about his "fathers rapid decline" was that of a replacement for Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase who had just died. He was going to nominate Roscoe Conkling who was so talented and so honorable. But the New York Senator disappointed his champion and declined the offer, as did Senator Timothy Howe of Wisconsin. Rebuffed, Grant had no other grand choice in mind. Instead, personal matters crowded in on him. Old Jesse Grant died in Covington at seventy-nine. He had been born in the same year as Justice Grier; ancient ties to the eighteenth century were breaking. We can only speculate about the sense of relief, mingled with guilt that Grant must have felt at being at last not beholden to a father. Grant went to the funeral and then to Long Branch; meanwhile, all spring and summer and into the fall, rumors spread about whom he would name as chief justice. Jesse, Buck and Fred were Grant's three sons.
$4,000 - $6,000



25. Greene, Nathanael. Autograph letter signed (*"N Greene"*), 1 page (8.87 x 7.25 in.; 225 x 184 mm.), Coventry, [Rhode Island], 29 September 1778, to Colonel Ephraim Bowen, Deputy Quartermaster General and Quartermaster General of the Rhode Island militia; ink splotch at upper left corner.

The censorious times will require double diligence to save yourself from reproach . . .

He writes in full: *Dr* sir, *Mrs. Greene will be exceedingly oblige[d] to you to get a good stove made for her. She wishes it to be lined with tin. The sooner you can get it done the greater will be the obligation. If you have any safe conveyance please to forward it. I hope you have sent off all the horses, agreeable to the conversation you and I had the other day. The censorious times will require double diligence to save yourself from reproach and there are not a few who wish to find you tripping. My best regards to your good Lady your Cousin & his Lady. I am with sentiments of regard your most obed[t] humble ser[t] N. Greene*

In the winter of 1777-78, a serious attempt was made in Congress to displace George Washington in favor of Horatio Gates. Among the malcontents was Quartermaster Thomas Mifflin. In Mifflin's absences from his post, Washington had tended to rely more and more upon the energy and sagacity of Greene in matters of supply. When the Conway Cabal failed of its purpose, Greene was in a position to call attention to the sad condition of the Quartermaster's department. Greene reluctantly became Quartermaster General in February of 1778; and when he took the post, he stipulated that the appointment of subordinates should be in his own hands. Thus it was his duty to caution Colonel Bowen, lest any further charges of incompetence and inefficiency be brought against the beleaguered department. **$4,000 - $6,000**

26. Hancock, John. Important letter signed as President of the Continental Congress, 2 pages (12 ¼ x 7 ½ in.; 311 x 191 mm.), Philadelphia, 15 March 1776 to The Provincial Convention of New York, the body of the letter in the hand of Jacob Rush; light browning and corner chipped.

Aware that war with the British is unavoidable, John Hancock, the President of the Continental Congress, exhorts New York, a major battlefield during the Revolutionary War, to expedite the raising and arming of Battalions for the defense of the colony against the British.

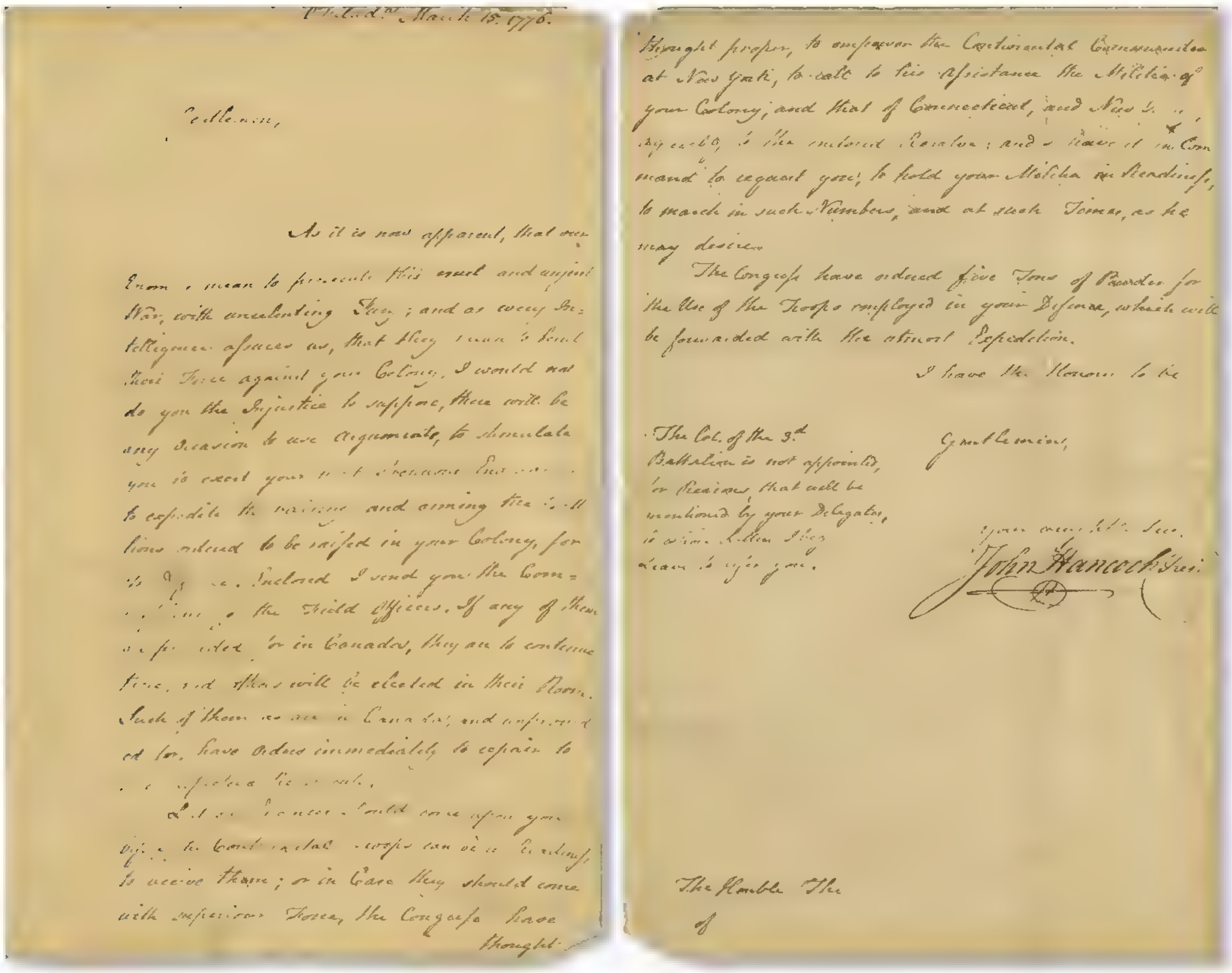
The letter reads in full: *As it is now apparent, that our Enemies mean to prosecute this cruel and unjust War, with unrelenting Fury; and as every Intelligence assures us, that they mean to bend their Force against your Colony, I would not do you the Injustice to suppose, there will be any occasion to use Arguments, to stimulate you, to exert your most strenuous Endeavours, to expedite the raising and arming the Battalions ordered to be raised in your Colony, for its Defence. Enclosed I send you the Commissions for the Field Officers. If any of them are provided for in Canada, they are to continue there, and others will be elected in their Room. Such of them as are in Canada, and unprovided for, have orders immediately to repair to their respective Regiments.*

Lest our Enemies should come upon you before the Continental Troops can be in Readiness to receive them; or in Case they should come with superior Force, the Congress have thought proper, to empower the Continental Commander at New York, to call to his assistance the Militia of your Colony, and that of Connecticut, and New Jersey, agreeably to the enclosed Resolve: and I have it in Command to request you, to hold your Militia in Readiness, to march in such Numbers, and at such Times, as he may desire.

The Congress have ordered five Tons of Powder for the Use of the Troops employed in your Defence, which will be forwarded with the utmost Expedition.

In a postscript, Hancock alludes to objections of Rudolphus Ritzema being appointed a command position but Ritzema won command of the 3rd New York Battalion on March 28, 1776 and served until November of 1776. Subsequently, he joined the British Army.

It was the Second Continental Congress (1775-81), with John Hancock at its helm as President (1775-77) that guided the thirteen colonies to rebellion, and eventual military victory. Convening in Philadelphia on 10 May 1775, the 2nd Continental Congress, faced with armed conflict in Massachusetts and the

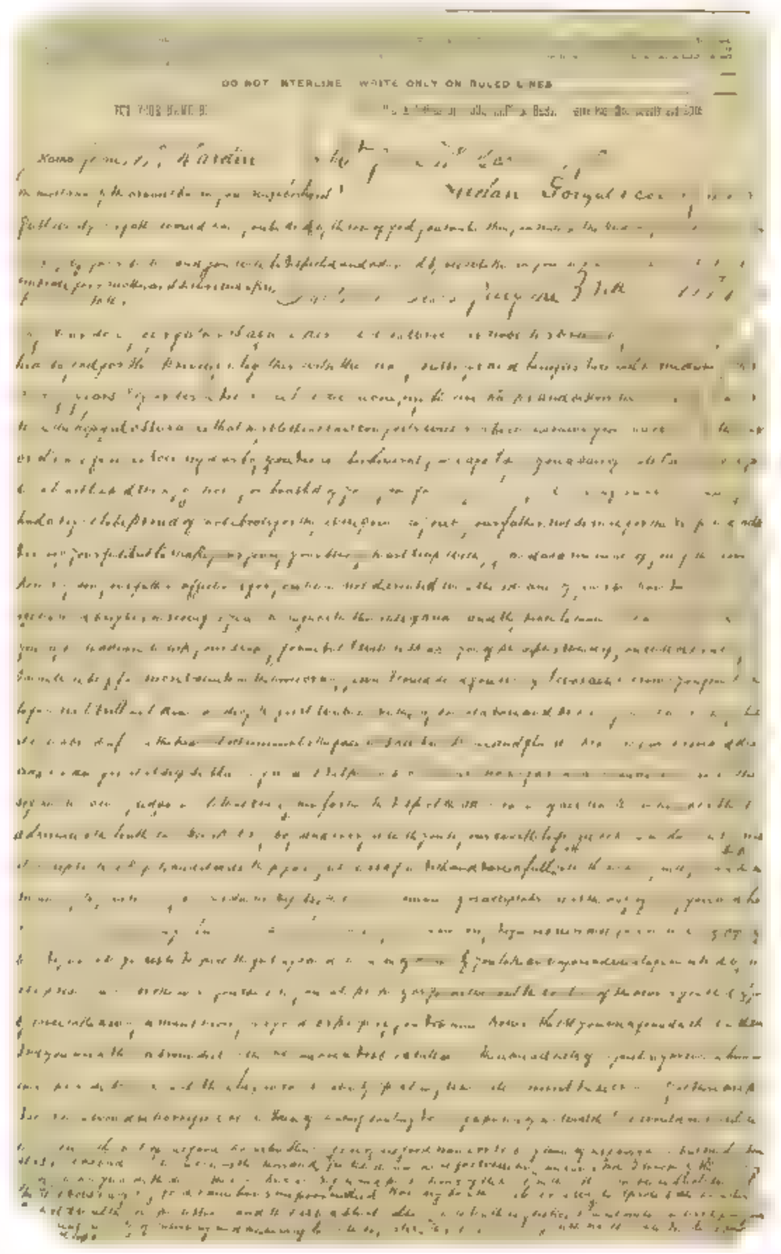


British refusal to redress American grievances, had no other choice but to act as a national government. Following the Battle of Lexington and Concord, the delegates organized the Continental Army (with George Washington serving as Commander-in-Chief after July of 1775). While making a conciliatory gesture to King George III in the Olive Branch Petition (July, 1775), an overture of peace, the Congress proceeded with its plans for war, the numbers growing of those who no longer believed in the King as America's advocate. The Continental Congress showed its resolve to resist in its "Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms." A Continental Navy was organized, and attempts were made to win Canada to the cause. In May of 1776, two months after Hancock's letter to the New York Provincial Convention, Congress authorized the colonies to replace their governments based on royal authority with those grounded in the people. In June of 1776, Richard Henry Lee made his famous motion for independence, foreign alliance and confederation. There was a vote for independence (2 July 1776) followed by the adoption of the Declaration of Independence (4 July 1776).

Though perhaps the most conservative of all the colonies, New York was the first to suggest an intercolonial congress, known as the Albany Congress (1754), to resist British measures. At the time of this letter from the Continental Congress, the New York Provincial Convention, counting as its members the elite in the colony, guided and controlled the populace. New York was not to approve the Declaration of Independence until 9 July 1776 though a large, indeterminate number of New Yorkers remained loyal to the British Crown. New York's colonial status was not to come to an end until 20 April 1777, when the Provincial Congress created and approved a state constitution. New York was to become a major battlefield during the Revolutionary War. Nearly one-third of all Revolutionary War engagements were fought in New York.

This is an historically important letter, a letter of exhortation and assurance, from the Continental Congress President to the Provincial Congress of the colony of New York.

Provenance: Sotheby's New York, 7 November 1994, lot 52. **$8,000 - $12,000**



27. Hardin, John Wesley. Autograph letter signed twice (*"John W. Hardin"*) at the head, 1 page (14 x 8.5 in.; 356 x 216 mm.), Texas State Prison at Huntsville, 3 July 1887, with sepia ink on prison stationery, to his son.

While in prison, John Wesley Hardin offers touching words of encouragement and sincere advice to his son.

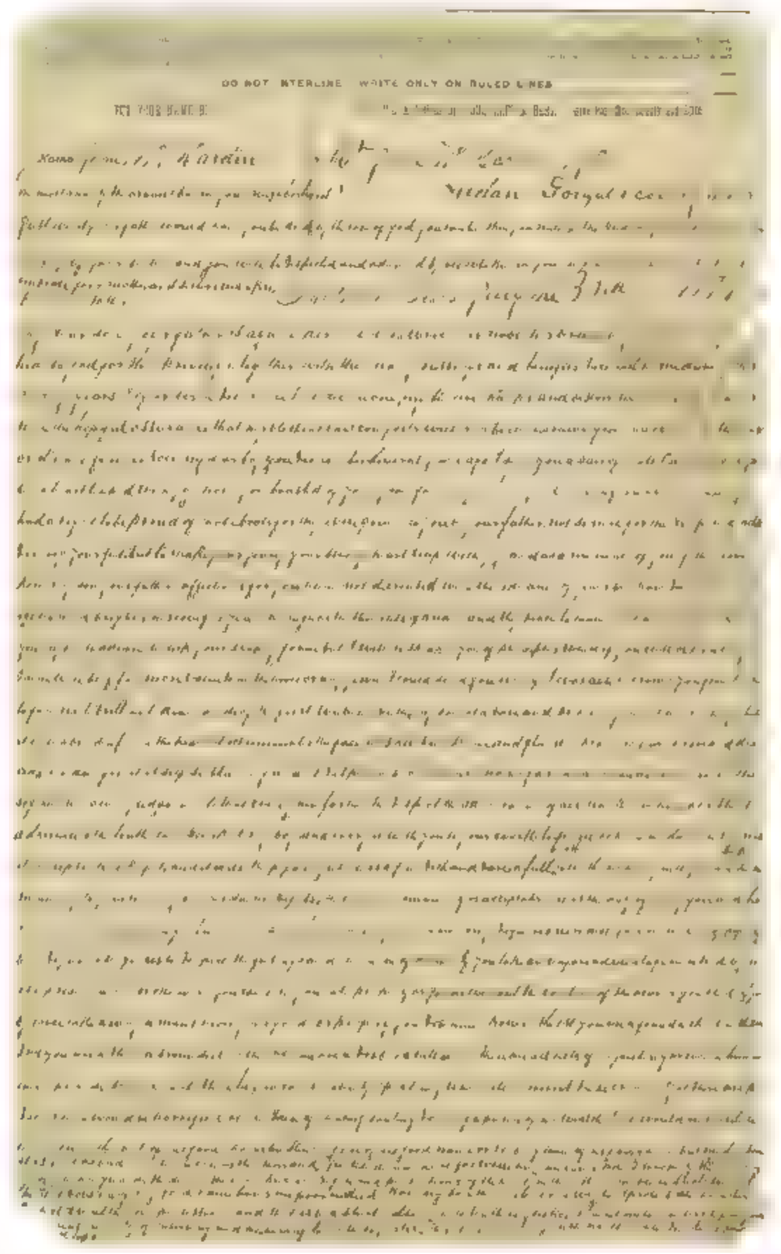
Hardin writes in full: *My dear Son. Your father is again permitted to write his noble his brave boy. Then with gratitude to god for this privilege together with the many blessings and benefits received by me during these many years. I offer with reverence that divine one, my sincere thanks, and bestow upon him my praises with the hopeful assurance that his blessings his comforts will not be withdrawn from me or mine in the near or distant future. Now my dear boy you remember several years ago I sent you a pair of boots. Oh how your young heart leaped with joy, how you boasted of your good fortune for being good enough for a prints* [prince] *indeed you had a right to be proud of those boots for they were given to you by your father, not so much for the purpose of adorning your feet, but to make your young strong heart leap with joy, and as a memento of your father's love.*

Now my son your father's affections for you have not decreased with the advance of years, but have rather grown brighter and brighter his love for you is as high as the thoughts of man, and they reach to heaven. I have no jewels to send you my boy to adorn to deck your shapely form but I wish to speak to you of principles which if you will observe cling to them will be of far more value than the boots or any jewel I could send you even if I was able to crown you from head to foot with brilliant diamonds of the first waters. Truth my son is a rare and precious gem. It has nothing to hide. It lifts a burden from the heart. It illuminates the face. It is all sunshine and glee. It is brave, it fears no foe and dreads no danger. It is self sustaining and is respected by all. There is nothing a man a boy can do which will strengthen his own judgment, that will gain for him the respect the admiration of all who know him as a strict adherence to the truth. Then pluck it my boy, and carry it with you to your work, to school, at home, lie down to rest with it, get up with it, keep it, and it will keep you. Justice is a gem rich and rare, a full brother to truth, implying in its general sense meaning to give to every one his due rights. The common meaning or acceptation is the duty of being fair and honest in all our dealings, but it has another meaning which not only requires us to deal fair in matters of property but requires urges us to respect the feelings and character of others. If you take an unfair advantage in a trade by misrepresentation or otherwise you cheat, if you take property or goods without the consent of the owner you steal. If you by force take away a man's money his goods or property you rob him.

Now in the 1st you are a fraud a cheat. In the 2nd you are a thief a scoundrel. In the 3rd you are a robber a villain. These are all acts of injustice for which human laws provide punishment. There will be few comparatively speaking who will commit these crimes. Yet there are persons who would be horrified at the idea of cheating stealing robbing a person of his wealth, that would not hesitate to cheat another out of his good character, stealing away his good name or robbing him of his fair fame. But my dear son it is just as bad in the one case as the other and on. Justice demand it, but while human laws protect property the all seeing eye of justice guards the dearer the more precious rights and possessions of the heart. He that steals my purse steals trash but he that robs me of my good name leaves me poor indeed. Now my son there is but one way to protect the character …wealths you possessions, and that is by a strict adherence to truth to justice. Then let me today urge upon you the great necessity of observing and adhering to truth and justice. These will make you the most noble the most generous the most manly the bravest boy in you neighborhood! Just what your father would have you be, and by the love of god you can be. Then you will be the pride of your father, your mother, the joy of your sisters and you will be respected and admired by all who know you. Engrave this upon your heart and embrace your mother and sisters with a kiss, for your father.

Hardin was an American outlaw in the late 1800's. At age 12, he murdered a slave, and by age 24, he killed at least 23 (and as many as 40) men. He married his sweetheart, Jane Bowen, in 1872, and fathered 3 children on his rare trips home; she died in 1892. During his only trial for the murder of Sheriff Charles Webb in Brown County, Texas, 1874, an eloquent speech to the jury in his defense resulted in only a second-degree murder conviction. Hardin was sentenced to 25 years hard labor and was paroled in 1894. He was shot in the back of the head while playing poker by Old John Selman, a marshal, and died.

At the time of this writing, Hardin was in prison for nine years. The deprivation of contact with his family is painstakingly evident throughout this letter. **$4,000 - $6,000**



27. Hardin, John Wesley. Autograph letter signed twice (*"John W. Hardin"*) at the head, 1 page (14 x 8.5 in.; 356 x 216 mm.), Texas State Prison at Huntsville, 3 July 1887, with sepia ink on prison stationery, to his son.

While in prison, John Wesley Hardin offers touching words of encouragement and sincere advice to his son.

Hardin writes in full: *My dear Son. Your father is again permitted to write his noble his brave boy. Then with gratitude to god for this privilege together with the many blessings and benefits received by me during these many years. I offer with reverence that divine one, my sincere thanks, and bestow upon him my praises with the hopeful assurance that his blessings his comforts will not be withdrawn from me or mine in the near or distant future. Now my dear boy you remember several years ago I sent you a pair of boots. Oh how your young heart leaped with joy, how you boasted of your good fortune for being good enough for a prints* [prince] *indeed you had a right to be proud of those boots for they were given to you by your father, not so much for the purpose of adorning your feet, but to make your young strong heart leap with joy, and as a memento of your father's love.*

Now my son your father's affections for you have not decreased with the advance of years, but have rather grown brighter and brighter his love for you is as high as the thoughts of man, and they reach to heaven. I have no jewels to send you my boy to adorn to deck your shapely form but I wish to speak to you of principles which if you will observe cling to them will be of far more value than the boots or any jewel I could send you even if I was able to crown you from head to foot with brilliant diamonds of the first waters. Truth my son is a rare and precious gem. It has nothing to hide. It lifts a burden from the heart. It illuminates the face. It is all sunshine and glee. It is brave, it fears no foe and dreads no danger. It is self sustaining and is respected by all. There is nothing a man a boy can do which will strengthen his own judgment, that will gain for him the respect the admiration of all who know him as a strict adherence to the truth. Then pluck it my boy, and carry it with you to your work, to school, at home, lie down to rest with it, get up with it, keep it, and it will keep you. Justice is a gem rich and rare, a full brother to truth, implying in its general sense meaning to give to every one his due rights. The common meaning or acceptation is the duty of being fair and honest in all our dealings, but it has another meaning which not only requires us to deal fair in matters of property but requires urges us to respect the feelings and character of others. If you take an unfair advantage in a trade by misrepresentation or otherwise you cheat, if you take property or goods without the consent of the owner you steal. If you by force take away a man's money his goods or property you rob him.

Now in the 1st you are a fraud a cheat. In the 2nd you are a thief a scoundrel. In the 3rd you are a robber a villain. These are all acts of injustice for which human laws provide punishment. There will be few comparatively speaking who will commit these crimes. Yet there are persons who would be horrified at the idea of cheating stealing robbing a person of his wealth, that would not hesitate to cheat another out of his good character, stealing away his good name or robbing him of his fair fame. But my dear son it is just as bad in the one case as the other and on. Justice demand it, but while human laws protect property the all seeing eye of justice guards the dearer the more precious rights and possessions of the heart. He that steals my purse steals trash but he that robs me of my good name leaves me poor indeed. Now my son there is but one way to protect the character …wealths you possessions, and that is by a strict adherence to truth to justice. Then let me today urge upon you the great necessity of observing and adhering to truth and justice. These will make you the most noble the most generous the most manly the bravest boy in you neighborhood! Just what your father would have you be, and by the love of god you can be. Then you will be the pride of your father, your mother, the joy of your sisters and you will be respected and admired by all who know you. Engrave this upon your heart and embrace your mother and sisters with a kiss, for your father.

Hardin was an American outlaw in the late 1800's. At age 12, he murdered a slave, and by age 24, he killed at least 23 (and as many as 40) men. He married his sweetheart, Jane Bowen, in 1872, and fathered 3 children on his rare trips home; she died in 1892. During his only trial for the murder of Sheriff Charles Webb in Brown County, Texas, 1874, an eloquent speech to the jury in his defense resulted in only a second-degree murder conviction. Hardin was sentenced to 25 years hard labor and was paroled in 1894. He was shot in the back of the head while playing poker by Old John Selman, a marshal, and died.

At the time of this writing, Hardin was in prison for nine years. The deprivation of contact with his family is painstakingly evident throughout this letter. **$4,000 - $6,000**

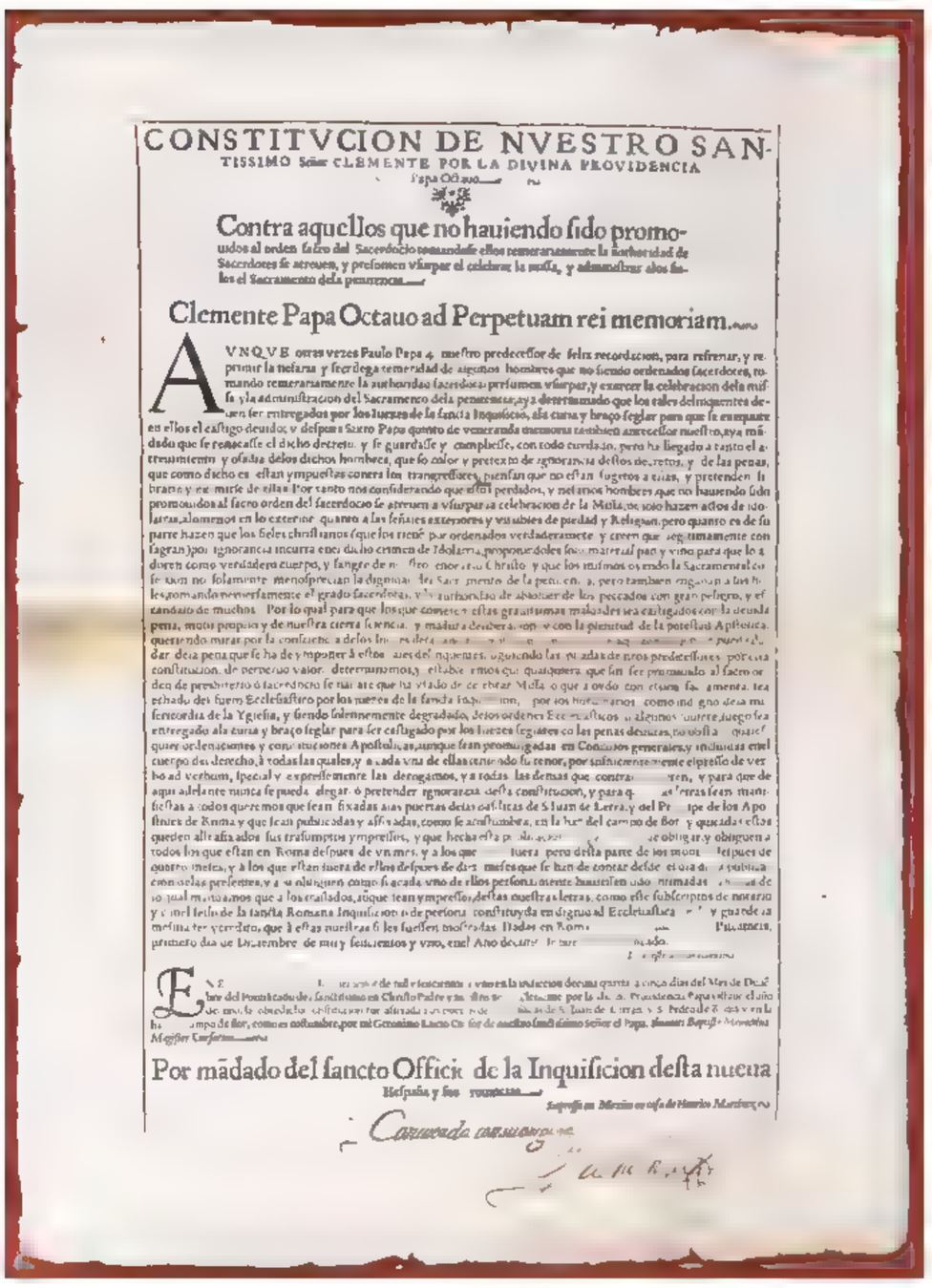
28. [Inquisition of Mexico and Florida]. Printed broadside signed, 1 page (17 x 12 in.; 432 x 305 mm.), In Spanish, *"Printed in Mexico in the house of Henrico Martinez,"* 1 December 1601.

A decree aimed particularly at the Jews in Mexico and the Spanish provinces in Florida, accusing them of heresy which will be dealt with due punishment.

The Inquisition had formally begun in the West Indies in 1569 when Philip II established tribunals of the Holy Office at Mexico and Lima. It was specifically charged with vigilance against Moors, Jews, and New Christians. The great privileges it exercised and the dread with which Spaniards generally regarded the charge of heresy made the Inquisition an effective check on dangerous thoughts, whether religious, political, or philosophical. The Inquisition largely relied on denunciations by informers and employed torture to secure confessions. Indians were originally subject to the jurisdiction of Inquisitors but were later exempted because as recent converts of supposedly limited mental capacity they were not fully responsible for the deviations from the faith. The first execution occurred in 1574, and by 1596, the tenth took place. Many of the victims of the Holy Office were amongst the Portuguese settlers, who were persecuted for political rather than religious reasons. It was a symptom of the political and religious status of the country that such a court could flourish in an atmosphere where the greatest occupation of mankind might well have been the subjugation of nature, and the development of a normal Christian state.

The present broadside is headed, *CONSTITUTION OF OUR MOST BLESSED LORD CLEMENT BY THE DIVINE PROVIDENCE POPE THE EIGHTH Against those who, not having been promoted to the sacred order of Priesthood, boldly take the authority of the Priests, dare and pretend to celebrate the Mass, and administer to the faithful the Sacrament of Penance. POPE CLEMENT THE EIGHTH AD PERPETUAM REI MEMORIAM.*

The text of the broadside reads in part: *Although at other times Pope Paul, our predecessor of happy memory, in order to refrain and repress the evil and sacrilegious temerity of some men, who not having been ordained priests, take daringly the priestly powers and presume the authority to celebrate the Mass and the administration of the Sacrament of Penance; having determined that such delinquents should be delivered to the Judges of the Holy Inquisition, to the Curia and secular body so that due punishment would be administered to them; and after Pope Sixth the Fifth of venerable memory, also our predecessor, had ordered that the so-mentioned decree be renewed and be kept and followed with all care; but the audacity of these men has gone so far that giving the pretext of ignorance of these decrees, the penalties, as has been stated, should be imposed against the transgressors who think they are not subject to them, and who pretend to liberate and exonerate themselves from them. For this reason we consider these persons to be lost and evil men, who not having been promoted to the Holy Order of Priesthood, dare to usurp the right to the celebration of the Mass; these men not only perform external acts of idolatry, in regard to exterior and visible signs of piety and religion, but inasmuch as it concerns them, they deceive the faithful Christians (who accept them as truly ordained and believe that they consecrate legitimately), and because of the faithful's ignorance they fall into the crime of idolatry, proposing them only the material bread and wine so that they adore it as the true body and blood of Our Lord Jesus Christ; and that the same*



CONSTITVCION DE NVESTRO SAN-
TISSIMO Señor CLEMENTE POR LA DIVINA PROVIDENCIA
Papa Octauo

Contra aquellos que no hauiendo sido promouidos al orden sacro del Sacerdocio presumiendose ellos temerariamente la Autoridad de Sacerdotes se atreuen, y presumen vsurpar el celebrar la missa, y administrar alos fieles el Sacramento della penitencia.

Clemente Papa Octauo ad Perpetuam rei memoriam.

AVNQVE otras vezes Paulo Papa 4. nuestro predecessor de felice recordacion, para refrenar, y reprimir la nefaria y feo[r]diega temeridad de algunos hombres que no siendo ordenados sacerdotes, tomando temerariamente la authoridad sacerdotal presumen vsurpar, y exercer la celebracion dela missa y la administracion del Sacramento dela penitencia, y a determinado que los tales delinquentes deuen ser entregados por los Iuezes de la santa Inquisicion, ala curia y braço seglar para que se executase en ellos el castigo deuido, y despues Sixto Papa quinto de veneranda memoria tambien antecessor nuestro, ya mandado que se reuocasse el dicho decreto, y se guardasse y cumpliesse, con todo cuydado, pero ha llegado a tanto el atreuimiento y osadia delos dichos hombres, que so color y pretexto de ignorancia destos decretos, y de las penas, que como dicho es estan ympuestas contra los transgressores, piensan que no estan sugetos a ellas, y pretenden librarse y eximirse de ellas. Por tanto nos considerando que estan perdidos, y metanos hombres que no hauiendo sido promouidos al sacro orden del sacerdocio se atreuen a vsurpar la celebracion de la Missa, no solo hazen actos de idolatria, alomenos en lo exterior quanto a las señales exteriores y visibles de piedad y Religion, pero quanto es de su parte hazen que los fieles christianos (que los tienen por ordenados verdaderamente y creen que legitimamente consagran) por ignorancia incurra en el dicho crimen de Idolatria, proponiendoles solo material pan y vino para que lo adoren como verdadero cuerpo, y sangre de nuestro Señor Iesu Christo, y que los mismos ordenados Sacramentalmente no se curan no solamente menosprecian la dignidad del Sacramento de la penitencia, pero tambien engañan a los fieles, tomando peruersamente el grado sacerdotal, y la authoridad de absoluer de los peccados con gran peligro, y escandalo de muchos. Por lo qual para que los que cometen estas gravissimas maldades sea castigados con la debida pena, motu proprio y de nuestra cierta sciencia, y madura deliberacion, y con la plenitud de la potestad Apostolica, queriendo mirar por la conciencia delos Iuezes de la [illegible] dar dela pena que se ha de y[illegible] delinquentes, ordenando las pisadas de nros predecessores por esta constitucion, de perpetuo valor, determinamos, y establecemos que qualquiera que sin ser promouido al sacro orden de presbitero ó sacerdocio se atreuiere que haya visado de celebrar Missa, o que a oydo con esta facultad, sea echado del fuero Ecclesiastico por los iuezes de la santa Inquisicion, por los Ordinarios, como indigno dela misericordia de la Yglesia, y siendo solemnemente degradado, delos ordenes Ecclesiasticos, y demas, sea luego entregado ala curia y braço seglar para ser castigado por los Iuezes seglares con las penas deuidas, no obstante quales quier ordenaciones y constituciones Apostolicas, aunque sean promulgadas en Concilios generales, y incluidas en el cuerpo del derecho, a todas las quales, y a cada vna de ellas en quanto fuere menor, por suficientemente expresso el tenor, de verbo ad verbum, Ipecial y expressamente las derogamos, y a todas las demas que contrario fuesen, y para que de aqui adelante nunca se pueda alegar, ó pretender ignorancia desta constitucion, y para que estas sean manifiestas a todos queremos que sean fixadas alas puertas delas cathedras de S Iuan de Letran, y del Principe de los Apostoles de Roma y que sean publicadas y assi vsadas, como se acostumbra, en la hora del campo de flor, y quedando ellas queden alli afixados sus traslumptos y ympresos, y que hecha esta publicacion [illegible] obligar, y obliguen a todos los que estan en Roma despues de vn mes, y a los que fuera pero dentro parte de los montes despues de quatro meses, y a los que estan fuera de ellos despues de diez meses que se han de contar desde el dia de la publicacion como dicho es presentes, y a los ausentes como si a cada vno de ellos personalmente hauiesen sido intimadas estas nuestras letras, y a ninguno sea licito quebrantar esta nuestra constitucion, declaracion, voluntad, y mandato, so pena de excomunion latae sententiae, en la qual incurran todos los contrafactores ipso facto, sin otra declaracion, de la qual no puedan ser absueltos sino por nos, o por el Pontifice Romano que por tiempo fuere, salvo en el articulo de la muerte, y queremos que a los traslados, aunque sean ympresos, dellas nuestras letras, como este subscriptos de notario y sellados con el sello de la santa Romana Inquisicion, o de persona constituyda en dignidad Ecclesiastica, y guarde la misma fee y credito, que a estas nuestras si les fuessen mostradas. Dadas en Roma [illegible] Pescadoris, primero dia de Diziembre de mil y seiscientos y vno, en el Año de nuestro [illegible] pontificado.

Este [illegible] de tal tenor, y forma esta traduccion dezima quarta a cinco dias del Mes de Diziembre del Pontificado del Santissimo en Christo Padre y Señor nuestro Señor Clemente por la diuina Prouidencia Papa octauo el dicho Señor mandado obedecido, confirmado por afixado en [illegible] de S. Iuan de Letran y S. Pedro de Roma en la [illegible] campo de flor, como es costumbre, por mi Geronimo Lucio Cursor de nuestro santissimo Señor el Papa. Testes: Baptista Morosinus Magister Cursorum [illegible]

Por mãdado del Sancto Officio de la Inquisicion desta nueua Hespaña y sus [illegible]
Impresso en Mexico en casa de Henrico Martinez [illegible]

Cotejado con su original

hearing the Sacramental Confession not only do not appreciate the dignity of the holy Sacrament of Penance, but also deceive the faithful, perversely taking the priestly role and the authority of absolving the sins with great danger, and causing the scandal of many.

For this reason, so that the ones who commit these very serious heinous deeds be punished with due penalty, in the proper manner and with our scientific certainty and mature deliberation, and with the fullness of the Apostolic power, in accordance with the conscience of the Judges of the Holy Inquisition, and so that from now on no one can doubt the penalty that has to be imposed on those such delinquents, following the steps of our predecessors, for this constitution of perpetual value, we determine and establish that anyone, who without being promoted to the Sacred Order of Priesthood, would find that he who has dared to celebrate Mass or to hear Sacramental Confession, be separated from the Ecclesiastic body by the Judges of the Holy Inquisition, or by the seculars, as not deserving the mercy of the Church; and being solemnly demoted, from the Ecclesiastic Orders, if he had achieved some, is later to be turned over to the Curia and secular body, in order to be punished by the secular judges with the due penalties . . . .

A handwritten statement that "It agrees with the its original" and signature of the notary appears at the conclusion of the text.

The history of the first half of sixteenth century Florida was marked by conflicts and unsuccessful settlements by the Spanish, French and English, who were all vying for possession of peninsula. Finally, in 1565, a colony of Protestant Huguenots established on the St. Johns River was wiped out by Spaniards, who boasted of slaughtering the French, not for their nationality but for their religion. This Spanish expedition founded St. Augustine near the decimated settlement. Shifting alliances and allegiances continued during the following centuries, until the acquisition of East and West Florida by the United States in the nineteenth century.
$4,000 - $6,000

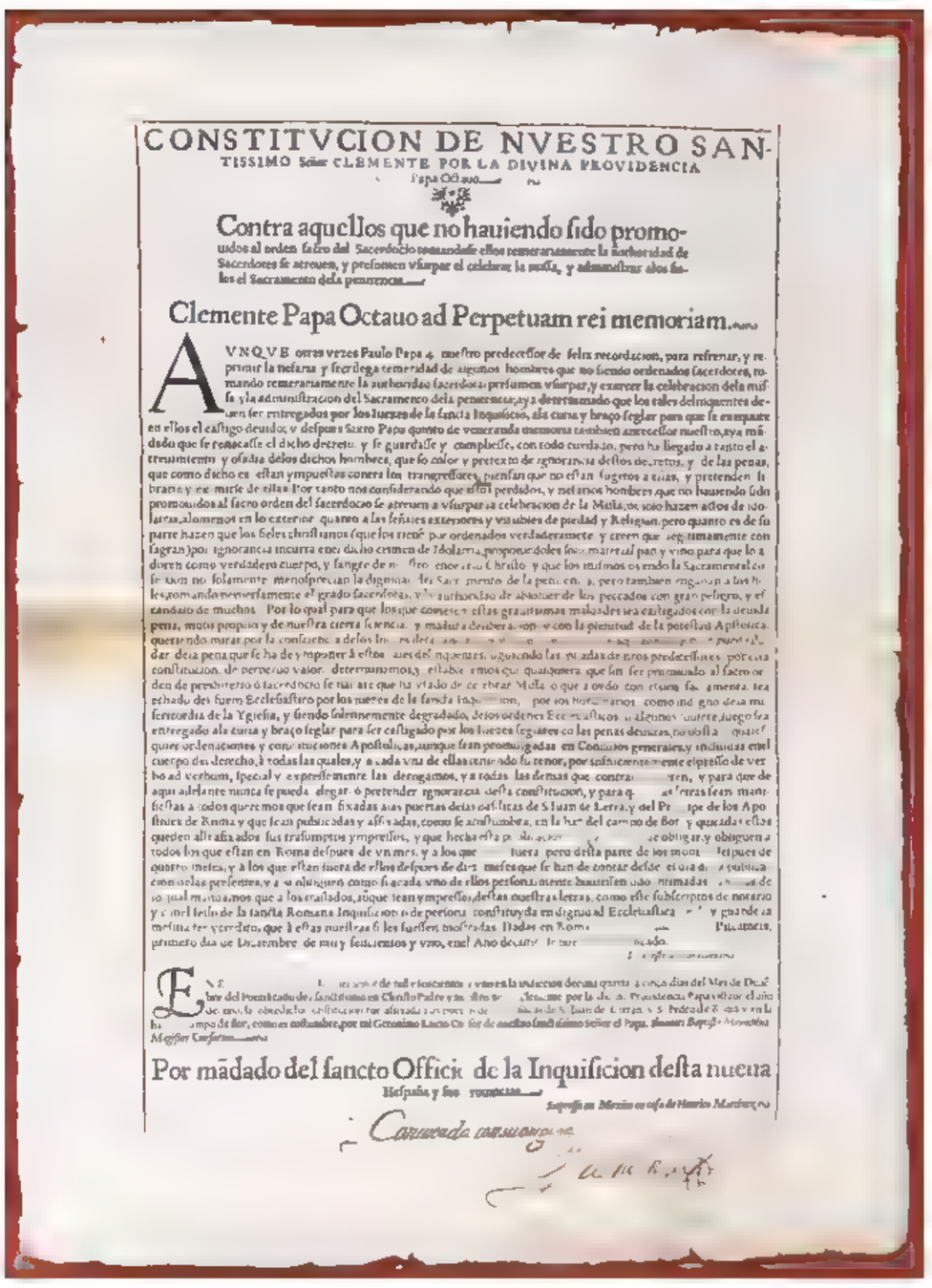
28. [Inquisition of Mexico and Florida]. Printed broadside signed, 1 page (17 x 12 in.; 432 x 305 mm.), In Spanish, *"Printed in Mexico in the house of Henrico Martinez,"* 1 December 1601.

A decree aimed particularly at the Jews in Mexico and the Spanish provinces in Florida, accusing them of heresy which will be dealt with due punishment.

The Inquisition had formally begun in the West Indies in 1569 when Philip II established tribunals of the Holy Office at Mexico and Lima. It was specifically charged with vigilance against Moors, Jews, and New Christians. The great privileges it exercised and the dread with which Spaniards generally regarded the charge of heresy made the Inquisition an effective check on dangerous thoughts, whether religious, political, or philosophical. The Inquisition largely relied on denunciations by informers and employed torture to secure confessions. Indians were originally subject to the jurisdiction of Inquisitors but were later exempted because as recent converts of supposedly limited mental capacity they were not fully responsible for the deviations from the faith. The first execution occurred in 1574, and by 1596, the tenth took place. Many of the victims of the Holy Office were amongst the Portuguese settlers, who were persecuted for political rather than religious reasons. It was a symptom of the political and religious status of the country that such a court could flourish in an atmosphere where the greatest occupation of mankind might well have been the subjugation of nature, and the development of a normal Christian state.

The present broadside is headed, *CONSTITUTION OF OUR MOST BLESSED LORD CLEMENT BY THE DIVINE PROVIDENCE POPE THE EIGHTH Against those who, not having been promoted to the sacred order of Priesthood, boldly take the authority of the Priests, dare and pretend to celebrate the Mass, and administer to the faithful the Sacrament of Penance. POPE CLEMENT THE EIGHTH AD PERPETUAM REI MEMORIAM.*

The text of the broadside reads in part: *Although at other times Pope Paul, our predecessor of happy memory, in order to refrain and repress the evil and sacrilegious temerity of some men, who not having been ordained priests, take daringly the priestly powers and presume the authority to celebrate the Mass and the administration of the Sacrament of Penance; having determined that such delinquents should be delivered to the Judges of the Holy Inquisition, to the Curia and secular body so that due punishment would be administered to them; and after Pope Sixth the Fifth of venerable memory, also our predecessor, had ordered that the so-mentioned decree be renewed and be kept and followed with all care; but the audacity of these men has gone so far that giving the pretext of ignorance of these decrees, the penalties, as has been stated, should be imposed against the transgressors who think they are not subject to them, and who pretend to liberate and exonerate themselves from them. For this reason we consider these persons to be lost and evil men, who not having been promoted to the Holy Order of Priesthood, dare to usurp the right to the celebration of the Mass; these men not only perform external acts of idolatry, in regard to exterior and visible signs of piety and religion, but inasmuch as it concerns them, they deceive the faithful Christians (who accept them as truly ordained and believe that they consecrate legitimately), and because of the faithful's ignorance they fall into the crime of idolatry, proposing them only the material bread and wine so that they adore it as the true body and blood of Our Lord Jesus Christ; and that the same*



CONSTITVCION DE NVESTRO SAN-
TISSIMO Señor CLEMENTE POR LA DIVINA PROVIDENCIA
Papa Octauo

Contra aquellos que no hauiendo sido promouidos al orden sacro del Sacerdocio presumiendose ellos temerariamente la Autoridad de Sacerdotes se atreuen, y presumen vsurpar el celebrar la missa, y administrar alos fieles el Sacramento della penitencia.

Clemente Papa Octauo ad Perpetuam rei memoriam.

AVNQVE otras vezes Paulo Papa 4. nuestro predecessor de felice recordacion, para refrenar, y reprimir la nefaria y feo[r]diega temeridad de algunos hombres que no siendo ordenados sacerdotes, tomando temerariamente la authoridad sacerdotal presumen vsurpar, y exercer la celebracion dela missa y la administracion del Sacramento dela penitencia, y a determinado que los tales delinquentes deuen ser entregados por los Iuezes de la santa Inquisicion, ala curia y braço seglar para que se executase en ellos el castigo deuido, y despues Sixto Papa quinto de veneranda memoria tambien antecessor nuestro, ya mandado que se reuocasse el dicho decreto, y se guardasse y cumpliesse, con todo cuydado, pero ha llegado a tanto el atreuimiento y osadia delos dichos hombres, que so color y pretexto de ignorancia destos decretos, y de las penas, que como dicho es estan ympuestas contra los transgressores, piensan que no estan sugetos a ellas, y pretenden librarse y eximirse de ellas. Por tanto nos considerando que estan perdidos, y metanos hombres que no hauiendo sido promouidos al sacro orden del sacerdocio se atreuen a vsurpar la celebracion de la Missa, no solo hazen actos de idolatria, alomenos en lo exterior quanto a las señales exteriores y visibles de piedad y Religion, pero quanto es de su parte hazen que los fieles christianos (que los tienen por ordenados verdaderamente y creen que legitimamente consagran) por ignorancia incurra en el dicho crimen de Idolatria, proponiendoles solo material pan y vino para que lo adoren como verdadero cuerpo, y sangre de nuestro Señor Iesu Christo, y que los mismos ordenados Sacramentalmente no se curan no solamente menosprecian la dignidad del Sacramento de la penitencia, pero tambien engañan a los fieles, tomando peruersamente el grado sacerdotal, y la authoridad de absoluer de los peccados con gran peligro, y escandalo de muchos. Por lo qual para que los que cometen estas gravissimas maldades sea castigados con la debida pena, motu proprio y de nuestra cierta sciencia, y madura deliberacion, y con la plenitud de la potestad Apostolica, queriendo mirar por la conciencia delos Iuezes de la [illegible] dar dela pena que se ha de y[illegible] delinquentes, ordenando las pisadas de nros predecessores por esta constitucion, de perpetuo valor, determinamos, y establecemos que qualquiera que sin ser promouido al sacro orden de presbitero ó sacerdocio se atreuiere que haya visado de celebrar Missa, o que a oydo con esta facultad, sea echado del fuero Ecclesiastico por los iuezes de la santa Inquisicion, por los Ordinarios, como indigno dela misericordia de la Yglesia, y siendo solemnemente degradado, delos ordenes Ecclesiasticos, y demas, sea luego entregado ala curia y braço seglar para ser castigado por los Iuezes seglares con las penas deuidas, no obstante quales quier ordenaciones y constituciones Apostolicas, aunque sean promulgadas en Concilios generales, y incluidas en el cuerpo del derecho, a todas las quales, y a cada vna de ellas en quanto fuere menor, por suficientemente expresso el tenor, de verbo ad verbum, Ipecial y expressamente las derogamos, y a todas las demas que contrario fuesen, y para que de aqui adelante nunca se pueda alegar, ó pretender ignorancia desta constitucion, y para que estas sean manifiestas a todos queremos que sean fixadas alas puertas delas cathedras de S Iuan de Letran, y del Principe de los Apostoles de Roma y que sean publicadas y assi vsadas, como se acostumbra, en la hora del campo de flor, y quedando ellas queden alli afixados sus traslumptos y ympresos, y que hecha esta publicacion [illegible] obligar, y obliguen a todos los que estan en Roma despues de vn mes, y a los que fuera pero dentro parte de los montes despues de quatro meses, y a los que estan fuera de ellos despues de diez meses que se han de contar desde el dia de la publicacion como dicho es presentes, y a los ausentes como si a cada vno de ellos personalmente hauiesen sido intimadas estas nuestras letras, y a ninguno sea licito quebrantar esta nuestra constitucion, declaracion, voluntad, y mandato, so pena de excomunion latae sententiae, en la qual incurran todos los contrafactores ipso facto, sin otra declaracion, de la qual no puedan ser absueltos sino por nos, o por el Pontifice Romano que por tiempo fuere, salvo en el articulo de la muerte, y queremos que a los traslados, aunque sean ympresos, dellas nuestras letras, como este subscriptos de notario y sellados con el sello de la santa Romana Inquisicion, o de persona constituyda en dignidad Ecclesiastica, y guarde la misma fee y credito, que a estas nuestras si les fuessen mostradas. Dadas en Roma [illegible] Pescadoris, primero dia de Diziembre de mil y seiscientos y vno, en el Año de nuestro [illegible] pontificado.

Este [illegible] de tal tenor, y forma esta traduccion dezima quarta a cinco dias del Mes de Diziembre del Pontificado del Santissimo en Christo Padre y Señor nuestro Señor Clemente por la diuina Prouidencia Papa octauo el dicho Señor mandado obedecido, confirmado por afixado en [illegible] de S. Iuan de Letran y S. Pedro de Roma en la [illegible] campo de flor, como es costumbre, por mi Geronimo Lucio Cursor de nuestro santissimo Señor el Papa. Testes: Baptista Morosinus Magister Cursorum [illegible]

Por mãdado del Sancto Officio de la Inquisicion desta nueua Hespaña y sus [illegible]
Impresso en Mexico en casa de Henrico Martinez [illegible]

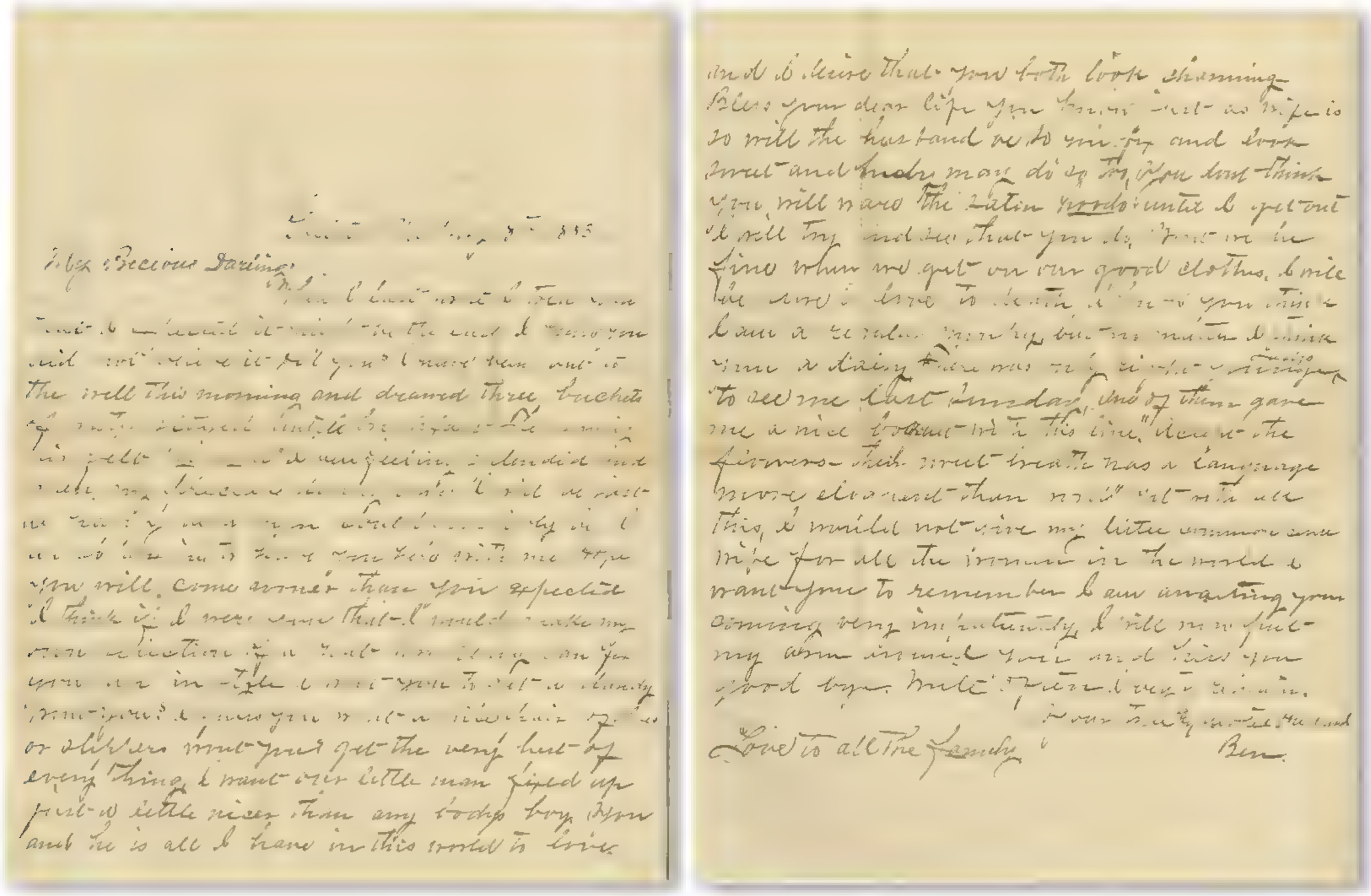
Cotejado con su original

hearing the Sacramental Confession not only do not appreciate the dignity of the holy Sacrament of Penance, but also deceive the faithful, perversely taking the priestly role and the authority of absolving the sins with great danger, and causing the scandal of many.

For this reason, so that the ones who commit these very serious heinous deeds be punished with due penalty, in the proper manner and with our scientific certainty and mature deliberation, and with the fullness of the Apostolic power, in accordance with the conscience of the Judges of the Holy Inquisition, and so that from now on no one can doubt the penalty that has to be imposed on those such delinquents, following the steps of our predecessors, for this constitution of perpetual value, we determine and establish that anyone, who without being promoted to the Sacred Order of Priesthood, would find that he who has dared to celebrate Mass or to hear Sacramental Confession, be separated from the Ecclesiastic body by the Judges of the Holy Inquisition, or by the seculars, as not deserving the mercy of the Church; and being solemnly demoted, from the Ecclesiastic Orders, if he had achieved some, is later to be turned over to the Curia and secular body, in order to be punished by the secular judges with the due penalties . . . .

A handwritten statement that "It agrees with the its original" and signature of the notary appears at the conclusion of the text.

The history of the first half of sixteenth century Florida was marked by conflicts and unsuccessful settlements by the Spanish, French and English, who were all vying for possession of peninsula. Finally, in 1565, a colony of Protestant Huguenots established on the St. Johns River was wiped out by Spaniards, who boasted of slaughtering the French, not for their nationality but for their religion. This Spanish expedition founded St. Augustine near the decimated settlement. Shifting alliances and allegiances continued during the following centuries, until the acquisition of East and West Florida by the United States in the nineteenth century.
$4,000 - $6,000



29. James, Frank. Autograph letter signed (*"Ben"*), 2 pages (10.5 x 8 in.; 267 x 203 mm.), Gallatin, Missouri, 8 May 1883, to his wife, Annie James; with original envelope. James used the alias, Ben, to prevent the letter from falling into reporters' hands or into wrong hands.

The infamous brother of Jesse James writes his wife from prison.

James writes in full with misspellings uncorrected: *When I last wrote I told you that I expected it might be the last. I know you did not belive it, did you? I have been out to the well this morning and drawed three buckets of water stayed until breakfast. The morning air felt 'so good'. I am feeling splendid and when my precious darling comes I will be just as happy as a man could possibly be. I am so anxious to have you here with me. Hope you will come sooner than you expected. I think if I were you that I would make my own selection of a hat Mrs. Kenny can fix you up in style. I want you to get a dandy wont you? I guess you want a nice pair of shoes or slippers wont you? Get the very best of everything, I want our little man fixed up just a little nicer than any bodys boy. You and he is all I have in this world to love and I desire that you both look charming. Bless your dear life you know just as wife is so will the husband be so you fix and look sweet and huby may do so too. You dont think you will ware the satin hoods until I get out. I will try and see that you do. Wont we be fine when we get on our good clothes. I will be sure to live to death. I know you think I am a regular monky, but no matter I think you a daisy. There was only eight young Ladys to see me last Sunday, one of them gave me a nice boquet with this line 'Accept the flowers -- their sweet breath has a language more eloquent than words'. Yet with all this I would not give my little common sense wife for all the women in the world. I want you to remember I am awaiting your coming very impatiently. I will now put my arm around you and kiss you good bye. Write often I beg to remain, your true and devoted Husband, Love to all the family Ben*

James wrote this letter in jail where he was awaiting trial for the murder of Frank McMillan, a stone quarry laborer, whom he allegedly murdered during the robbery of a Rock Island train in Missouri, 1881. He was a fugitive from justice for six months before his capture. In the ensuing trial, the state sought to prove that Frank was seen near the scene of the crime, masquerading under the name of Woodson, and that he fatally shot McMillan. However, they had to contend with a formidable witness, Confederate General and peerless rebel cavalry leader, Joseph O. Shelby, who was known for his sincerity and maintained a loyalty to any man who fought under him. The James boys had, at various times, served under William Clarke Quantrille, the notorious guerilla, who operated under Shelby's command. The James boys fought and campaigned for Shelby on several occasions. At the Battle of Lonejack, the Yankees captured a faithful Negro named Billy Hunter who happened to be Shelby's body servant. Shelby was forever grateful to the James boys as they recovered the servant. When he was called to the stand, Shelby testified that at the time of the train robbery, he met Jesse James, Dick Liddil and Bill Ryan at his home and James was not with them. The general's testimony held tremendous weight with the people and created a sensation, and it was ultimately responsible for Frank's acquittal. **$4,000 - $6,000**

Gallatin August 6th 1883

My Dear Wife.

Your letter with Lou's and Mammas was received last Saturday. I was glad to hear from you while you enjoyed your visit to St. L. & Mrs Archerick and Brother Tuesday. I acted for us The world like me in a Jarring way. I threw us all my meals was sick headed in fact had all the symptoms and it may be I have been "bought" I am feeling all right this morning however. I was out yesterday and just Thirty Two men by actual Count was asking me a question at the same time, if free once more not one single human being do I want to be introduced to unless it is known to a certainty they are in sympathy with us. I never was so tired of any thing in my life. The majority that come do so simply to satisfy their morbid curiosity. It will do me so much good when I get out to pass the majority as I would a dog. It is no trouble for us to know our friends, for each and every one that are such have shown their hand in some way... Well Thank God after this week I can count the time by days instead of weeks. I wish my trial had commenced to day... They never ing in come Their do me get out would us to and have this you said visit "Bill" them think me, I to estimate turn the read cool for the past four or five days! I have worn my coat all the time then I was cold, Mrs Cox sent me ice cream and cake again. I wished for you to be here to eat it, I am fond of nothing that is not warm. I am even now drinking my water warm. I had a letter from Edward Saturday and he is doing all he can to raise some money for our benefit. He is going to send me this picture to me, this week. I want you to do some good talking when you come down here and get these people up here worked up to fever heat. I was very much amused at what you said in your letter in regard to trying to get to see certain persons and that you was doing so unattended and that you have never failed, in any undertaking I desire you to know you succeeded in capturing your "hubby" when I least expected it. :)

30. James, Frank. Autograph letter signed (*"Ben"*), 4 pages (8 x 5 in.; 203 x 127 mm.), written from jail in Gallatin, Missouri, 6 August 1883, to his wife, Mrs. A. F. James; with stamped transmittal envelope.

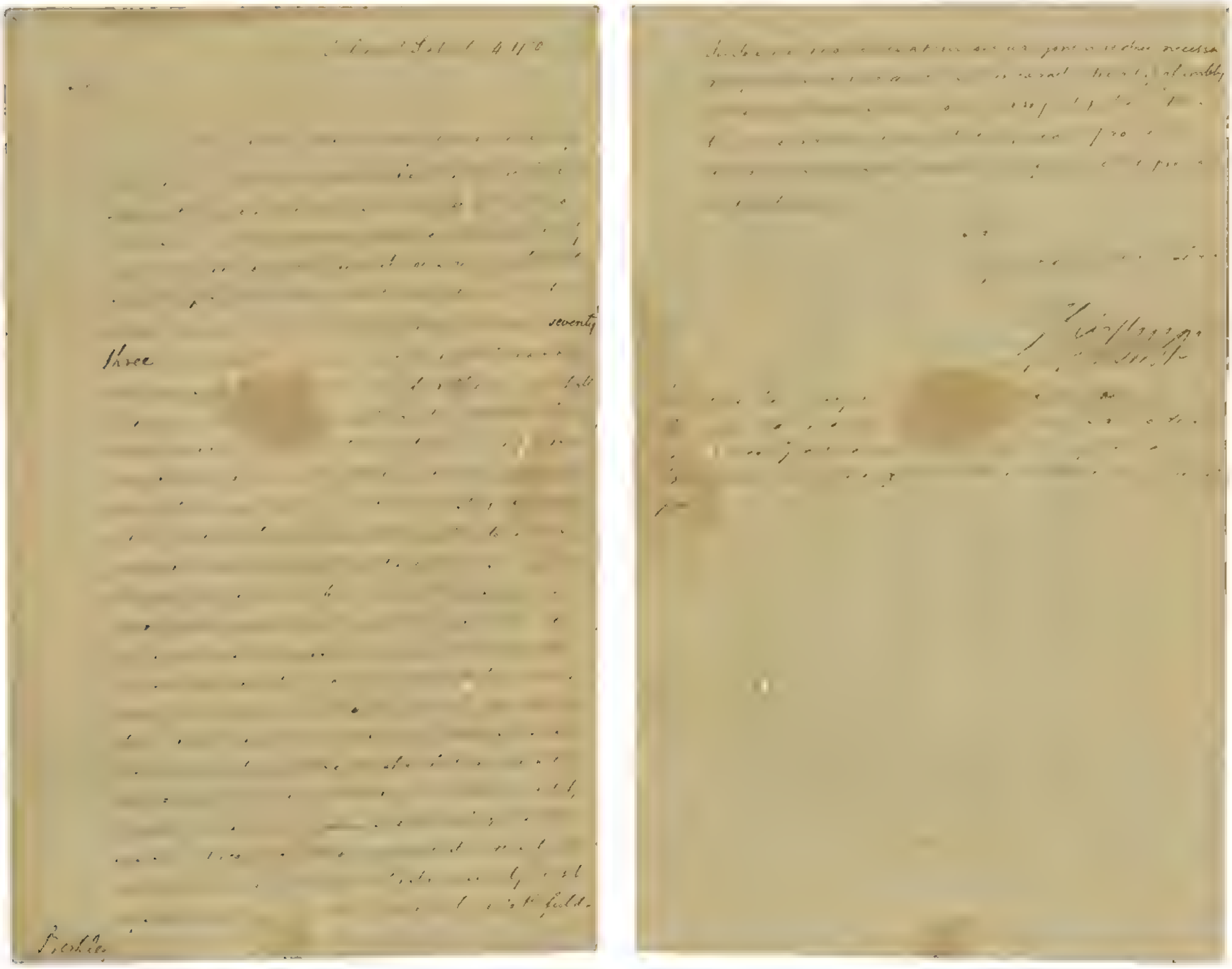
In jail on murder charges, the falsely accused Frank James, brother of notorious outlaw Jesse James, is disgusted with those who visit to satisfy their morbid curiosity.

James writes in part with misspellings uncorrected: *I was out yesterday and just thirty two men by actual count was asking me question at the same time, if free once more not one single human being do I want to be introduced to unless it is known to a certainty they are in sympathy with us. I never was so tireed of any thing in my life. The majority that come do so simply to satisfy their morbid curiosity. It will do me so much good when I get out to pass the majority as I would a dog. It is no trouble for us to know our friends, for each and every one that are such have shown their hand in some way... Well Thank God after this week I can count the time by days instead of weeks. I wish my trial had commenced to day...*

...Your true and loving Hubby. Ben.

Frank James and his outlaw brother, Jesse James led the James Gang from 1866–79, robbing banks and trains from Arkansas to Colorado and Texas. Jailed for murder, Frank James' trial began on 21 August 1883 where he was found not guilty and released.

A long and interesting letter written just two weeks before Frank James went to trial. **$4,000 - $6,000**

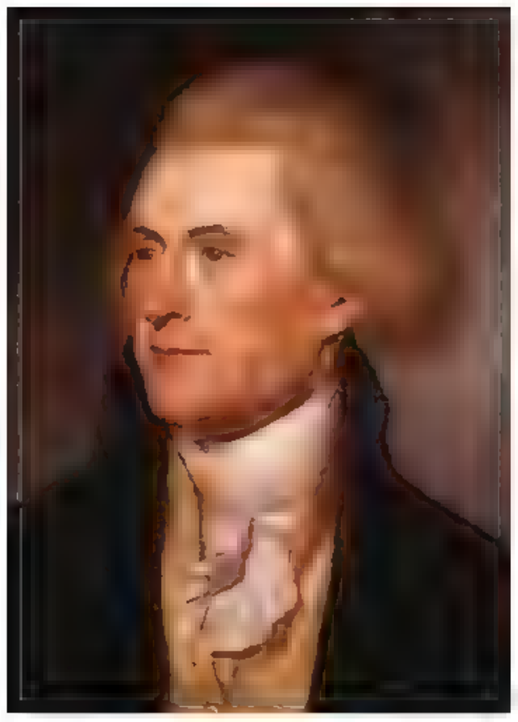


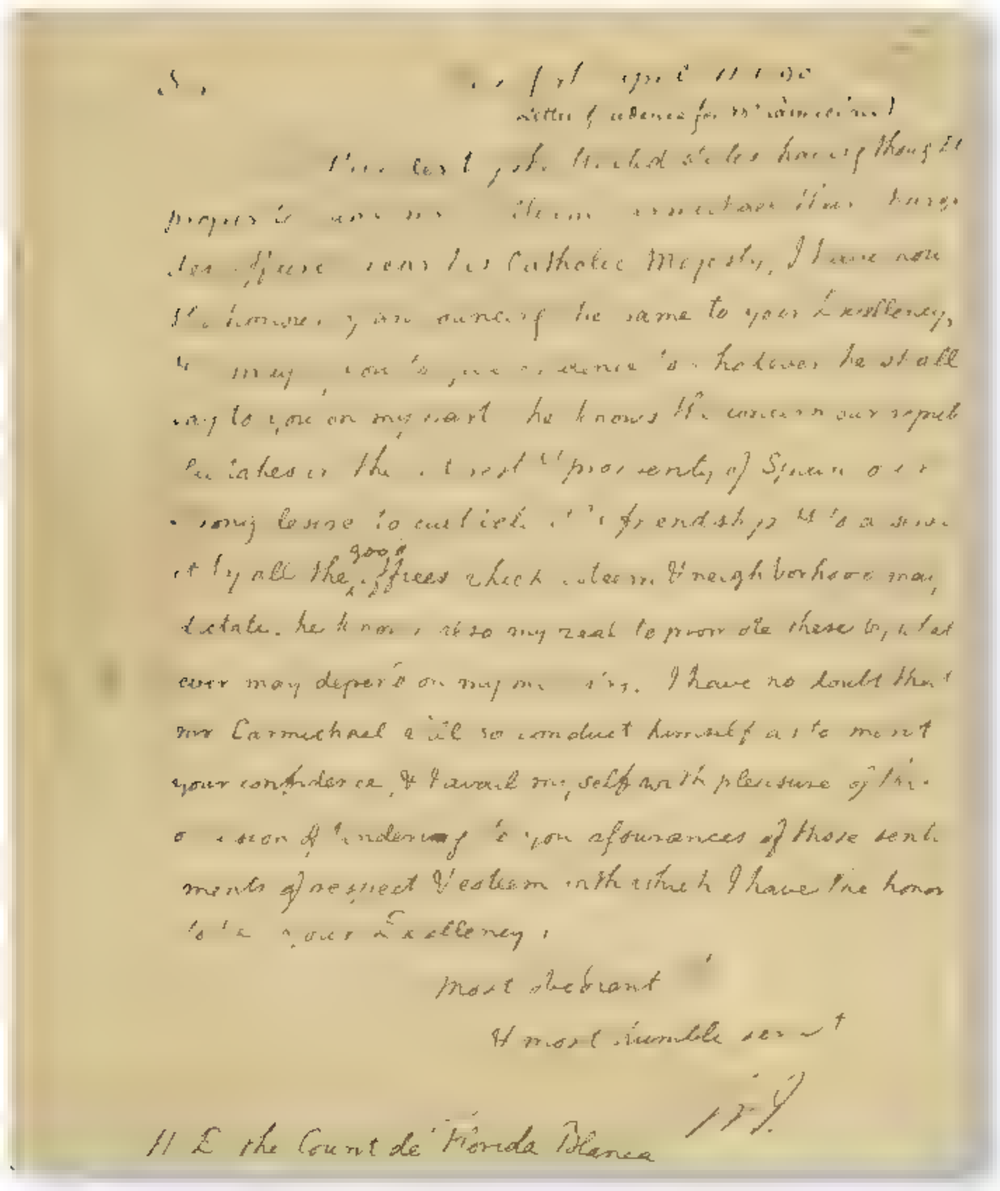
31. Jefferson, Thomas. Letter signed (*"Th: Jefferson"*), as Governor of Virginia, containing three words penned in his hand (Jefferson specifies the number of militia called up – *"seventy three"* and the name of the addressee – *"Berkley"*, written at the bottom left of the first page), 2 pages (11.87 x 7.25 in.; 302 x 184 mm.), *"In Council"* [Richmond, Virginia], 4 September 1780, to the Lieutenant of Berkeley County, Virginia; browned, large stain affecting several lines in the body of the letter, minor paper loss.

After the disastrous defeat at Camden, South Carolina of 16 August 1780, Governor of Virginia Thomas Jefferson calls up the Virginia Militia to aid in the War in the South.

Jefferson writes in full: *Sir, The late misfortune to the southward, renders it necessary that we send a reinforcement of militia from this state to assist in stopping the progress of the enemy should they be able to do no more. I have in the first place required the counties, which lately sent militia to the southward, to furnish now so many as failed to march then of the quota called on, but to make up a substantial aid, other counties must contribute. I am therefore to require seventy three of your militia to proceed as soon as possible ... to Hillsborough in North Carolina, at which place they must be by the 25th of October, or as much sooner as may be, because by the last day of that month the time of service of the militia now in Carolina will be expired. They are to continue in service three months from the time of their getting to the head quarters of the commanding officer to the southward, in requiring their quota from you we have been governed by the proportion called for by the general assembly on the late occasion from the other counties, and have endeavoured to make allowance for the numbers withdrawn from you by the last draught, and also for those sent, or to be sent to the western country. You will be pleased to make return to me of the names of those, who shall be ordered to march, and of those who shall fail; and as to the latter to spare no endeavours to take and send them on to duty, as justice to the counties, on whom, we shall be obliged to call hereafter in the course of rotation requires that we repeat our calls on the counties, to whose turn it falls previously, until they shall have actually sent their full number into the field. I enclose you a power of taking provisions, waggons, and other necessaries for the men on their march, with an extract of the act of assembly authorizing it, which I would recommend to you to put into the hands of some discreet person of the party capable of doing the duties of Quarter Master and Commissary. Arms will be provided at Hillsborough. I am, Your very humbel Servt Th: Jefferson*

Berkeley County, Virginia (located between the Alleghany and Blue Ridge Mountains, now the most eastern county in West Virginia), called for militia troops from that County to assist the Continental Army fighting in the Carolinas after the disastrous defeat of General Horatio Gates at the Battle of Camden, South Carolina on 16 August 1780). **$10,000 - $15,000**





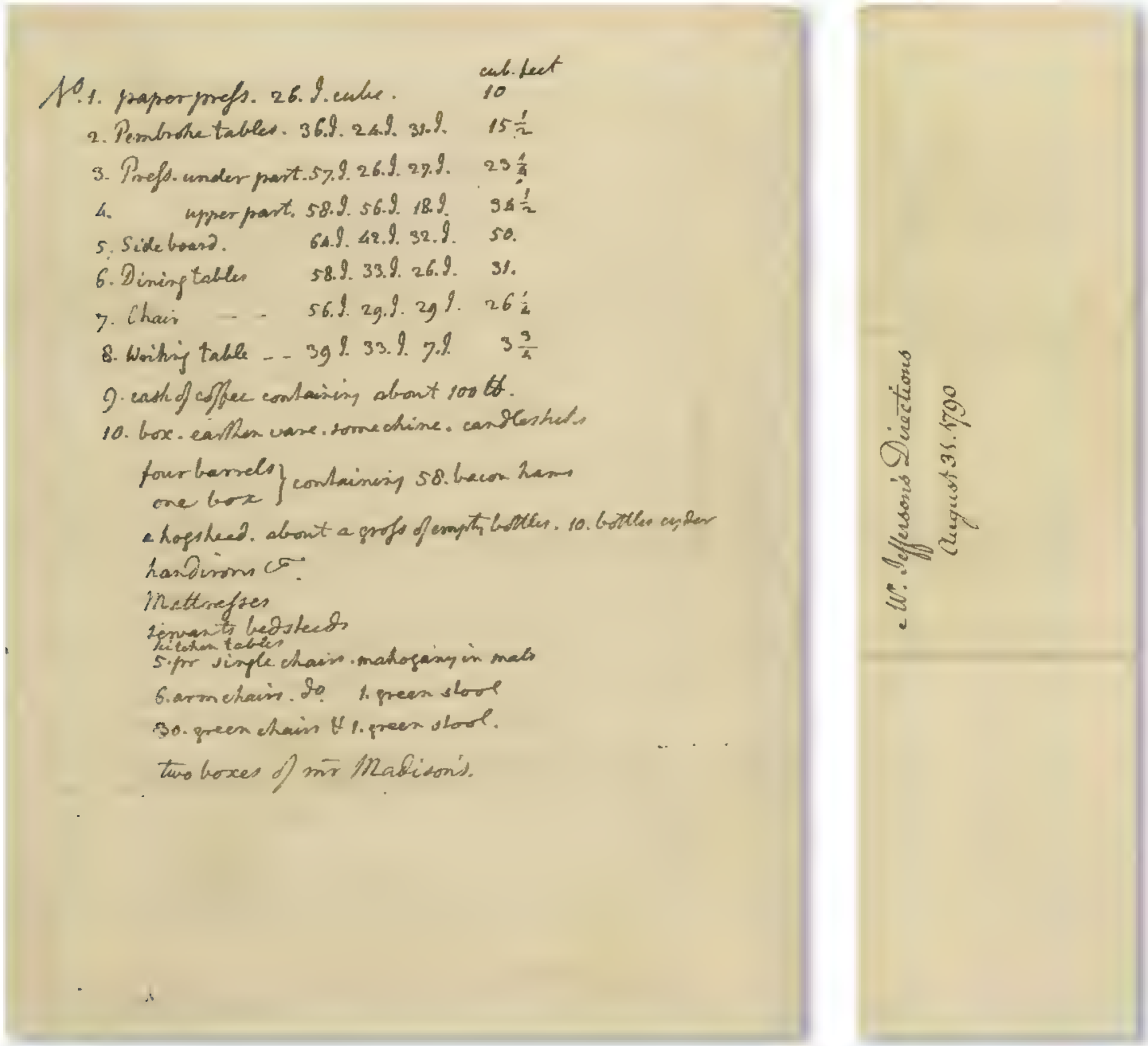
32. Jefferson, Thomas. Autograph letter signed (*"Th: J"*) as Secretary of State, 1 page (9 x 7.37 in.; 229 x 187 mm.), New York, 11 April 1790, to *H. E. the Count de Florida Blanca*, the Spanish Foreign Minister; light browning.

Under direction from George Washington, Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson announces William Carmichael to the post of Chargé d'affaires to the Spanish Foreign Minister with the goal of improved relations with Spain.

Jefferson writes in full: *Sir The President of the United States* [George Washington] *having thought proper to name mr. William Carmichael their chargé des affaires near his Catholic Majesty* [King of Spain], *I have now the honour of announcing the same to your Excellency, & of praying you to give credence to whatever he shall say to you on my part. he knows the concern our republic takes in the interest & prosperity of Spain, our strong desire to cultivate it's friendship, & to deserve it by all the good offices which esteem & neighborhood may dictate. he knows also my zeal to promote these by whatever may depend on my ministry. I have no doubt that mr Carmichael will so conduct himself as to merit your confidence, & I avail myself with pleasure of this occasion of tendering to you assurances of those sentiments of respect & esteem with which I have the honor to be your Excellency. most obedient & most humble servt. Th: J.*

At a time when relations with Spain were tenuous at best, this is Jefferson's letter of "credence" [i.e., credentials] for Mr. William Carmichael, Chargé d'affaires of the United States at Madrid, Spain who served from 1790 to 1794. Jefferson soon learned that his letter of credence was improper - according to the U.S. Constitution. He explained his error in a letter to William Short of 30 April 1790 who had served as Jefferson's private secretary in France during Jefferson's term as Minister to France, and was to serve with Carmichael as Joint Commissioner to Spain and then succeeded Carmichael as Chargé d 'affaires: *I had not the time to examine with minuteness the proper form of credentials under our new Constitution: I governed myself, therefore, by foreign precedents, according to which a charge des affaires is furnished with only a letter of credence from one Minister of Foreign Affairs* [i.e., Jefferson] *to the other* [i.e., the Count de Florida Blanca]. *Further researches have shown me, that under our new Constitution, all commissions (or papers amounting to that) must be signed by the President . . .*

On the same day that Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson wrote this letter of credence to the Spanish Foreign Minister, the Count de Florida Blanca, introducing William Carmichael as the new Chargé d'affaires of the United States at Madrid, he wrote one to Carmichael, mentioning the above letter: *...You will also receive herewith a letter of credence for yourself to be delivered to the Count de Florida Blanca after putting thereon the proper address with which I am unacquainted.* In that same letter, Jefferson also inquired as to whether Carmichael had ever received John Jay's letter of 9 September 1788, concerning *inconveniences which the States bordering on the Floridas experience from the asylum afforded to their fugitive slaves in those provinces of her Catholic Majesty.* Continuing, Jefferson detailed an incident illustrating the dramatic need for improved relations with Spain. In 1787, two American vessels (the *Columbia*, captained by John Kendrick, and the *Lady Washington*, captained by Robert Gray) left Boston on a voyage of discovery - partially with the intent of trying a fur trade with the Russian settlements on the Northwest coast of the American continent. The two vessels were expressly forbidden to touch at any Spanish port. Storm damage, however, to the *Columbia* necessitated that it stop for repairs in the Juan Fernandez Islands (just west of Chile), commanded by Don Blas Gonzalez. For his act of *"common hospitality"*, Gonzalez was *"deprived of his government"* and was *"still under disgrace"*. Jefferson deplored the Spanish government's policy: *"...We pretend not to know the regulations of the Spanish government as to the admission of foreign vessels into the ports of their colonies. But the generous character of the nation is a security to us that their regulations can in no instance run counter to the laws of nature; and among the first of her laws is that which bids us to succour those in distress. For an obedience to this law Don Blas appears to have suffered: and we are satisfied it is because his case has not been able to penetrate to his majesty's ministers, at least in its true colors ...we would wish you to avail yourself of any good opportunity of introducing the truth to the ear of the minister* [the Count de Florida Blanca], *and of satisfying him that a redress of this hardship on the Governor* [Don Blas Gonzalez] *would be received here with pleasure, as a proof of respect to those laws of hospitality which we would certainly observe in a like case, as a mark of attention towards us, and of justice to an individual for whose sufferings we cannot but feel.* **$15,000 - $20,000**

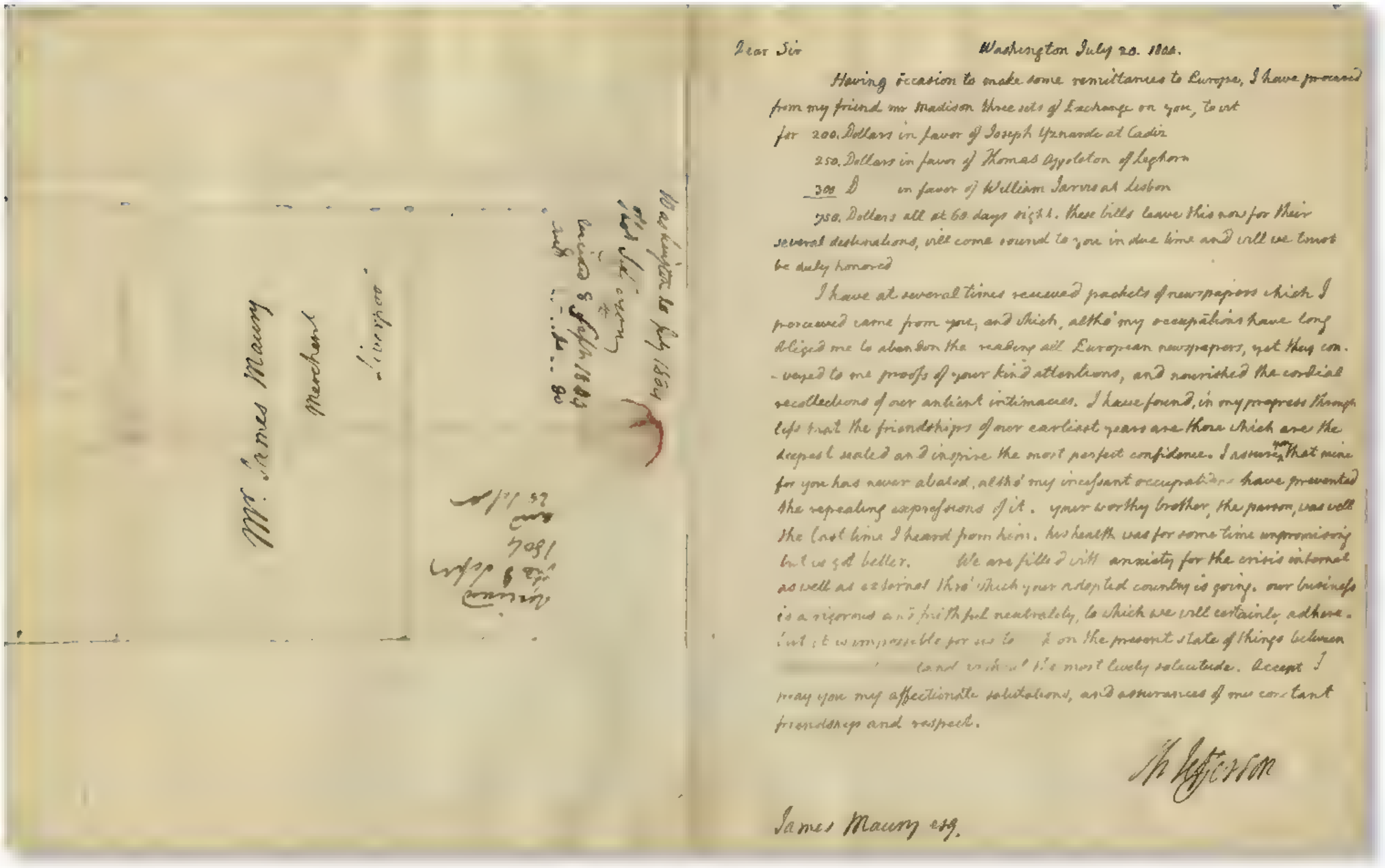

cub. feet
No. 1. paper press. 26. I. cube. 10
2. Pembroke tables. 36.I. 24.I. 31.I. 15 ½
3. Press. under part. 57.I. 26.I. 27.I. 23 ¼
4. upper part. 58.I. 56.I. 18.I. 34 ½
5. Side board. 64.I. 42.I. 32.I. 50.
6. Dining tables 58.I. 33.I. 26.I. 31.
7. Chair 56.I. 29.I. 29 I. 26 ½
8. Writing table 39 I. 33.I. 7.I 3 ¾
9. cask of coffee containing about 100 lb.
10. box. earthen ware. some chine. candlesticks
four barrels / one box } containing 58. bacon hams
a hogshead. about a gross of empty bottles. 10. bottles cyder
handirons &c
Mattresses
Servants bedsteads
kitchen tables
5. pr simple chairs. mahogany in mats
6. arm chairs. Do. 1. green stool
30. green chairs & 1. green stool.
two boxes of mr Madison's.
Jefferson's Directions
August 31. 1790

33. Jefferson, Thomas. Manuscript document unsigned, 1 page (10 x 7.75 in.; 254 x 197 mm.), 31 August 1790, Jefferson wrote a listing of items bound for Monticello, with a ghosting of an apparently unpublished memorandum in Jefferson's hand as an ink offset on the blank portions of the note on verso in a contemporaneous hand "Mr. Jefferson's Instructions"; reinforcement to the folds on verso.

Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson inventories his goods bound for Monticello as the new American government moves from New York to Philadelphia.

Jefferson writes in full: *No 1. Paper press. 26.I [nches]. Cube. 10 cubs. feet 2. Pembroke tables. 36I. 26I. 31I. 15 ½ [cubic feet] 3. Press under part. 57I. 26I. 27I. 23 ¼ [cubic feet] 4. [Press] upper part. 58I. 56I. 18I. 34 ½ [cubic feet] 5. Side board. 64I. 42I. 32I 50 [cubic feet] 6. Dining tables 58I. 33I. 26I. 31 [cubic feet] 7. Chair 56I. 29I. 29I. 25 ½ [cubic feet] 8. Working table 39I. 33I. 7I. 3 ¾ [cubic feet] 9. Cask of coffee containing about 100 lb. 10. Box earthen ware, some chine [sic], candlesticks, four barrels/one box containing 58 bacon hams, a hogshead, about a gross of empty bottles, 10 bottles cyder [sic], handirons &c, mattresses, Servants beadsteads, kitchen tables, 5 pr. simple chairs, mahogany in mats[?] 6. arm chairs d[itt]o, 1 green stool, 30 green chairs & 1 green stool, two boxes of Mr. Madison's.*

The temporary seat of federal government from March 1789 to December of 1790 was in New York. Following Washington's August 30 departure from Mount Vernon, Jefferson prepared for his own return to Monticello on the first of September. Accompanied by James Madison, Jefferson spent nearly two months in Virginia before establishing himself at the new seat of the federal government in Philadelphia. In light of this relocation, the inclusion of two boxes that belong to his travel companion, James Madison, and the fact that Jefferson lists only 18 Windsor chairs in his plans for the layout of the small Philadelphia residence, the present inventory found its way to Monticello after its shipment from Paris. Records at Monticello indicate that 28 Windsor chairs were found in the waiting hall of Jefferson's sprawling Virginia home add further evidence that this list is bound for that residence. **$6,000 - $8,000**



Dear Sir Washington July 20. 1804.

Having occasion to make some remittances to Europe, I have procured from my friend mr Madison three sets of Exchange on you, to wit
for 200. Dollars in favor of Joseph Yznardi at Cadiz
250. Dollars in favor of Thomas Appleton of Leghorn
300 D in favor of William Jarvis at Lisbon
750. Dollars all at 60 days sight. these bills leave this now for their several destinations, will come round to you in due time and will we trust be duly honored

I have at several times received packets of newspapers which I perceived came from you, and which, altho' my occupations have long obliged me to abandon the reading all European newspapers, yet they conveyed to me proofs of your kind attentions, and nourished the cordial recollections of our antient intimacies. I have found, in my progress through life that the friendships of our earliest years are those which are the deepest seated and inspire the most perfect confidence. I assure you that mine for you has never abated, altho' my incessant occupations have prevented the repeating expressions of it. your worthy brother, the parson, was well the last time I heard from him. his health was for some time unpromising but it got better. We are filled with anxiety for the crisis internal as well as external thro' which your adopted country is going. our business is a vigorous and faithful neutrality, to which we will certainly adhere. but it is impossible for us to look on the present state of things between [illegible] without the most lively solicitude. Accept I pray you my affectionate salutations, and assurances of my constant friendship and respect.

Th Jefferson

James Maury esq.

34. Jefferson, Thomas. Autograph letter signed (*"Th: Jefferson"*) as President, 1 page (10 x 8 in.; 254 x 203 mm.), 20 July 1804, Washington, to James Maury, Esquire, a childhood friend of Jefferson's, who was then living in England; with integral address leaf; mounting remnants on verso of first page and integral blank.

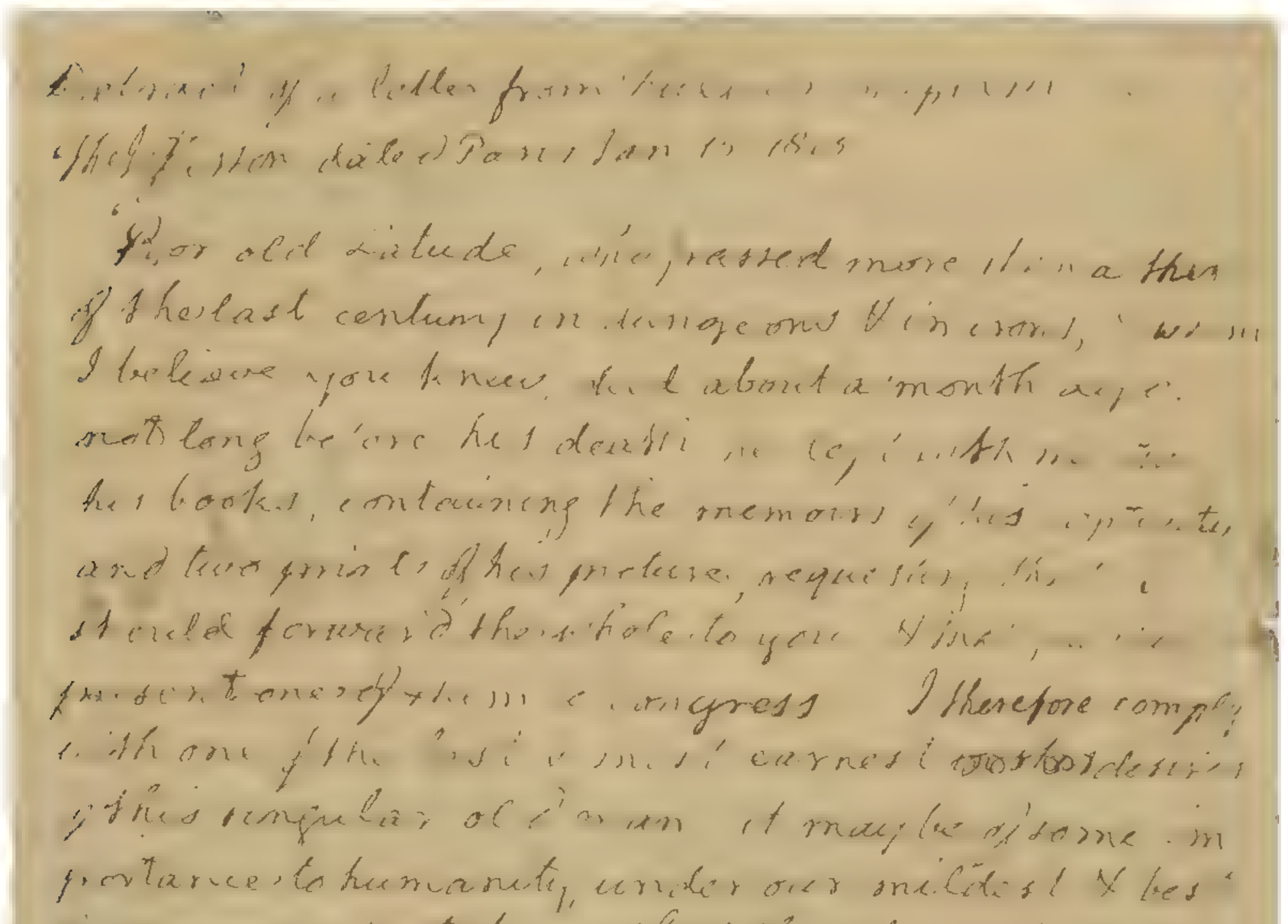
President Thomas Jefferson writes to one of his most cherished childhood friends presently living in England.

Jefferson writes in full: *Dear Sir Having occasion to make some remittances to Europe, I have procured from my friend Mr. Madison three sets of Exchange on you, to wit*
For 200. Dollars infavor of Joseph Uznardi at Cadiz
250. Dollars infavor of Thomas Appleton of Leghorn
300. D. infavor of William Jarvis at Lisbon
750. Dollars all at 60. days right. These bills leave this now for their several destinations, will come round to you in due time and will we trust be duly honored.

I have at several times received packets of newspapers which I perceived came from you, and which, altho' my occupations have long obliged me to abandon the reading all European newspapers, yet they conveyed to me proofs of your kind attentions, and nourished the cordial recollections of our antient intimacies. I have found, in my progress through life that the friendships of our earliest years are those which are the deepest seated and inspire the most perfect confidence. I assure you that mine for you has never abated, altho' my incessant occupations have prevented the repeating expressions of it. Your worthy brother, the parson, was well the last time I heard from him. His health was for some time unpromising but it got better. We are filled with anxiety for the crisis internal as well as external thro' which your adopted country is going. Our business is a vigorous and faithful neutrality, to which we will certainly adhere, but it is impossible for us to look on the present state of things between France and England without the most lively solicitude. Accept I pray you my affectionate salutations, and assurances of my constant friendship and respect. Th: Jefferson

From ages 14–16, the future President attended the rural log schoolhouse run by Maury's father in Fredericksville Parish, approximately twelve miles from Jefferson's home in Shadwell. As a boarder with the Maury family, Jefferson became fast friends with the young Maury, and maintained a warm and intimate correspondence with him throughout his life - even after Maury had relocated to Liverpool, England.

President Jefferson wrote the present letter during a time of increasing hostilities between the U.S. and the warring nations of France and England. In spite of Jefferson's attempts to preserve the *rigorous and faithful neutrality*, relations with Great Britain steadily worsened and reached a dramatic crisis in 1807 with the British navy's seizure of an American naval vessel, the USS *Chesapeake*, and the illegal impressment of some of her crew. **$10,000 - $15,000**



Enclosed is a letter from Thomas Jefferson dated Paris Jan 15 1805

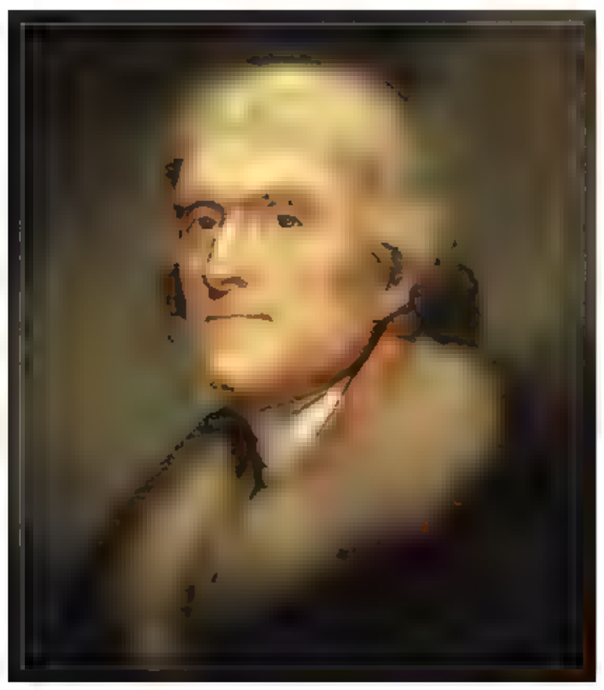
"Poor old Latude, who passed more than a third of the last century in dungeons and irons, whom I believe you knew, died about a month ago. not long before his death he left with me two of his books, containing the memoirs of his captivity and two prints of his picture, requesting that I should forward the whole to you. I that you should present one of them to Congress. I thereby comply with one of the last and most earnest desires of this singular old man. it may be of some importance to humanity, under our mildest and best of governments, to know that there has existed a government in the old world equal to confining a man 35 years without being regularly judged & condemned. & at the same time to behold the resemblance of the man, who was capable of undergoing such a punishment without any decay of either health or spirits."

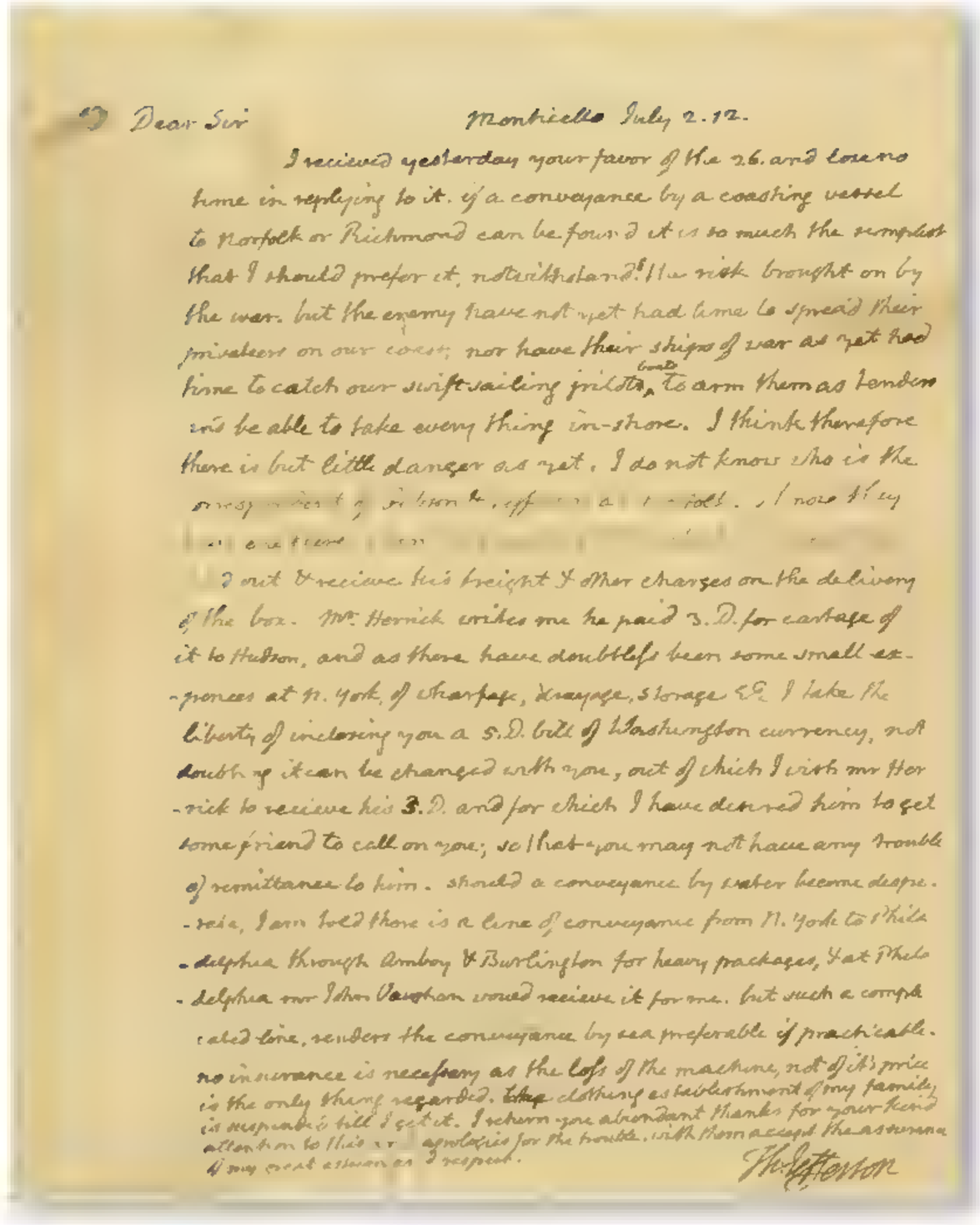
35. Jefferson, Thomas. Autograph letter with integral signature (*"Th: Jefferson"*) as President, 1 page (6.62 x 5 in.; 168 x 127 mm.), 15 January 1805; browning with skillful reinforcement to margins and horizontal fold.

Jefferson laments the death of a prisoner at the Bastille whom he had visited years before.

Jefferson writes in part: *. . .Poor old Latude, who passed more than a third of the last century in dungeons and in irons, whom I believe you knew, died about a month ago. not long before his death he left with me two of his books, containing the memoirs of his captivity and two prints of his picture, requesting that I should forward the whole to you. I that you should present one of them to Congress. I thereby comply with one of the last and most earnest desires of this singular old man. it may be of some importance to humanity, under our mildest and best of governments, to know that there has existed a government in the old world equal to confining a man 35 years, without being regularly judged and condemned and at the same time to behold the resemblance of the man, who was capable of undergoing such a punishment without any decay of either health or spirits.*

After the French Revolution, Jefferson, while in Paris, visited the famous Bastille. While there, he came across a prisoner named Latude. Years later, Jefferson was notified of the death of Latude, as he had been so moved and touched by his visit with the prisoner.
$8,000 - $12,000




Dear Sir Monticello July 2. 12.

I received yesterday your favor of the 26. and lose no time in replying to it. if a conveyance by a coasting vessel to Norfolk or Richmond can be found it is so much the simplest that I should prefer it, notwithstand[g] the risk brought on by the war. but the enemy have not yet had time to spread their privateers on our coast, nor have their ships of war as yet had time to catch our swift-sailing [illegible] boats to arm them as London and be able to take every thing in-shore. I think therefore there is but little danger as yet. I do not know who is the correspondent of Gibson & Lefferson at Norfolk. I know they have one there, whom the master of the vessel will readily find out & receive his freight & other charges on the delivery of the box. Mr. Herrick writes me he paid 3.D. for cartage of it to Hudson, and as there have doubtless been some small ex-pences at N. York, of wharfage, drayage, storage &c. I take the liberty of inclosing you a 5.D. bill of Washington currency, not doubting it can be changed with you, out of which I wish Mr. Herrick to receive his 3.D. and for which I have desired him to get some friend to call on you; so that you may not have any trouble of remittance to him. should a conveyance by water become desperate, I am told there is a line of conveyance from N. York to Philadelphia. I am told there is a line of conveyance from N. York to Philadelphia through Amboy & Burlington for heavy packages, & at Philadelphia mr John Vaughan would receive it for me. but such a complicated line, renders the conveyance by sea preferable if practicable. no insurance is necessary as the loss of the machine, not of it's price is the only thing regarded. The clothing establishment of my family is suspended till I get it. I return you abundant thanks for your kind attention to this and apologies for the trouble. with them accept the assurance of my great esteem and respect.

Th: Jefferson

36. Jefferson, Thomas. Autograph letter signed (*"Th:Jefferson"*), 1 page (9.87 x 7.75 in.; 251 x 197 mm.), Monticello, 2 July 1812; light browning.

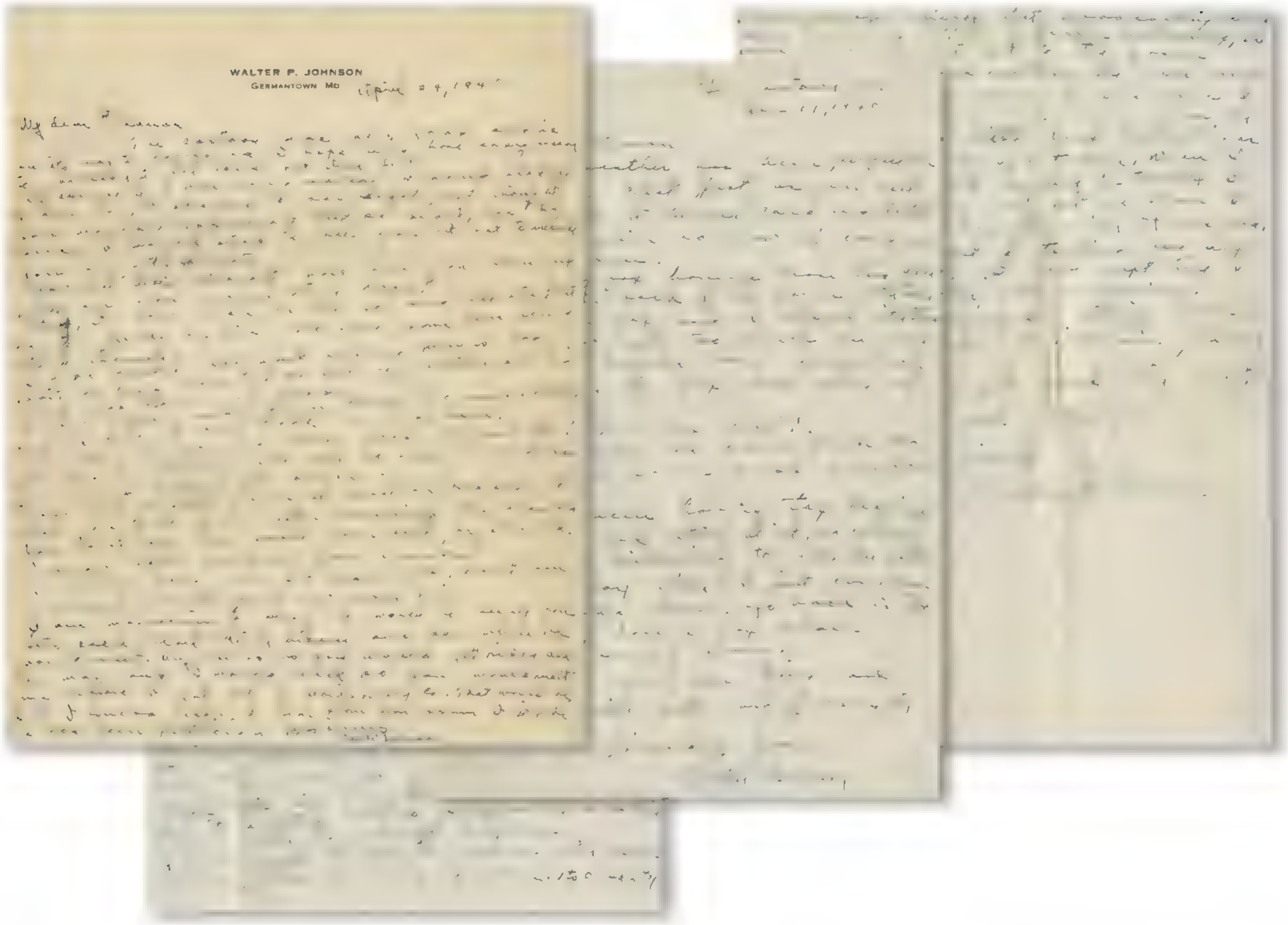
A retired President makes arrangements for a new spinning machine to be delivered to Monticello.

Jefferson writes in full: *I received yesterday your favor of the 26. and lose no time in replying to it. if a conveyance by a coasting vessel to Norfolk or Richmond can be found it is so much the simplest that I should prefer it, notwithstand[g] the risk brought on by the war. But the enemy have not yet had time to spread their privateers on our coast, nor have their ships of war as yet had time to catch our swift sailing . . . boats to arm them as London and be able to take every thing in-shore. I think therefore there is but little danger as yet. I do not know who is the correspondent of Gibson & Lefferson at Norfolk. I know they have one there, whom the master of the vessel will readily find out & receive his freight & other charges on the delivery of the box. Mr. Herrick writes me he paid 3.D. for cartage of it to Hudson, and as there have doubtless been some small ex-pences at N.York, of wharfage, drayage, storage etc. I take the liberty of inclosing you a 5.D. bill of Washington currency, not doubting it can be changed with you, out of which I wish Mr. Herrick to receive his 3.D. and for which I have desired him to get some friend to call on you; so that you may not have any trouble of remittance to him. should a conveyance by water become desperate, I am told there is a line of conveyance from N.York to Philadelphia. I am told there is a line of conveyance from N.York to Philadelphia through Amboy & Burlington for heavy packages, & at Philadelphia mr John Vaughan would receive it for me. but such a complicated line, renders the conveyance by sea preferable if practicable. No insurance is necessary as the loss of the machine, not of it's price is the only thing regarded. The clothing establishment of my family is suspended till I get it. I return you abundant thanks for your kind attention to this and apologies for the trouble. with them accept the assurance of my great esteem and respect. Th:Jefferson*

The English mechanic, Richard Arkwright (1732-1791), had invented a water-powered spinning frame that was an improvement on the spinning jenny. The machine played an important role in the growth and mechanization of the textile industry in England and the America. Ebenezer Herrick of West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, had perfected and patented a similar, but smaller, spinning device he named the Domestic Spinner, which Jefferson believed to be usefully adaptable to the needs of small farmers and plantation owners.

The War of 1812 had begun (the official declaration of war by Congress was signed by President James Madison on 18 June 1812) and Jefferson herewith makes detailed arrangements to have his spinning machine delivered to Monticello before the war prohibits its delivery.

On the same day Jefferson wrote the present letter, he also wrote a letter to Ebenezer Herrick requesting the new spinning machine be sent to him at Monticello, which sold at Christie's New York on 14 June 2005, lot 308.
$10,000 - $15,000



37. Johnson, Walter. Exceptional group of nine (9) autograph letters signed ("Walter Johnson", "Walter J." and "Walter"), total of 11 pages of various sizes, Germantown, Maryland, 3 January to September 1940 to Eleanor Fleitman; with envelopes; slight soiling in 3 letters.

Walter Johnson writes nine letters to a woman sharing his philosophy about baseball, politics and life on his farm.

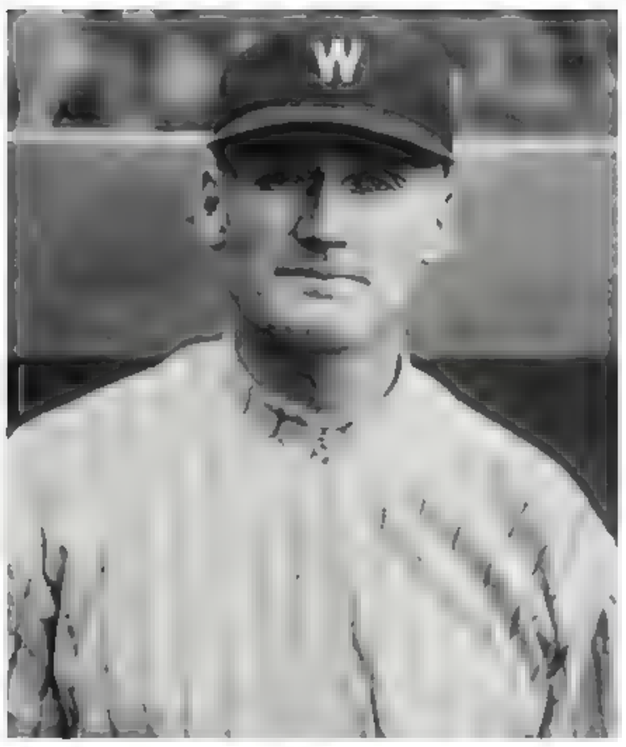
Some excerpts from the letters:

Jan. 3, 1940; in part:
You really have asked me some interesting questions and I wish it were possible this cold night to sit in front of the fireplace and talk a little baseball. I guess it's cold in Kansas City tonight more so than here I guess…I was born down on a farm about one hundred miles from K.C. A great many pitchers care little about their batting and usually get fooled regardless of what comes up a curve or fast one. I used to hit one once-in-a-while and most of the time I would do as you say 'let'er come' then hit or try to hit what I saw. Again some times when an experienced pitcher was out there I would try to figure out what I would throw if I were in his place. Then again some hitters knowing that the catchers give the signs try to think with the catcher. Some catchers wanted curves at a certain stage and some fast ones and were no score to call for their favorite pitcher that the batter could do a pretty good job questioning what was coming. Baseball like every thing else has changed and it's a little hard to compare the old time player with the present day one. For my part I like the game with close scores like we used to have. 1 to 0 and 2 to 1. I have always believed that broadcasting helped baseball by keeping people interested, the ones who couldn't get to the game. I enjoyed broadcasting the ball games here last year and I am once I didn't keep any one away from the game. Was a little hard starting as I am not much of a talker. When I pitched and found myself in trouble I had to pitch my way out so when I got in trouble on the mike it was bad. I have done a lot of talking here and paid very little. I hope next time I can do a better job announcing.

April 24, 1940; in part: *I have been away from home so much lately seems like I am back in baseball. The spring games were good weren't they? But all the pitchers who did so well the first day have been batted out since.*

July 16, 1940; in part: *You know if I hadn't seen your picture and you came walking down the road I would just have gone up to you put my arms around you and kissed you a couple of times. I would have known you any place. Try me out on that. I see your K.C. club will be sold to Jim Farley. I have an idea. You buy the club they, you and I will go out and scout for young ball players up in the mountains in the summer time and down south in winter. I expect the Yanks will be in front this time next month.*

In the present correspondence Johnson writes nine autograph letters to Eleanor Fleitman of Kansas City between 3 January and September 1940. It appears that Johnson and Fleitman had been introduced either by friends or chance, but it doesn't appear that they had actually met in person. Regardless, the tone of the letters is warm and occasionally playful as Johnson describes his post

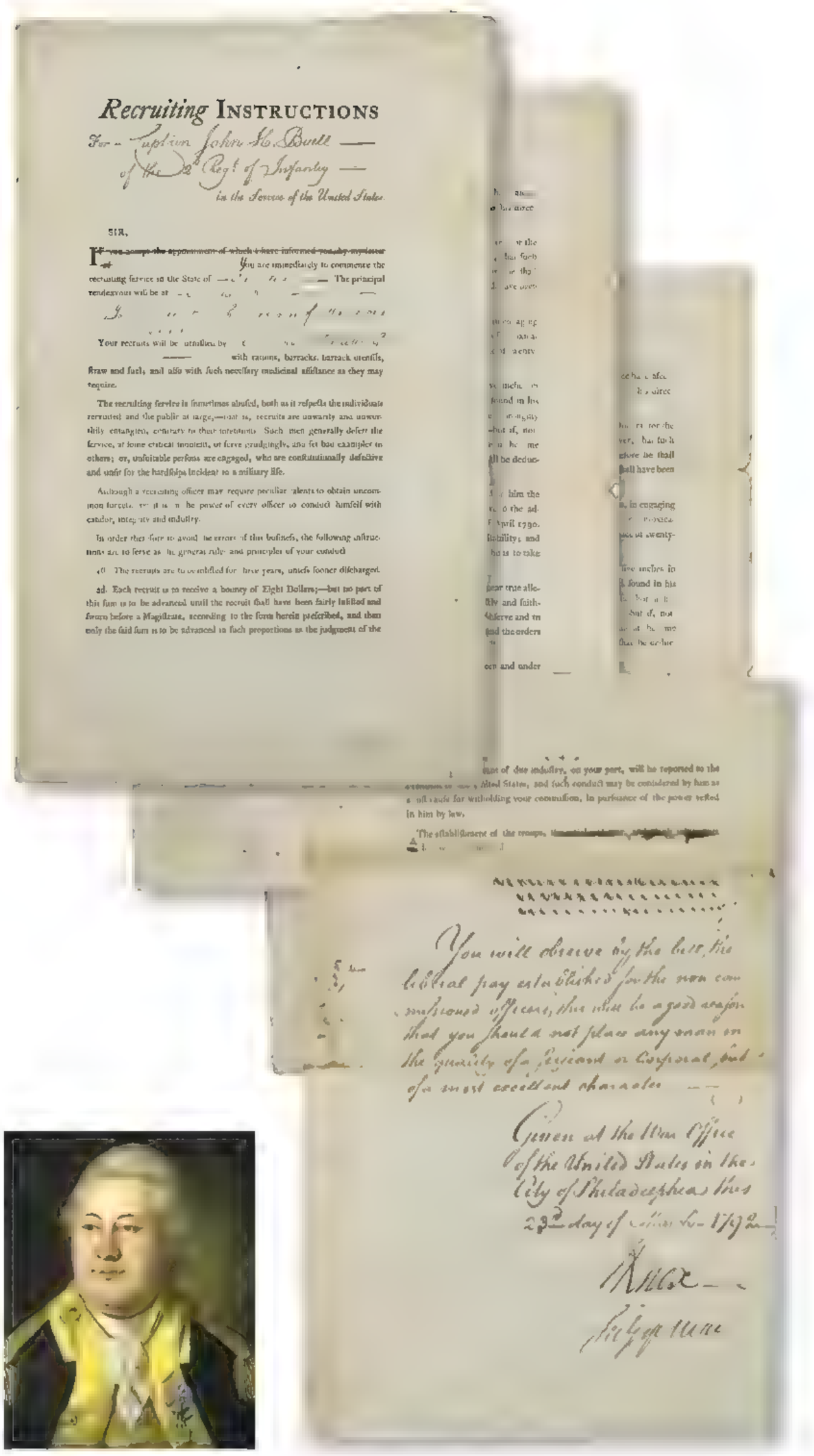


baseball Hall of Fame career working on his Germantown farm and as a politician. He writes about his cattle and fox hounds, as well as the weather and teases Ms. Fleitman that they should hitchhike across the country towards one another, except that she would get all rides and he would be walking and never get out of Montgomery County before she reached him. He also discusses traveling and meeting her in St. Louis in September, having answered her questions about him and discussing what he knows about her: *28, never been married, brown hair, weight about 135.* Johnson occasionally mentions baseball, largely in the context of how he approached hitting; his love of low, close scoring games; how he likes the games being broadcast but that was not much good at broadcasting himself. He mentions the impending war in just one letter, that the Germans are *too much for the countries over there.* Oddly, he makes no mention of his five children. His wife, Hazel, died in 1930. Johnson died from a brain tumor at the young age of 59 on 10 December 1946, and it is not known if he and Eleanor were ever able to meet before his death. It appears from records found that Eleanor did marry a gent by the name of Bronstein and passed away in 2006 at the age of 88.

One of the greatest pitchers of all time, Walter Johnson won 417 games (including 110 shutouts) and one World Series championship in his career for the Washington Senators (a perennial second division team), still, second on the all-time career wins list. He was one of the first five players to ever be elected to the Hall of Fame in 1936, with Babe Ruth, Ty Cobb, Honus Wagner and Christy Mathewson.

A lifelong Republican and friend of President Calvin Coolidge, Johnson was elected as a Montgomery County commissioner in 1938. His father-in-law was Representative Edwin Roberts, a Republican member of the U.S. House of Representatives. In 1940 Johnson ran for a congressional seat in Maryland's 6th district, but came up short against the incumbent Democrat, William D. Byron, by a total of 60,037 (53%) to 52,258 (47%).

A rare and informative group of autograph letters from the beloved Hall of Famer. **$4,000 - $6,000**


Recruiting Instructions

For Captain John H. Buell of the 2d Regt of Infantry in the Service of the United States.

SIR,

You are immediately to commence the recruiting service in the State of — The principal rendezvous will be at —

Your recruits will be attached by — with rations, barracks, barrack utensils, straw and fuel, and also with such necessary medicinal assistance as they may require.

The recruiting service is sometimes abused, both as it respects the individuals recruited and the public at large,—that is, recruits are unwarily and unworthily entangled, contrary to their interests. Such men generally desert the service, at some critical moment, or serve grudgingly, and set bad examples to others; or, unfaithful persons are engaged, who are constitutionally defective and unfit for the hardships incident to a military life.

Although a recruiting officer may require peculiar talents to obtain uncommon recruits, yet it is in the power of every officer to conduct himself with candor, integrity and industry.

In order therefore to avoid the errors of this business, the following instructions are to serve as the general rules and principles of your conduct.

1st. The recruits are to be enlisted for three years, unless sooner discharged.

2d. Each recruit is to receive a bounty of Eight Dollars;—but no part of this sum is to be advanced until the recruit shall have been fairly inlisted and sworn before a Magistrate, according to the form herein prescribed, and then only the said sum is to be advanced in such proportions as the judgment of the

...of due industry, on your part, will be reported to the ...United States, and such conduct may be considered by him as ...sufficient for withholding your commission, in pursuance of the power vested in him by law.

The establishment of the troops, ...

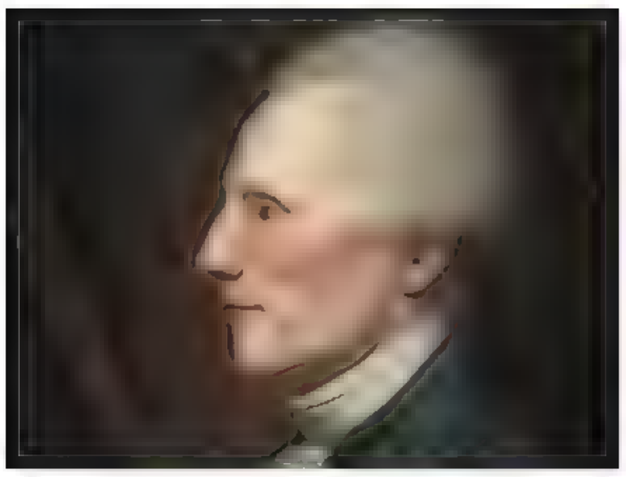
You will observe by the late ... Colonel may establish for the non commissioned officers, that when he is good reason that you should not place any man in the quality of a Serjeant or Corporal, but of a most excellent character.

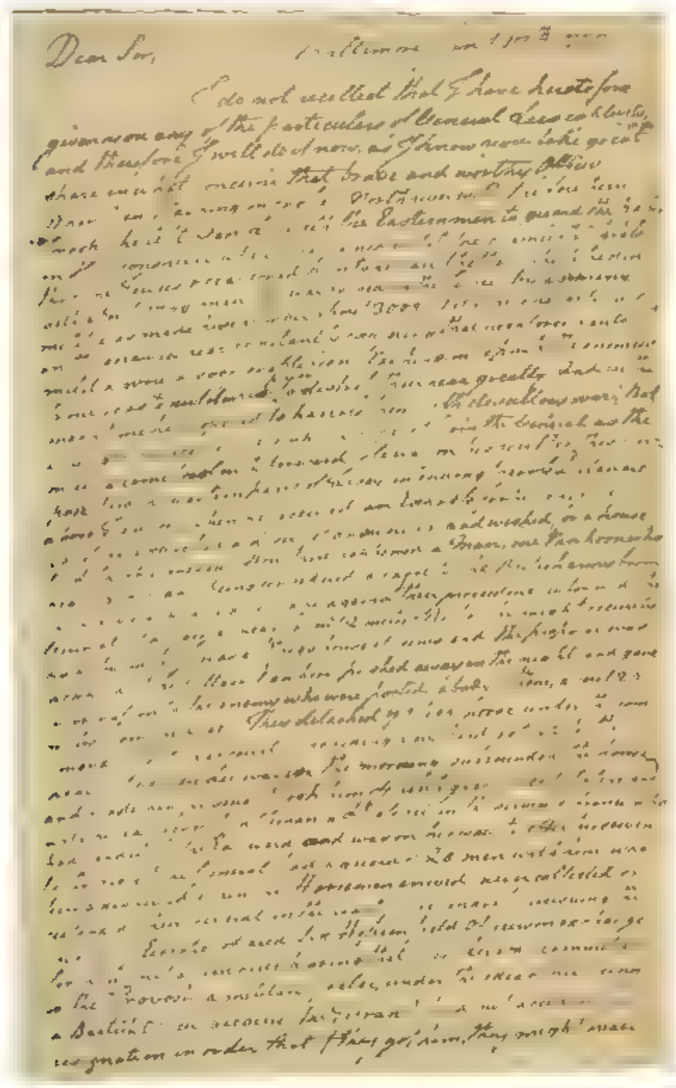
Given at the War Office of the United States in the City of Philadelphia this 23d day of ... 1792.

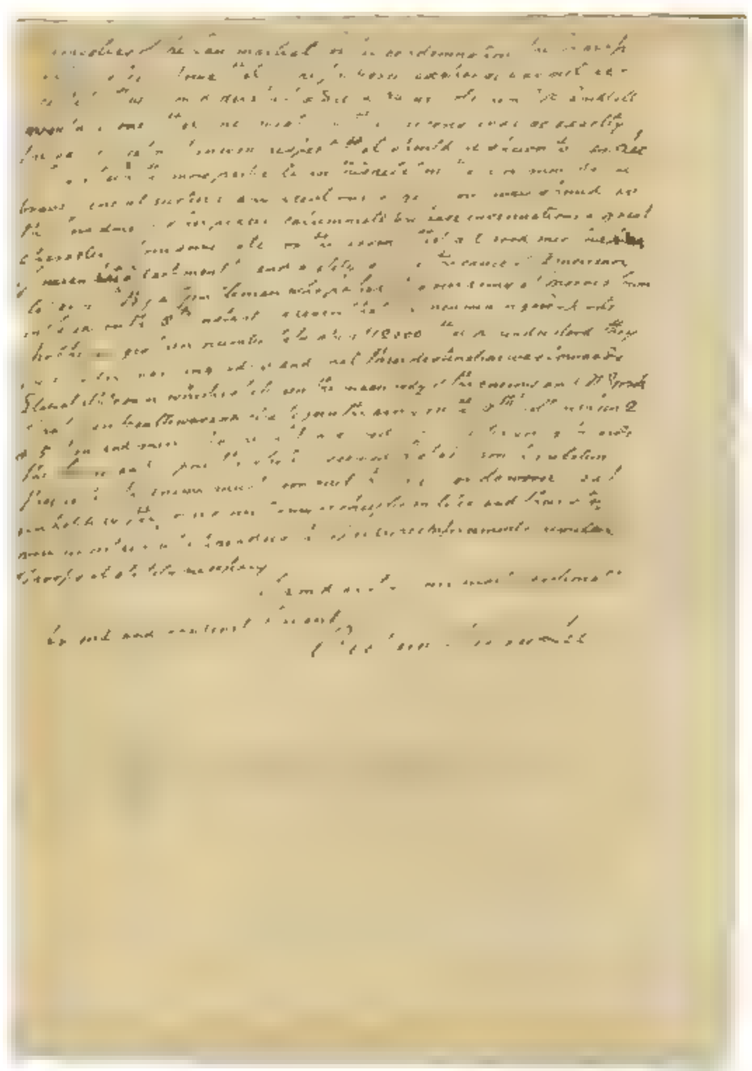
38. Knox, Henry. Partially printed document with non-printed elements accomplished in a fine secretarial hand signed, (*"H Knox"*), 4 pages (13.25 x 8.12 in.; 337 x 206 mm.), *War Office of the United States,* Philadelphia, 23 March 1792.

As Secretary of War, Henry Knox provides army recruiting rules: *No negro, mulatto, or indian to be recruited.*

Addressed to *Captain John H. Buell of the 2d Regt. of Infantry*, Knox's instructions state: *You are immediately to commence the recruiting service in the State of –Connecticut- The principal rendezvous will be at –Middletown- You will recruit one hundred men ...furnished by Chauncey Whittlesea...* Among the general rules and principles established to *avoid the errors of this business* is the order that *No negro, mulatto, or indian to be recruited.* Other instructions include matters concerning the length of service; pay, expenses and rations; the age, physical condition, character and integrity of recruits; their conduct and duties; and mutiny and desertion. **$4,000 - $6,000**







39. Lee, Richard Henry. Important autograph letter signed, 2 pages (13 ⅜ x 8 ¼ in.; 340 x 210 mm.), " Baltimore," 17 January 1777 to John Page of Williamsburg, Virginia; left margin of first page reinforced, repair to lower horizontal fold, integral address leaf.

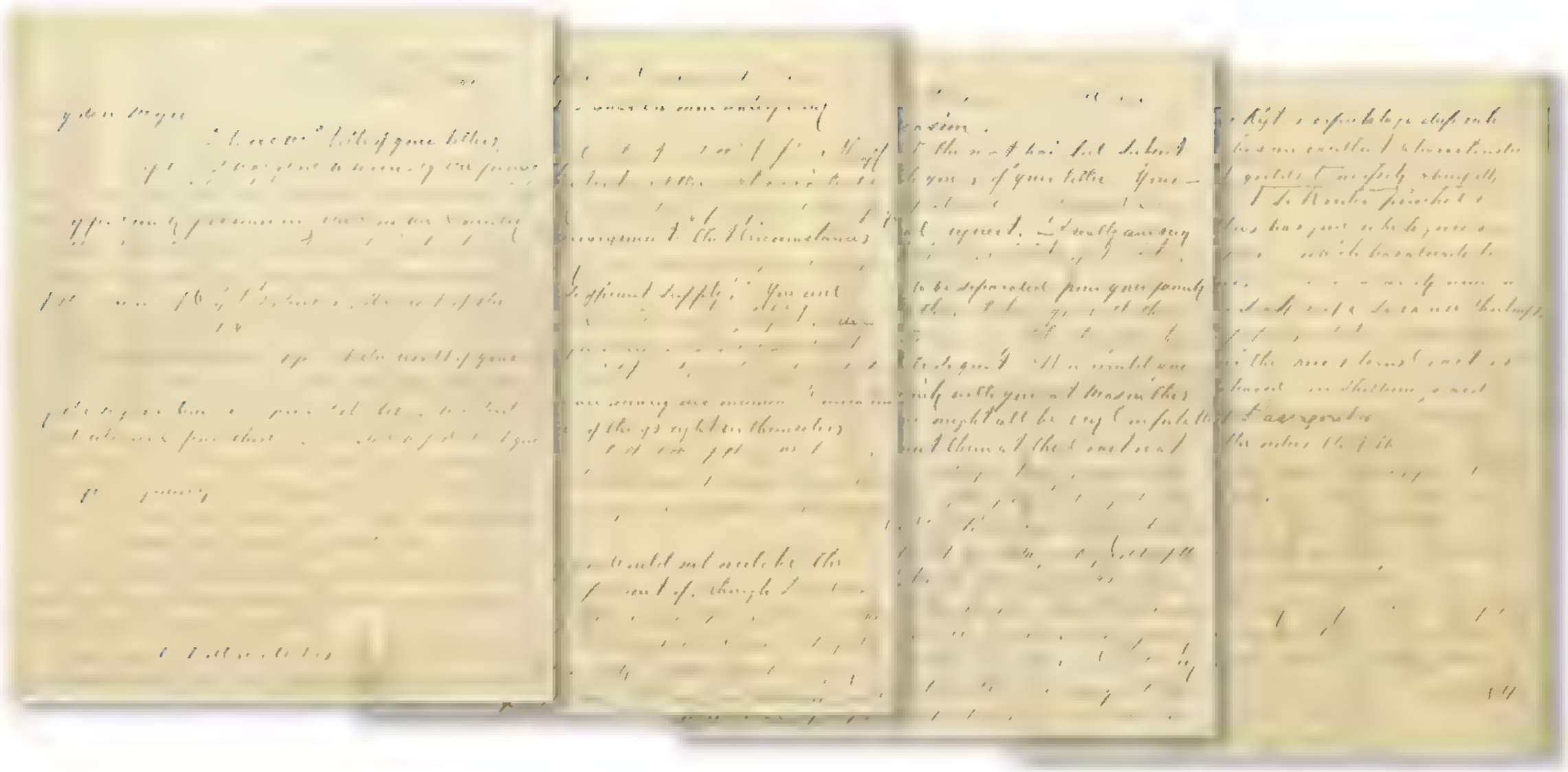
Lee provides a detailed report of General Lee's capture, including mention of General Washington crossing the Delaware *North River* with his troops.

Lee writes in full: *I do not recollect that I have heretofore given you any of the particulars of General Lees captivity, and therefore I will do it now, as I know you take great share in what concerns that brave and worthy Officer. When Gen. Washington crossed North river with the Southern Troops, he left Gen. Lee with the Eastern men to guard the passes on Hudson's river, where he remained until the enemies progress thro the Jersies occasioned him to repair thither, which he did with about 1700 men. He was joined in the Jersies by as many militia as made his number about 3000. With these he continued on the enemies rear constantly expecting that reinforcements of militia would soon enable Gen. Washington to push the enemies front so as to put it in his power to distress their rear greatly. And in the mean time he proposed to harrass them with desultory war. But at length he received peremptory orders to join the General as the militia came too slowly forward. He was on his rout for this purpose thro the western parts of Jersey, intending to cross Delaware above Trenton, when he received an Express from Gen. Gates which he expressed a desire of answering, and wished for a house to do this business in.*

Now there happened a man, one Vanhorn who hearing this, and being considered as a foe to the British army from the heavy complaints he made against their procedure, informed the General of a house near (about 2 miles off) where he might securely do his business. It was a Whigs house it seems, and the proposal was accepted. The Villain Vanhorn pushed away in the night and gave information to the enemy who were posted, a body of them, about 20 miles from the place. They detached 70 light horse under the command of Colo. Harcourt, who riding very hard got up to the place where Gen. Lee was, in the morning, surrounded the house and made him prisoner. Took him off with great precipitation, and with him a french Gentleman, a Lt. Colonel in the service of france, who had landed to the Eastward and was on his way to offer his service to Congress. The General had a guard of 20 men with him, who being dispersed when the Horsemen arrived, never collected or defended their General in the least. The Congress, pursuing the custom of Europe, offered Six Hessian field officers in exchange for him, but afterwards, hearing that Gen. Lee was committed to the Provost, a military Goaler, under the idea of his being a British Officer, became the Tyrant, had not accepted his resignation in order that if-they got him, they might avail themselves of the law martial for his condemnation; the Congress notified to Gen. Howe that if the proffered exchange was not accepted, they should detain Six Field Officers, of whom Col. Campbell would be one, that they might in their persons undergo exactly the same treatment in every respect that should be shewn to Gen. Lee.

I have been the more particular in this relation that you may do the brave General justice if any licentious tongue your way, should, as they have done in other places, calumniate by base insinuation a great character, whom some hate for the reasons that all good men love, I mean an attachment to, and ability to serve the cause of American liberty. By a Gentleman who passed thro our army at Morris Town in Jersey on the 8th instant, we learn that the Men were in good spirits, that he judges their number to be about 12000, that he understood they were under marching orders, and that their destination was towards Elizabeth Town, which is between the main body of the enemy and N.York. That Gen Heath was expected to join the army on the 9th with between 2 & 5 thousand men. That he met large bodies of Militia going towards the Jersies, and upon the whole it seemed probable from his relation that either the enemy must soon quit the Jersies, or do worse. But unhappily the force of our Army is chiefly militia and their stay very uncertain, which renders the speedy reenforcement of regular Troops absolutely necessary.

An important, unpublished account of General Lee's capture providing abundant information on the movements of Generals Washington, Howe and Gates during a crucial time of war.
$8,000 - $12,000



40. Lee, Robert E. Autograph letter signed (*"R E Lee"*), 4 pages (9.87 x 7.75 in.; 251 x 197 mm.), San Antonio, Texas, 26 September 1860, on blue-lined stationery, to *"My dear Major"*, an unidentified subordinate officer in the Texas Department, probably Major Earl Van Dorn.

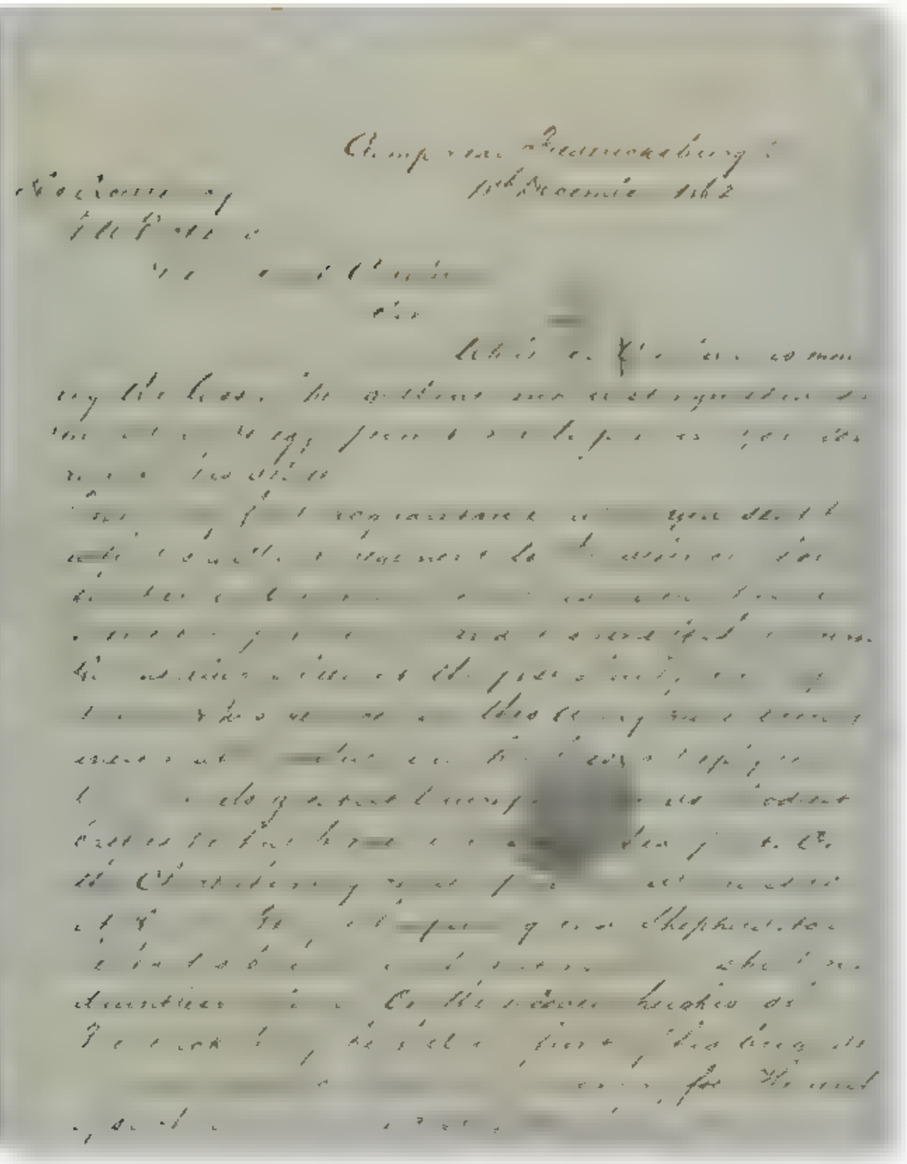
Unhappy with his command of the Department of Texas, and separated from his family, a melancholy Robert E. Lee ponders his routine duties, including the director of retaliatory attacks upon plundering raids by the Indians.

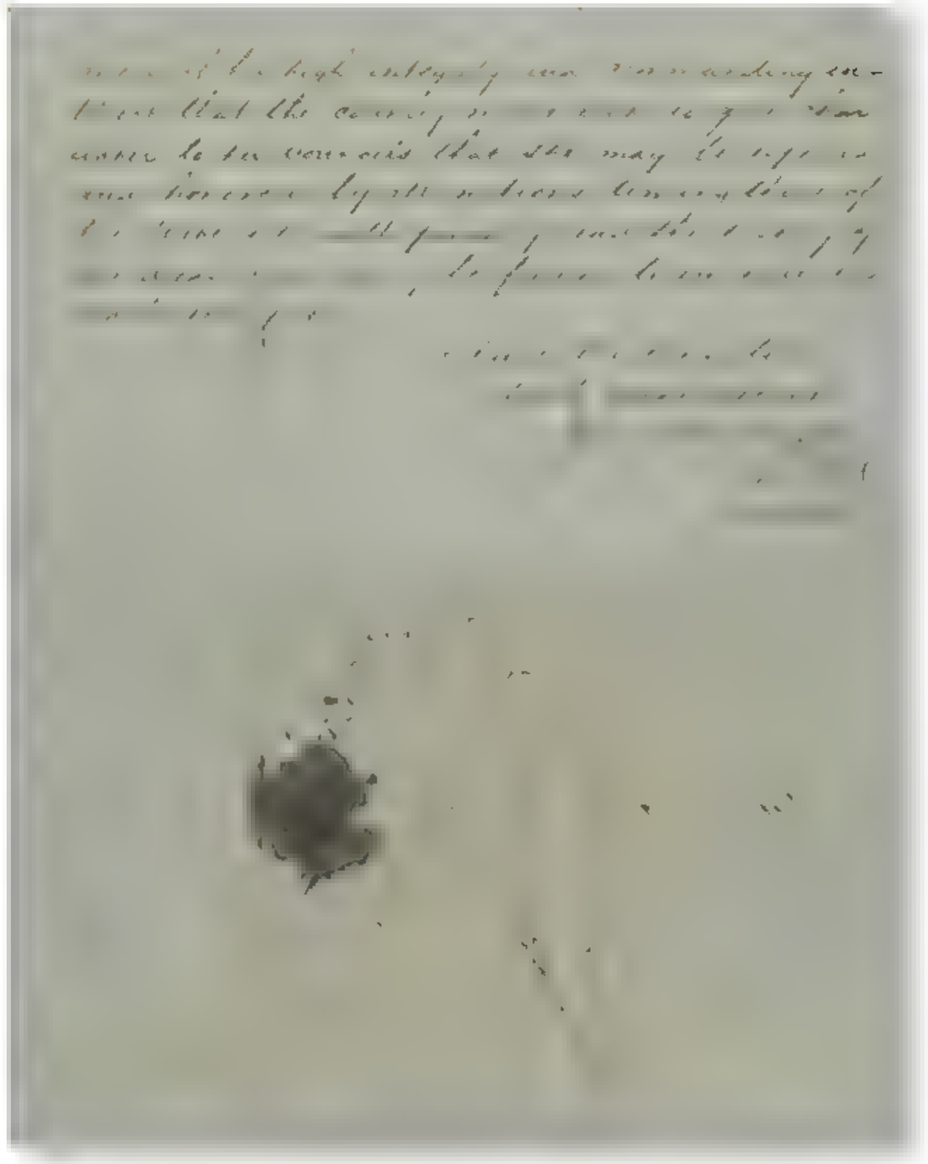
He writes in part: *My dear Major I have rec[d] both of your letters 3[rd] & 17[th] Sept: I was glad to learn by the former that as you had to take the field, you would take the opportunity of examining the Concha County without waiting for more formal instructions…I confess I am dissapp[d] at the result of your examination, though was somewhat prepared for it by the information rec[d] from Fitz Lee, who had first returned from there. I still hoped that you might find a better state of things. Have you satisfied yourself on the subject, & do you think there is no suitable place for a Post, which would command the head waters of the Concha, give protection to the travel on the present mail route, & still furnish the requisites of water wood grass & build[g] materials for a Post…*
…I am very sorry you could not overtake the Indians you went to pursuit of, though I am convinced you did everything in your power to do so. When you go out however, I always feel confident of the result & give up all anxiety on the subject, & enjoy the consolatory reflection, that my red brethren will have attention paid to them. I will need wait for the next occasion.

And now I come to the most painful subject (to me, I hope it is not to you) of your letter. Your application for a leave of absence. you will see my reply to your official request. I really am very sorry for the view I felt obliged to take of it. I know how hard it is for you to be separated from your family, & how agreeable it is for them to have you with them. After Genl [Albert Sidney] *Johnston's return & my liberation from here the objection will not be so great. How would you like to have your family with you at* [Fort] *Mason* [just NW of Austin, Texas] *this winter? I think you might all be very comfortable there. You could meet them at the Coast or at New Orleans. you are the first Major now, so you must claim some of the perquisites of the second…Goodbye, truly yours R E Lee.*

After congress created several additional Army regiments in March 1855, Superintendent of the Military Academy Robert E. Lee learned that he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the new 2[nd] Cavalry under Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston on 3 March 1855. From mid-1855 to early 1861, Lee was in Texas, usually at Brownsville, but sometimes at San Antonio. He soon found himself shackled with responsibility for the Army's Texas Department. On 6 February 1860, Lt. Col. Lee was assigned temporary command of the Department of Texas, according to his brevet rank. It was a distinction to have command of a department, but, due to the fact that it was an accidental appointment (no Colonel of the Army was in Texas), Lee considered it unimportant. During this period, Lee was conducting a large expedition (authorized by the War Department) against the Indians in northern Texas, where they had led a number of plundering raids.

During his final months in Texas, Lee was overcome by a sense of melancholy and despair, partially due to his slow promotion in the ranks and his homesickness for his family. He was the father to four unmarried daughters and a husband to an invalid wife. His depression was also due to America's deepening sectional crisis. The disaster that Lee predicted, the secession of several Southern states from the Union, directly followed after the election of Abraham Lincoln as President in November 1860. Lee foresaw the mounting political danger in 1857, during a return trip to Virginia. But, through it all he hoped and prayed that *there should be no North, no South, no East, no West,* [but] *the broad union in all its might and strength, present and future…I know no other country, no other government than the United States and their Constitution.* For Lee, disunion could not be justified. He considered secession akin to revolution. There was nothing he could do as the Union unraveled. Lee finally left San Antonio on 19 December 1860 for the comparative isolation of Ft. Mason, the headquarters of the 2[nd] Cavalry, as he received reports on the nation's politics.
$4,000 - $6,000





41. Lee, Robert E. Letter signed (*"R.E. Lee General"*), 2 pages (9.25 x 7.12 in.; 235 x 181 mm.), Camp near Fredericksburg, Virginia, 18 December 1862, to *His Excellency F.W. Pickens, Gov. of South Carolina*; few ink splotches not obscuring text.

General Robert E. Lee mourns the death of Brigadier General Maxcy Gregg, considered by his superior, General Ambrose P. Hill, to be *the invincible pillar of my strength*.

He writes in full: *Sir: While So. Carolina is mourning the loss of her gallant and distinguished son Genl. Maxcy Gregg, permit me to join in your sorrow for his death.*

From my first acquaintance, when you sent him with his gallant regiment to the defence of our frontier in Virginia, I have admired his disinterested patriotism and his unselfish devotion. He has always been at the post of duty and of danger & his services in this Army have been of inestimable value and his loss is deeply lamented. In its greatest triumphs and its bloodiest battles he has borne a distinguished part. On the Chickahominy, on the plains of Manassas at Harper's Ferry, Sharsburg and Shepherdstown he led his brigade with distinguished skill and dauntless valour. On the wooded heights of Fredericksburg he fell in front of his brigade in close conflict with the advancing foe. The death of such a man is a costly sacrifice, for it is to men of his high integrity and commanding intellect that the country must look, to give character to her councils, that she may be respected and honored by all nations. Among those of his state who will proudly read the history of his deeds, may many be found to imitate his noble examples. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obt. servt. R.E. Lee General.

Francis Wilkinson Pickens guided his state during its secession from the Union while he was Governor of South Carolina from 1860-62. Lee's sincere letter of condolence mourns the death of Brigadier General Maxcy Gregg, who died by a rifle ball at Fredericksburg on 13 December 1862. He lingered in agony for two days before his death.

At the start of the Civil War, Maxcy Gregg was appointed Colonel of the 1st Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers. On 14 December 1861, he received his commission as Brigadier General and commanded a brigade of three South Carolina regiments. In the Seven Days' Campaign (25 June-1 July 1862), fighting at Frayser's Farm, Malvern Hill, Gregg's South Carolinian's suffered more casualties than any other brigade in Major General Ambrose P. Hill's Light Division. On 9 August 1862, Gregg's brigade was assigned a reserve role at Cedar Mountain and fought bravely three weeks later at Second Bull Run on 30 August 1862, where he was wounded in the leg. During the battle, Gregg walked along the brigade's line, fearlessly exposing himself and encouraging his men. Hill, his superior, commented that Gregg was "the man for me." The following month, at Antietam, Gregg was slightly wounded by a Federal volley, and his horse was shot out from under him. Three months later, at Fredericksburg, Gregg's brigade held a reserve position behind a dangerous gap in the Confederate lines on the right. When the Union forces stormed into the hold, Gregg hurriedly rallied his unprepared command, who, fearing no attack, had stacked arms. Riding toward the front, he was killed by a rifle ball that entered his side and passed through his spine.

In addition to his words of praise for the fallen officer in the above letter to the South Carolina Governor, Robert E. Lee also to commented: *In Brigadier Generals Gregg and* [Thomas Reade Rootes] *Cobb,* (who also died from wounds received at Fredericksburg (13 December 1862); while defending the "sunken road" at Fredericksburg, Cobb's thigh was shattered by a musket ball and he bled to death in a nearby dwelling) *the Confederacy has lost two of its noblest citizens and the army two of its bravest and most distinguished officers...* T.J. "Stonewall" Jackson added his words of praise for Gregg: *Gen. Gregg was a brave and accomplished Officer, full of heroic sentiment and chivalrous honor. He has rendered valuable service in this great struggle for our freedom, and the country has much reason to deplore the loss sustained by his premature death.* **$4,000 - $6,000**

Secretary of
Richmond,
Va;

I have the honor
to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the
11th inst; and to return you my sincere thanks
for the solicitude you manifest for the interests of
the Army. I have never doubted, nor I believe have
the intelligent officers and men under my com-
mand, that the delay of their payment proceeded
from causes beyond your control, and I highly
approve of the wisdom of the policy from the adop-
tion of which the inconvenience has arisen. I doubt not
that the government is unable to prevent, with the
patriotic fortitude that it has shown under all
hardships, and will rely without complaint upon
your zealous efforts to minister to its wants.
With great respect
Your Obt. servt

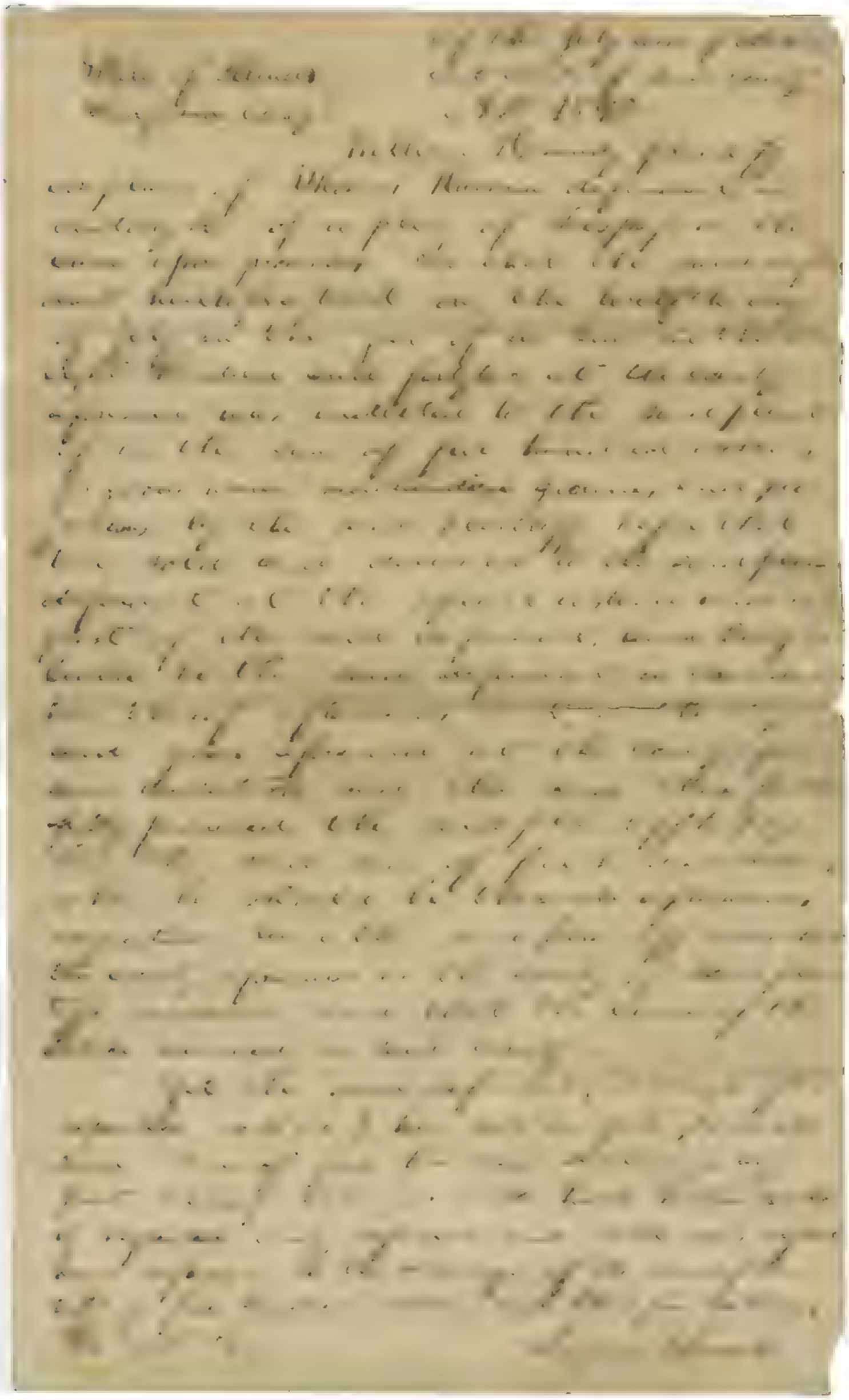
R E Lee
Genl

42. Lee, Robert E. Letter signed (*"R E Lee Genl"*) as Commander in Chief of the CSA (Confederate States of America) Army, 1 page (9.37 x 8 in.; 238 x 203 mm.), Head Quarters C.S. Armies, 16 March 1865, to George A. Trenholm, CSA Secretary of the Treasury; letter mounted on cardstock.

With the end of the war in sight, shortly before the fall of Petersburg, General Lee makes an eloquent appeal on behalf of his troops: *I doubt not that the army will bear the evils that the government is unable to prevent, with the patriotic fortitude that it has shown under all hardships.*

Lee writes in full: *Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant: and to return you my sincere thanks for the solicitude you manifest for the interests of the Army. I have never doubted, nor I believe have the intelligent officers and men under my command, that the delay of their payment proceeded from causes beyond your control, and I highly approve of the wisdom of the policy from the adoption of which the inconvenience has arisen. I doubt not that the army will bear the evils that the government is unable to prevent, with the patriotic fortitude that it has shown under all hardships, and will rely without complaint upon your zealous efforts to minister to its wants. With Great respect. Your Obt. servant. R.E. Lee*

Lee wrote to the President of the CSA, Jefferson Davis, many times on the subject of lack of subsistence for his troops. Lee was very troubled by the weakened state of his troops and their inferior numbers at the time the present letter was written. Here, Lee makes an eloquent appeal for funds for his troops that are facing the closing hours of a hard-fought war. To the bitter end, Lee put his troops above all else, even himself and his own safety. When Lee finally surrendered to Grant on 9 April at Appomattox Courthouse, his sole concern was the safety and welfare of his troops. **$4,000 - $6,000**



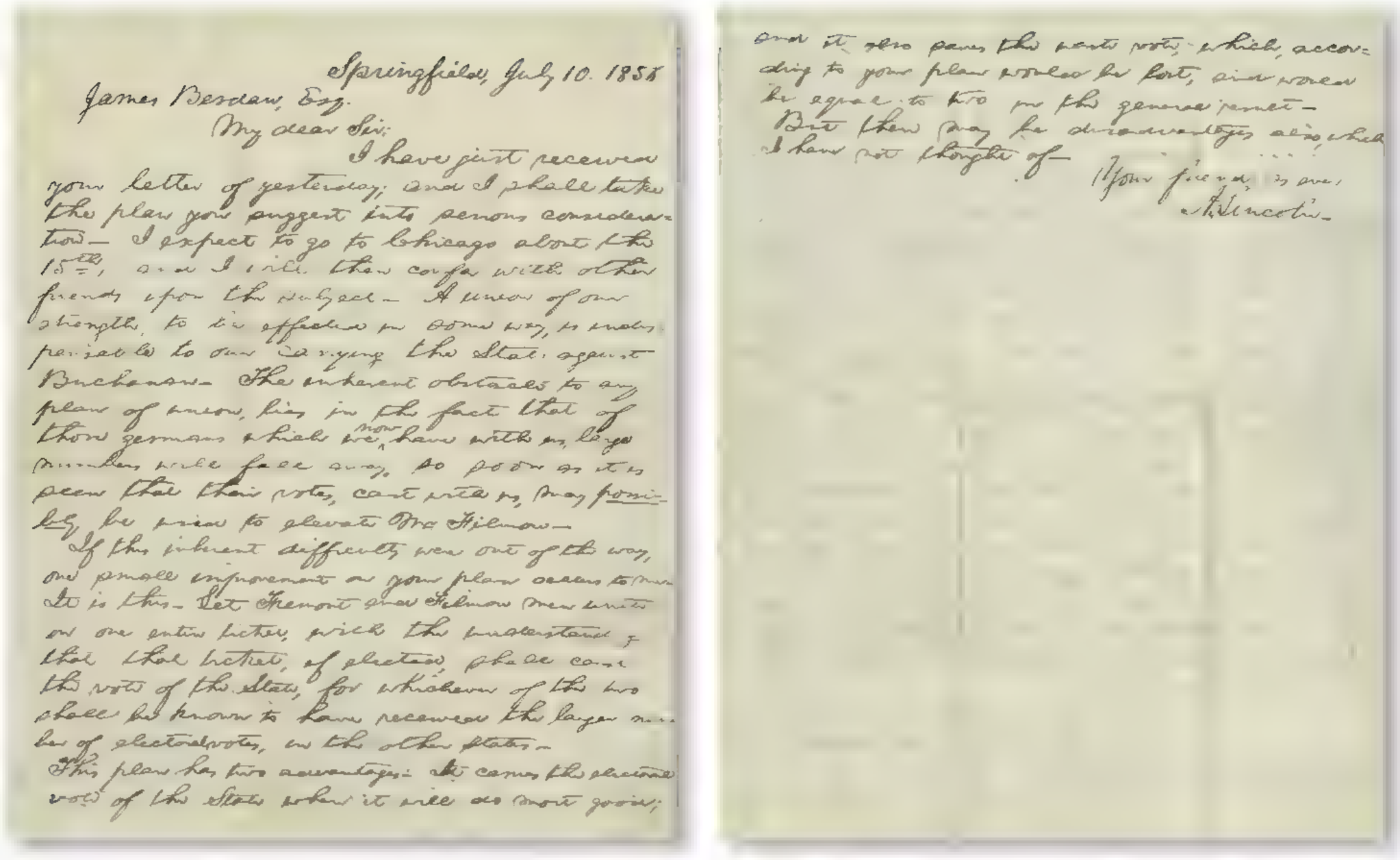
43. Lincoln, Abraham. Autograph document signed (*"Logan & Lincoln"*), 1 page (12.5 x 7.5 in.; 318 x 191 mm.), Sangamon County, Illinois, 1842 July; docketed on integral blank; skillfully repaired, verso of first page and recto of second page reinforced with tissue.

A legal brief entirely in the hand of Abraham Lincoln.

In the case of William Dormady versus Thomas Kavana [i.e Cavanaugh], Lincoln writes up the declaration of the plaintiff, William Dormady who is owed $500 *for goods, wares, merchandize, groceries and provisions* from Thomas Kavana who refuses to pay his debt.

A fine manuscript completely in the hand of Lincoln during his earlier years as a lawyer.

Provenance: Sotheby's New York, 26 October 1988, lot 107. **$5,000 - $7,000**



Springfield, July 10. 1856

James Berdan, Esq.

My dear Sir:

I have just received your letter of yesterday, and I shall take the plan you suggest into serious consideration. I expect to go to Chicago about the 15th, and I will then confer with other friends upon the subject. A union of our strength, to be effected in some way, is indispensable to our carrying the State against Buchanan. The inherent obstacle to any plan of union, lies in the fact that of those Germans which we now have with us, large numbers will fall away, so soon as it is seen that their votes, cast with us, may possibly be used to elevate Mr. Filmore.

If this inherent difficulty were out of the way, one small improvement on your plan occurs to me. It is this. Let Fremont and Filmore men unite on one entire ticket, with the understanding that that ticket, if elected, shall cast the vote of the State, for whichever of the two shall be known to have received the larger number of electoral votes, in the other states. This plan has two advantages. It carries the electoral vote of the State where it will do most good; and it also saves the waste vote, which, according to your plan would be lost, and would be equal to two in the general results. But there may be disadvantages also, which I have not thought of. Your friend, as ever A. Lincoln.

44. Lincoln, Abraham. Autograph letter signed (*"A. Lincoln"*), 2 pages (9.87 x 8 in.; 251 x 203 mm.), Springfield [Illinois], 10 July 1856, written to James Berdan, Esq.

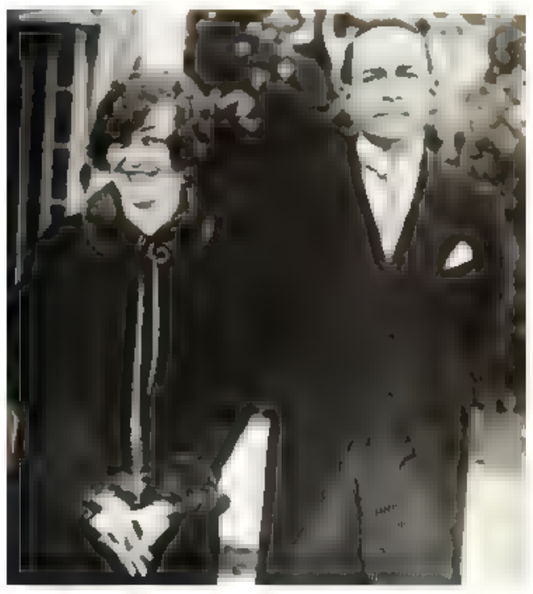
Four years before winning the Presidency, Abraham Lincoln discusses political strategy for a Republican victory over James Buchanan in Illinois in the 1856 Presidential election by banding together with the third party Know-Nothings (a.k.a. the American Party), whose candidate was former President Millard Fillmore.

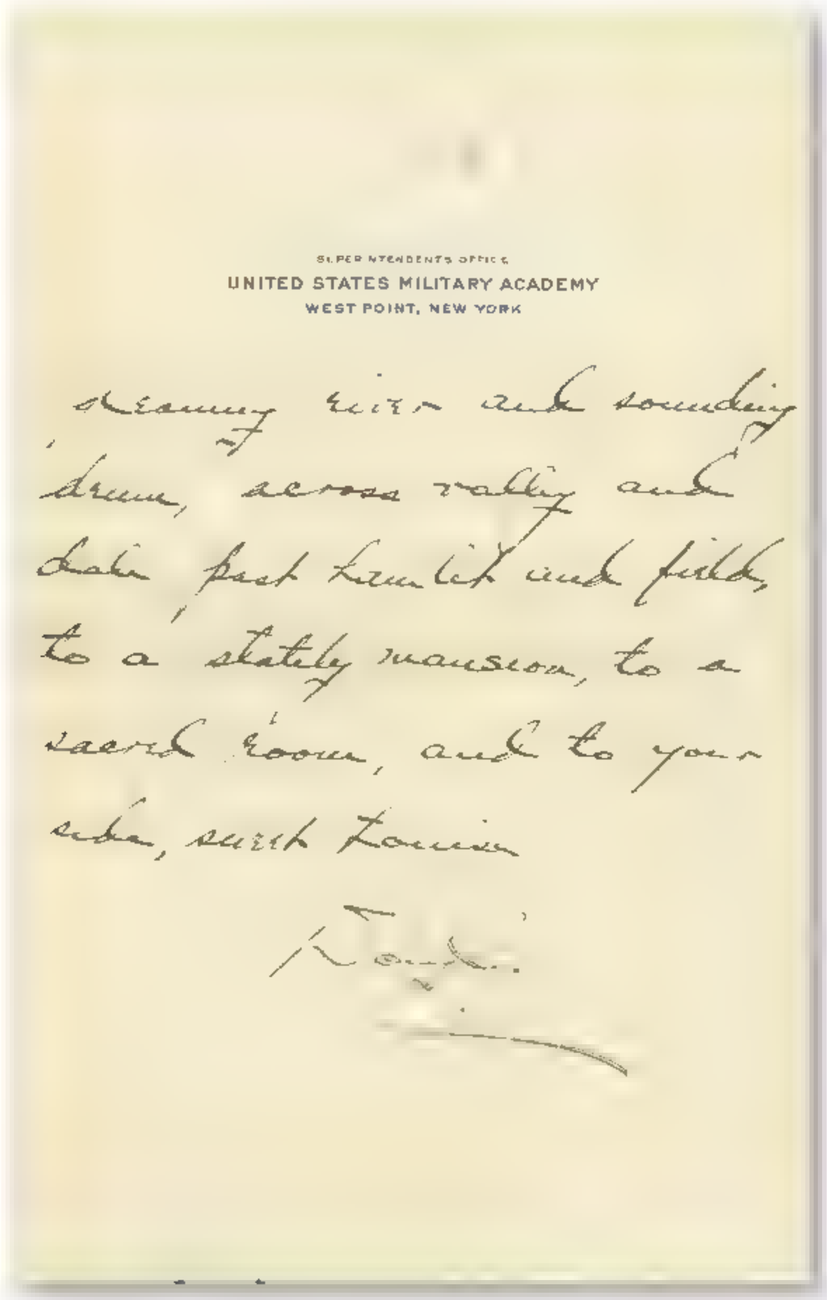
Lincoln writes in full: *My dear Sir: I have just received your letter of yesterday; and I shall take the plan you suggest into serious consideration. I expect to go to Chicago about the 15th, and I will then confer with other friends upon the subject. A union of our strength, to be effected in some way, is indispensable to our carrying the State against Buchanan. The inherent obstacle to any plan of union, lies in the fact that of those Germans which we now have with us, large numbers will fall away, so soon as it is seen that their votes, cast with us, may possibly be used to elevate Mr. Filmore* [sic].

If this inherent difficulty were out of the way, one small improvement on your plan occurs to me. It is this. Let Fremont and Filmore [sic] *men unite on one entire ticket, with the understanding that that ticket, if elected, shall cast the vote of the State, for whichever of the two shall be known to have received the larger number of electoral votes, in the other states. This plan has two advantages. It carries the electoral vote of the State where it will do most good; and it also saves the waste vote, which, according to your plan would be lost, and would be equal to two in the general results. But there may be disadvantages also, which I have not thought of. Your friend, as ever A. Lincoln.*

Incumbent President Franklin Pierce failed to gain the re-nomination by the Democratic Party, due in part to his support of the controversial Kansas-Nebraska Act, which would allow the people of the new territories of Kansas and Nebraska to determine whether they would allow or prohibit slavery to flourish within their borders. The issue divided the Democratic Party along regional lines. Instead they chose James Buchanan, foreign minister to the United Kingdom, who claimed that the Republicans were extremists and, rightly, predicted civil war if they were elected. Running on the Republican ticket, the first ever-presidential candidate from that party was "The Great Pathfinder," John C. Frémont, an ardent opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska Act and slavery in general. Frémont ran under the slogan, "Free Soil, Free Men. Frémont!"

Lincoln's unique strategy for victory was for the Republicans to unify with the Millard Fillmore-led "Know-Nothings" The, who remained neutral on the slavery issue, focusing their ire on Roman Catholics, both native and immigrant, and the Irish and German immigrants streaming into the country. Lincoln proposes Fillmore and Frémont to unite on the entire ticket with the proviso that, if elected, the man receiving the greater number of votes from the other states would win the electoral votes for Illinois. In the end, Buchanan won the election, but the results showed that Illinois was not a fully Democratic state and, if the Republicans could secure the electoral votes of two more states, they could secure victory in the 1860 election. Four years later, Lincoln, himself, garnered the Republican victory due to the concentration of votes in the free state, which together controlled a majority of the presidential electors. This letter is published in: *References:* Basler, The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln, volume II, pages 347-348. **$30,000 - $50,000**




SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
WEST POINT, NEW YORK

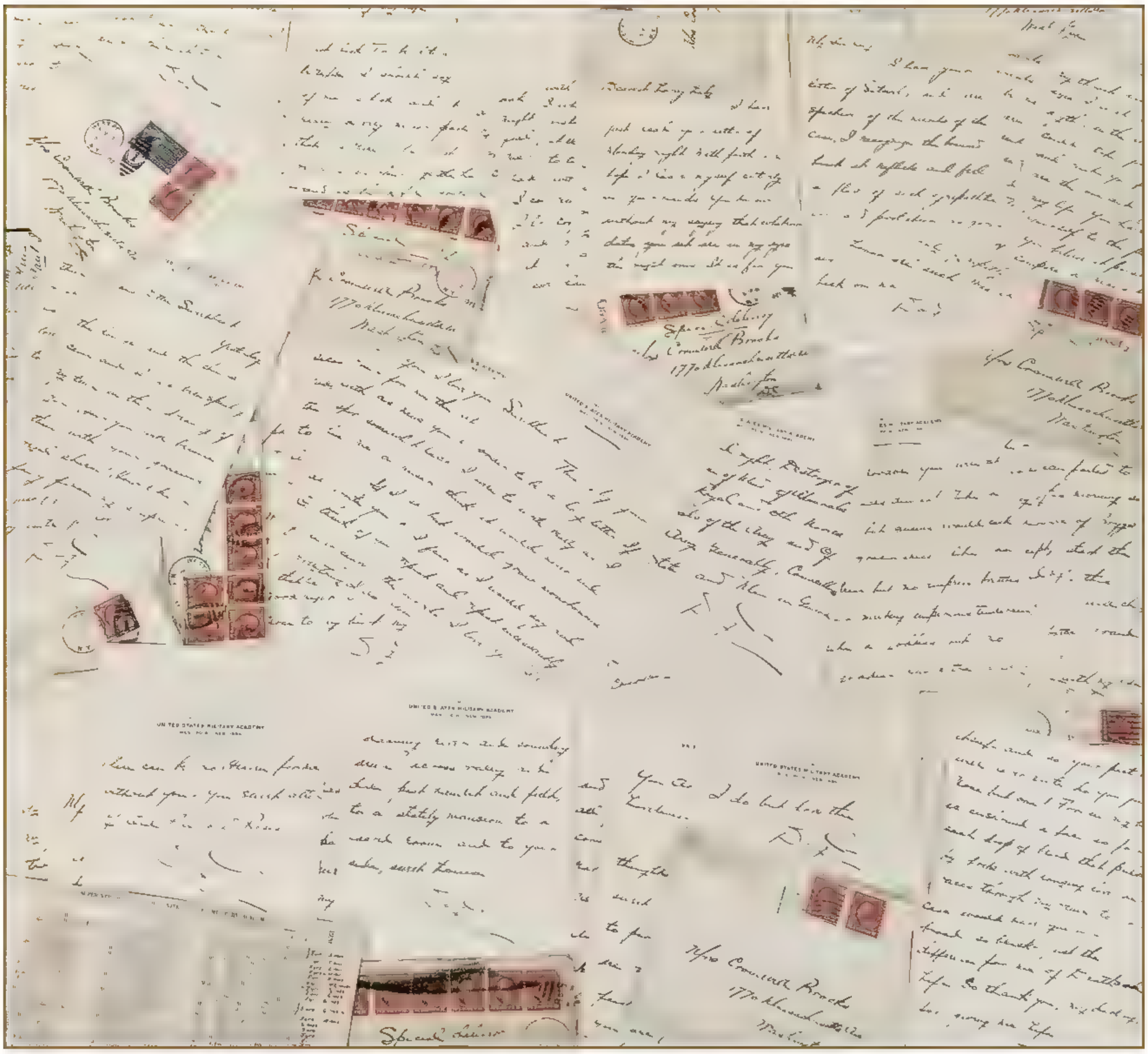
dreamy eyes and sounding
drum, across valley and
lake past limlit and fields,
to a stately mansion, to a
sacred room, and to your
soul, sweet Louise

45. MacArthur, Douglas. The intimate correspondence of Douglas MacArthur with his first wife, Mrs. Louise Brooks MacArthur, comprising seventy-five autograph letters signed ("Douglas MacArthur", "Douglas", "Doug", "Demon", "Doug", "Hubby", "Dapple", "Deemie", "Lonely", "Kid B", "He Wasza", and "Dapp"), over 400 pages of various sizes, various locales, to Louise Cromwell Brooks MacArthur. These private and revealing love letters include the very first letter he ever wrote to her in October 1921, four months before their marriage; with transmittal envelopes, nearly all penned in MacArthur's hand.

A stunning cache of love letters from Douglas MacArthur to his first love and first wife.

An extraordinary archive of handwritten letters from Douglas MacArthur to Mrs. Louise Cromwell Brooks MacArthur, covering the period of his courtship, engagement, and marriage on 14 February 1922. The letters form a complete whole: from October 1921, the time of their first meeting through June 1925 after their return from Manila and during MacArthur's command of the IV Corps Area in Atlanta, Georgia. It is clear he is madly in love with her from the very beginning - *With you disaster has no power to harm. Without you success has no power to please.* (23 October 1921). She totally disarmed him with her charm and vivacity: *I am tired of Kings and Dukes and Princes. I wish that I might take you by the hand to lead you to the garden and watch the bees buzz round the roses. I love you.* (23 October 1921). A giddy romantic the warrior MacArthur has become: *I have been drunk with the intoxication of you all day. The caress of your eyes, the tenderness of your lips, the sparkle of your wit! The gleam of your smile makes my pulse shiver, the touch of your hand my head whirl, the warmth of your mouth suffocates my gasping senses and leaves me stunned and shaken with the glory and wonder of you as I enter into Paradise.* (27 October 1921). MacArthur writes to her that his mighty hand that once killed wears an engagement ring, and looks different to him now: *I have watched it as it fought for me on many a bloody field, I have heard its trigger fingers release the leaden load, I have seen it close on more than one sinewy throat, I have felt it drive the steel home...But today its sight thrills me, rapture shivers shake me as I muse on it, it seems to point no longer pistol or dirk but towards the immortal road to Paradise...* (15 November 1921). His motto (the West Point motto) has been forever modified: *...my motto 'Duty, Honor, Country, 'reads from now on - 'Duty, Honor, Country, Louise.'* (28 October 1921). The passion overflows: *Are you really mine, you beautiful white soul -you passion breeding woman -you mirth making child -you tender hearted angel- you divine giver of delight- you pulsing passionflower- you exquisite atom of crystalline purity? Are you really mine? This I know. There can be no Heaven for me without you.* (8 November 1921). His pet names for her abound: *My darling, My adorable, Sweetest of Women, My Angel Girl, Lovely Lady, 0 Sunshine of my Life, You Adorable Piece of Loveliness, Breath of my Life, Sweet Lady of My Dreams, Exquisite One, My Wonder Girl.* The effect is MacArthur's full surrender: *The pressure of those tender fingers, the warmth of those soft palms, their sweet scent of perfume, thrills that captive trio -my heart, my soul, my spirit, - with an ecstasy of shaking surrender that only those who have felt can know.* (29 November 1921). He is entirely convinced - due to the suddenness of the emotion flooding his heart - that they are destined to be together for life: *Was ever such a romance in all this world before! Were we to tell the story no one would ever believe. I am no fatalist- but somehow, in this case I can but believe that God intended it so. He made us to be mates and when by accident we failed to join he intervened and brought us together. In no other way can I explain the instant love that overwhelmed me when my eyes first met yours...I believe that our life together is to be one of those beautiful consecrations made in heaven and lived on earth...All my life I shall love you, and glorify you, and worship you...* (18 December 1921).

In the midst of all the ethereal poetry, MacArthur also writes with great clarity of his reassignment by Pershing to Manila from his post at West Point, and shows his great anger with the forces at work - Secretary of War John W. Weeks and Chief of Staff John J. Pershing: *My relief before the end of my tour will be regarded throughout the service and the country as an effort to discredit me and the progressive policies I introduced. It will arouse a bitterness of resentment...Hundreds of thousands of men- the American Legion, the educational world, the athletic world, a large part of the press all will fail to see anything other than the venting of a personal spite.* (No date, probably mid-late 1922 January). Earlier, he had advised her on how to deal with jealous "suitor" Pershing: *I am sorry the C.I.C. [Commander-in-Chief Pershing] is worrying you. Sorry he is such a bully – such a black guard as to try and blackmail you...He is trying to break your spirit. Don't let him. If you*

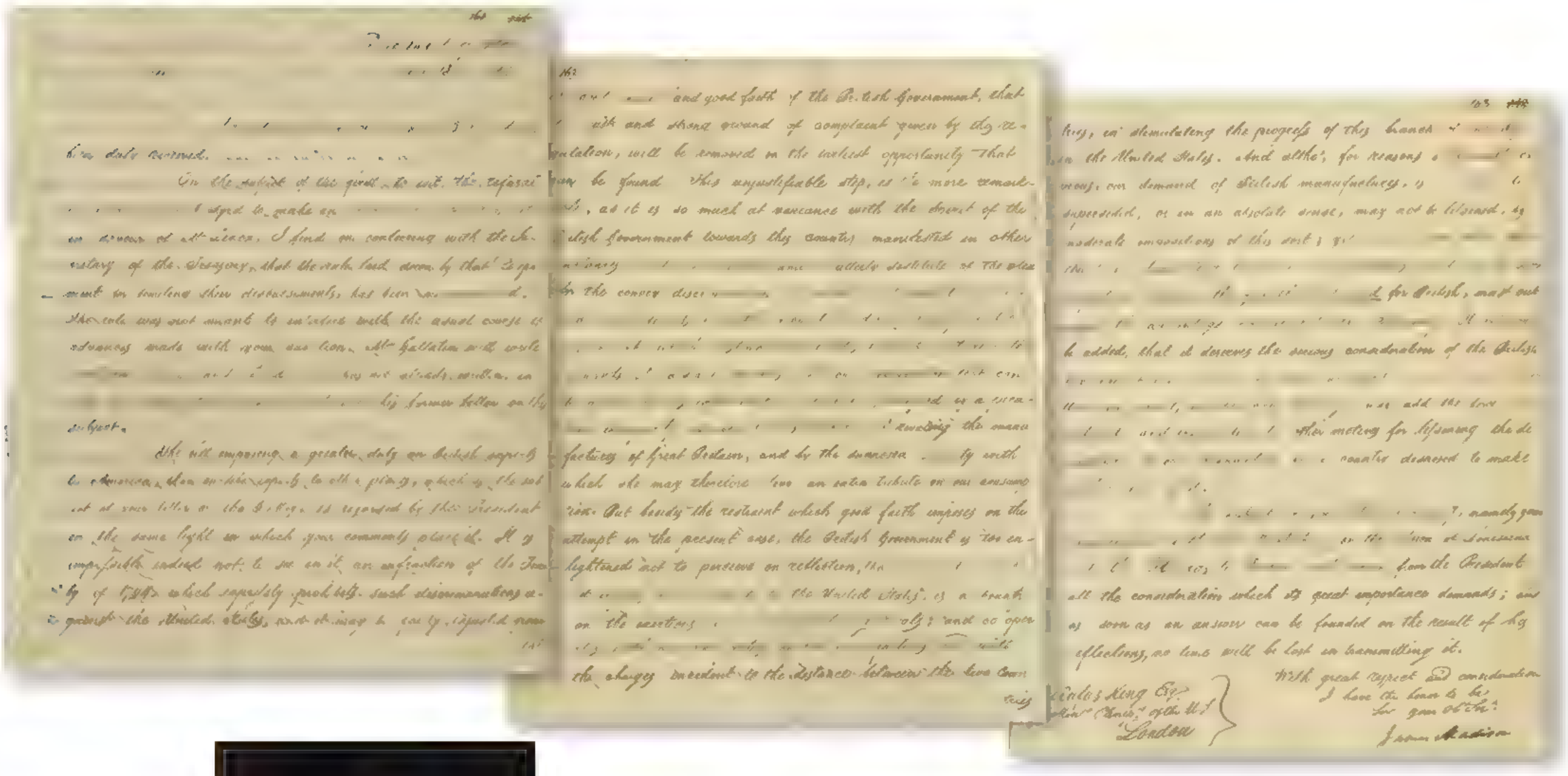


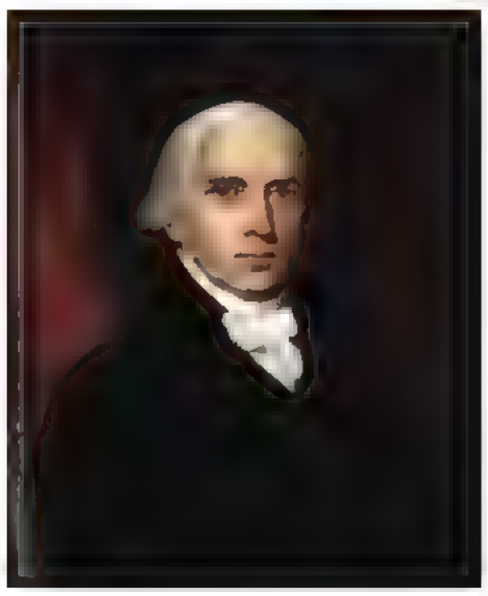
do, you are gone. Ignore him, do not let him come to your house, do not let him telephone you, do not dance with him, do not let him speak to you except when unavoidable. Such treatment will kill him. See the Secretary of War [Weeks] yourself and tell him the entire story. Omit no detail. He will be shocked beyond words. This will disarm Pershing's case if he ever tries to poison Weeks' mind. (15 November 1921). In assisting Louise in her defense against the personal accusations about her "relationship" with Pershing, he explains, point by point, the details of Pershing's "attack" and his reassignment. He concludes: *Whatever may be the underlying motives, the Army, the public, will see only the brutal application of official power applied with the approval of the Secretary to get rid of an officer who was in the way as a rival for your heart and hand.* (No date, probably mid-late 1922 January, at the time of Pershing's announcement of MacArthur's replacement by Sladen.) MacArthur even reveals to Louise his personal thoughts about leaving West Point: *My leaving West Point is a matter of complete indifference to me. My work of reconstruction is almost done. On the ashes of Old West Point I have built a New West Point- strong, virile, and enduring.* (10 November 1921).

The first group of letters (1-33) includes thirty-three autograph letters signed written between 21 October 1921 and 31 January 1922 from West Point- from MacArthur's very first to Mrs. Louise Brooks after their first meeting in the fall of 1921 up to the last one before their marriage on 14 February 1922. Additionally, there is one letter (34), dated 13 July 1922, which was written to Louise (now Mrs. MacArthur) when she was apart from Douglas, visiting her family (c/o Mr. E. T. Stotesbury), prior to their departure for the Philippines. The second group of seven letters (35-41) are dated 28 March 1923 to 7 May 1923, all written to Louise in either Pennsylvania or New York, during the period that the MacArthur family returned to the United States after Douglas was cabled of his mother's grave illness. A third group of twelve letters (42-53), dated 29 March to 28 April 1925, are written by the newly appointed Major General MacArthur during his one month in Washington, just after his return from the Philippines. The last group (54-75) includes twenty-two autograph letters signed, written between 29 March and 6 June 1925 from Atlanta, Georgia, after MacArthur's return stateside from the Philippines to the U.S. where he briefly served as commander of the Fourth Corps Area before his assumption of the command of the 3rd Corps Area in Baltimore. The letters, now virtually void of romantic content, stop at this point. Perhaps these are the final letters he wrote to her, as their estrangement deepened and divorce became inevitable.

The largest archive of MacArthur letters ever to be sold at auction and with staggering content revealing extraordinary details of his personal life with his first wife and his professional life with Commander-in-Chief John Pershing, Secretary of War, John W. Weeks and others.

An itemized inventory of the letters is available upon request.
$30,000 - $50,000





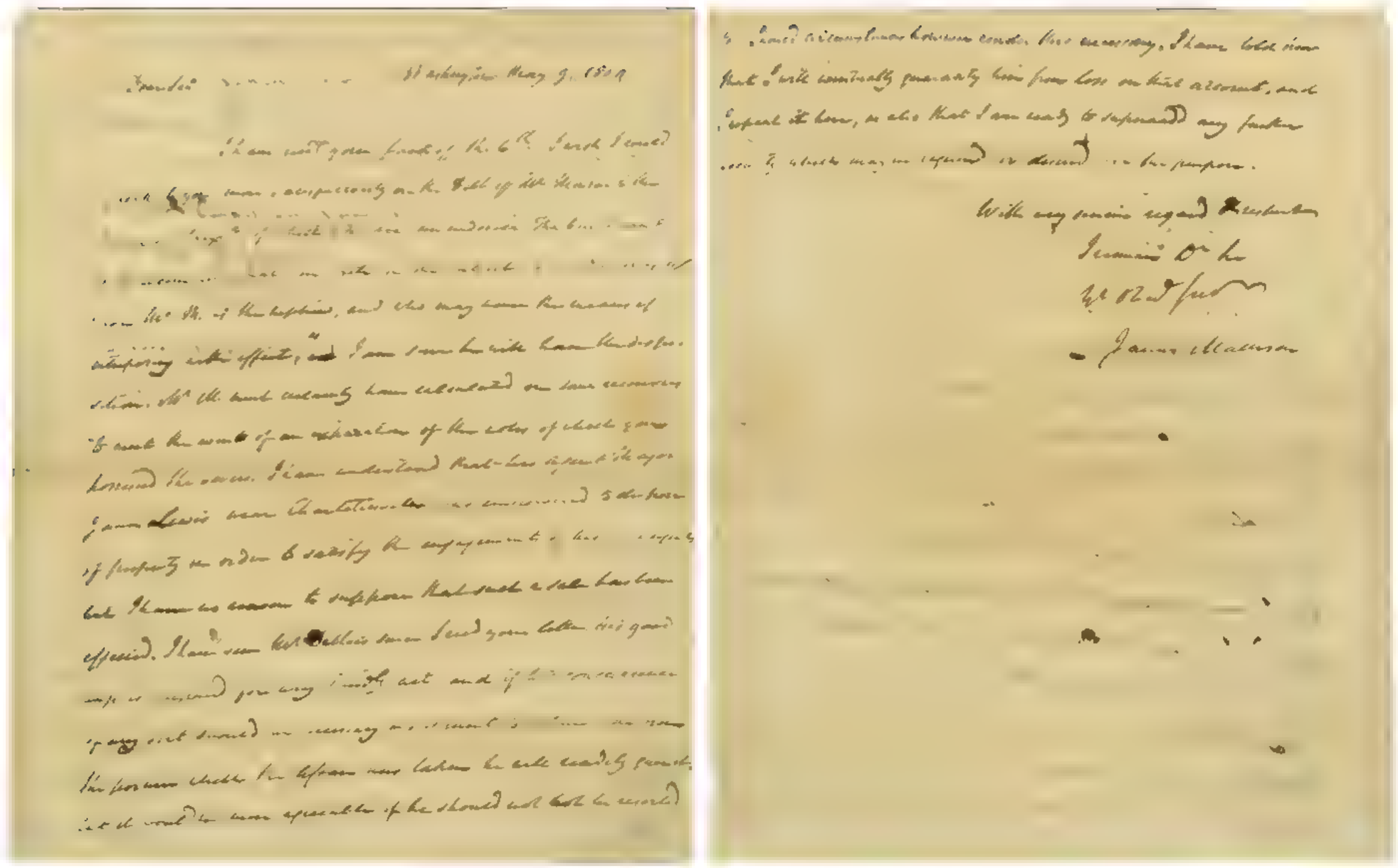
46. Madison, James. Letter signed (*"James Madison"*) as Secretary of State, 3 pages (9.75 x 8 in.; 248 x 203 mm.), Department of State, 23 July 1802, to Rufus King, United States Minister to Great Britain; splitting along vertical fold between pages.

Madison argues Great Britain's proposed harsh taxes will only encourage competition among American manufacturers.

Madison writes in full: *Sir, Your three letters of May 3, 5 & 7 have been duly received. On the subject of the first, to wit, the refusal of Byrd. Savage & Byrd to make an advance on your requisition in favor of Mr. Lenox, I find on conferring with the Secretary of the Treasury, that the rule laid down by the Department for limiting their disbursements, has been misunderstood. The rule was not meant to interfere with the usual course of advances made with your sanction. Mr. Gallatin will write to Byrd, Savage and Byrd, if he has already written, in order to rectify their misconstruction of his former letter on this subject. The bill imposing a greater duty on British exports to America, than on like exports to other places, which is the subject of your letter of the 5 May, is regarded by the President in the same light in which your comments placed it. It is impossible indeed not to see in it an infraction of the Treaty of 1794 (Jay Treaty), which expressly prohibits such discriminations against the United States; and it may be fairly expected from the good sense and good faith of the British Government, that the just and strong ground of complaint given by this regulation, will be removed on the earliest opportunity that can be found. This unjustifiable step, is the more remarkable, as it is so much at variance with the Spirit of the British Government towards the country, manifested in other instances; as it is so evidently and so utterly destitute of the plea for the convoy-discrimination, of which it is to take place; and as it departs so widely from the ordinary policy of that government, which systematically invites instead of taxing the demands of distant markets. The only explanation that can be given of this experiment, is, that it is tempted by a peculiar incapacity ascribed to this country of rivaling the manufacturers of Great Britain, and by the supposed security with which she may therefore, levy an extra tribute on our consumption. But besides the restraint which good faith imposes on the attempt in the present case, the British Government is too enlightened not to perceive on reflection, that every duty which it imposes on her exports to the United States, is a bounty on the exertions of her manufacture's and with the charges incident to the distance the two countries, in stimulating the process of this branch of industry in the United States. And altho', for reasons sufficiently obvious, our demand, or in an absolute sense, may not be lessened, by moderate imposition checking the growth of demand for British, must outweigh the advantage accruing of her Treasury. It will only be added, that it deserves the serious considerations of the British Government also how far so naked an effort to draw revenue from American pockets into her own Treasury, may add the force of resentment and indignation to other motives for lessening the dependence of our consumption on a country disposed to make such use of it.*

The subject of your letter of May 7, namely your correspondence with Lord Hawkesbury on the cession of Louisiana and the Floridas to France, will receive from the President all the consideration which its great importance demands; and as soon as an answer can be founded on the result of his reflections, no time will be lost transmitting it. With great respect and consideration I have the honor to be Sir your ob' Ser' James Madison

Secretary Madison communicates the Jefferson administration's policy reaction to Great Britain's proposed harsh taxes on exports to the United States and argues that such taxes will only encourage American manufacturers to compete. He concludes the letter by confirming that President Jefferson considers cession of Louisiana to France to be an issue of great importance. Jefferson was apprehensive that Great Britain might interfere with Spain to thwart his attempt to purchase New Orleans and East Florida. Rufus King played a key role by reporting his confidential conversations and news from the French and Spanish capitols on the situation with regard to Louisiana. **$6,000 - $8,000**



47. Madison, James. Autograph letter signed (*"James Madison"*), as Secretary of State, 2 pages (10 x 8 in.; 254 x 203 mm.), Washington, 9 May 1804, addressed in Madison's hand to: *Thomas Swann Esqr., Alexandria* - a prominent Washington lawyer; with (unattached) address overleaf containing Madison's Free Frank *Dep[t] of State, James Madison*; tape reinforcement along vertical margin (where the letter and address leaf were attached).

As he was to do later as President, Secretary of State James Madison supports James Monroe in his time of financial distress.

Madison writes in full: *Dear Sir I have recd. your favor of the 6th. I wish I could speak to you more satisfactorily on the debt of M[r] [James] Monroe to the Bank of Alex[exandri][a] of which you are an endorser. The best I can do is to recommend that you write on the subject to Judge [Joseph] Jones of whom M[r] M. is the nephew, and who may have the means of interposing with effect, as I am sure he will have the disposition. M[r] M. must certainly have calculated on some resources to meet the event of an exhaustion of the notes of which you honored the series. I have understood that his agent Major James Lewis near Charlottesville was empowered to this part of property in order to satisfy the engagements of his principals but I have no reason to suppose that such a sale has been effected. I have seen M[r] [Lewis] Deblois since I rec[d.] your letter. His goodness is prepared for every friendly act, and if his concurrence of any sort should be necessary & sufficient to reclaim you from the position which the affair has taken he will readily give it, but it would be more agreeable if he should not not [sic] be resorted to. Should circumstances however render this necessary, I have told him that I will eventually guaranty him from loss on that account, and I repeat it here, as also that I am ready to superadd [put in as extra] any farther security which may be required, or desire for the purpose. With very sincere regard & respect, I remain D[r] Sir, Y[rs] Obed[t] Serv[t] James Madison*

Secretary of State Madison writes in response to Swann's letter of 6 May 1804, in which Swann stated that a note, belonging to James Monroe was now due at the Bank of Alexandria. Before he left for France where he served as U.S. Minister to France, James Monroe had purchased a 3,500-acre plantation adjacent to Monticello. On the property, known as the *"Highlands"* or *"Highland,"* he built a one-story, six-room frame structure into which he moved in 1799 December. It remained his home for the next 20 years. Due to his continuing financial difficulties, Monroe was unable to erect a grander house on his property. His salary as Minister to France of $9,000 a year, plus an allowance for his passage to France, had been entirely inadequate to meet the payments on his property. While in France, the annual salary had been woefully inadequate for him to live in the style then the rule for foreign emissaries in European capitals. So, upon his return, Monroe was forced to mortgage his Albemarle lands at unfavorable interest rates - and he sold his first tobacco crop as soon as it was harvested for a price lower than he would have received if he had been able to hold it until later in the year. Monroe also tried to alleviate his debt by selling his old farm near Charlottesville, but he refused to part with it as no offers were proportionate to its value. He was forced to borrow money from some relatives of his wife in Philadelphia. [During these years, Monroe acquired the first portion of the debt that was to grow larger and larger - year after year - as he continued in public service.]

Monroe's mission to France (1803) as Envoy Extraordinary to negotiate the Louisiana Purchase further added to his personal debt, as the appointment did not offer any financial advantages. Special missions were not allowed outfits—the equivalent of one year's salary—due to the fact that the appointments were not considered permanent and the temporary envoys did not need to establish a permanent residence. Hence, Monroe received only an annual salary of $9,000 and a quarter's salary to defray the cost of his return. As in the past, he entrusted his financial affairs to his friends; however, his uncle, Judge Joseph Jones, was too old, and both Jefferson and Madison were too busily engaged in public affairs to supervise his Albemarle holdings. Monroe selected Colonel John Lewis as manager of his plantation—an inefficient choice, it turned out—while Madison and Monroe's uncle agreed to meet the payments on his debts, for which Monroe allocated his first year's salary. Monroe was also forced to sell all his plate and much of his china and furniture to Madison, since he hoped to order replacements while in Europe. **$6,000 - $8,000**

48. Malcolm X [Malcolm Little]. Typed letter signed (*"Malcolm X."*) , 1 page (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), East Elmhurst 69, New York, 25 January 1955, to Elijah Muhammad; with transmittal envelope.

A fascinating letter between Malcolm X and his teacher, Elijah Muhammad, where Malcolm X discusses the progress of spreading their beliefs.

He writes in full: *As—Salaam—Alaikum: In the name of ALLAH, the Beneficent, the most Merciful, the All-Wise One, to whom all praise is due: and in the name of His Last and Greatest Prophet, the Honorable ELIJAH MUHAMMAD. My Dear Leader and Teacher, Greetings from Philadelphia. I went to #6 with Bro Isaiah Friday night, and think they are doing well there. They have a fine spirit, and the officials all seem to be working with him, and that is half the battle. I met Bro James (the former minister there). He seemed like a nice person. However, once a rooster has been allowed to crow, its hard for him not to do so, and two roosters in the same barnyard usually clash with each other without even realizing it. And since it is the nature of Roosters to Crow, and let the others know that the LIGHT IS HERE, we can't reprimand them, but we can look ahead and never let two good roosters spend too much time in the same barnyard at the same time. That Bro Isaiah is a hard and tireless worker. He is one of the most co-operative Bros I've ever worked with, and is the most receptive to advice that is good for progress.*

At #4 Sunday we had 16 lostfounds. That Temple is also coming up. Bro Lucius is slow, but I can see the Fruit of his effort there; many young and new faces. The spirit there has really picked up. All praise is due to Allah.

The only sore spot there (in my opinion), is the Bro who is assisting him. He probably is a good Muslim, but as he was opening up I watched the people, and they aren't with him. And the lostfounds are restless all the while he is speaking. I don't know why Bro Lucius continues to use him, for it really does hamper the progress, for even many more would be coming BACK.

I don't know if this is true, but I have heard that Sis Clara (Benjamin's wife) says she has your permission to travel along the East Coast here and instruct the new Sisters in the Temples. I hope this is not true. Sister Mary Elizabeth in #7 is also well-qualified, but knowing her "attitude" on other things I'm afraid to use her for the same reason. Sisters like that can make these new ones very rebellious, and gossip-mongers. If they believe in ruling their husbands, they'll sow the same seeds into the minds of the new ones, and our battle will start all over again. That is one of the faults with #1 (in the past).

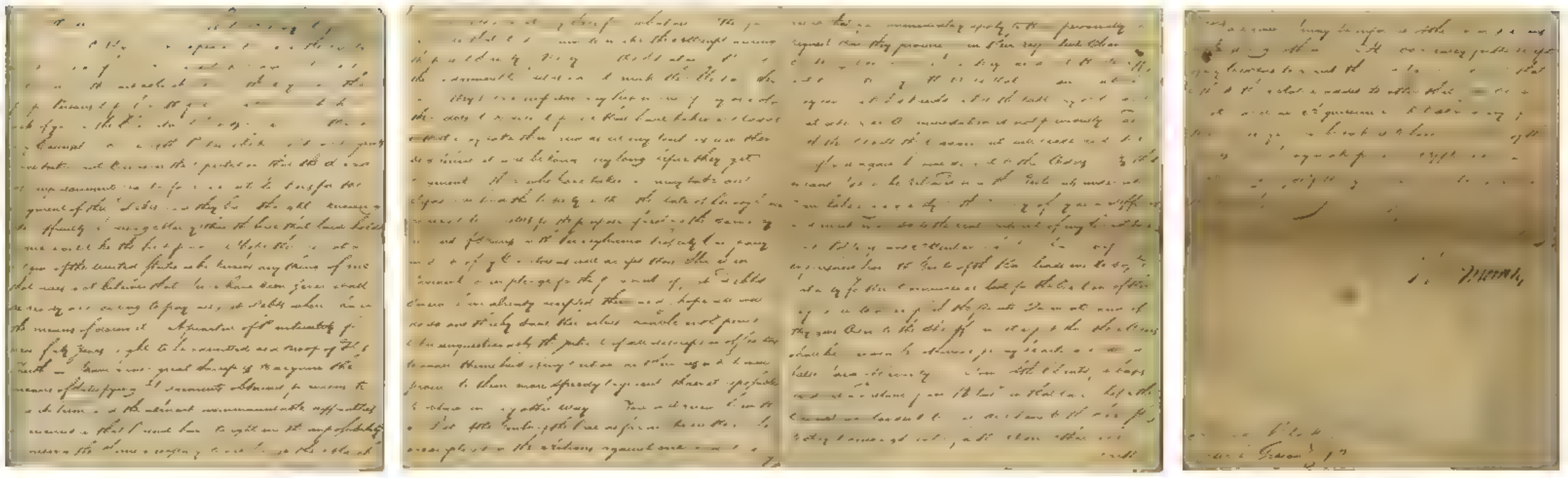
Bro Isaiah's wife, Sister Laura, is a very meek and humble Sister. She is in his corner one hundred percent, or he couldn't labor like he does. She believes in helping her husband. She is not perfect, but I do study these Sisters, and of them all she seems to be the most like YOUR WIFE (in actions and attitude) than any of these others. If I had my choice of Sisters from the old Temples to instruct the New Sisters, I'd feel more safe having them around Sister Laura than any of these others. But on the other hand, I want you to know that I'll accept anyone you sanction. I just wanted these few facts to be called to your attention, because the attitude of the majority of the Sisters in a Temple usually determines how well the Temple progresses, and how much peace EXISTS.

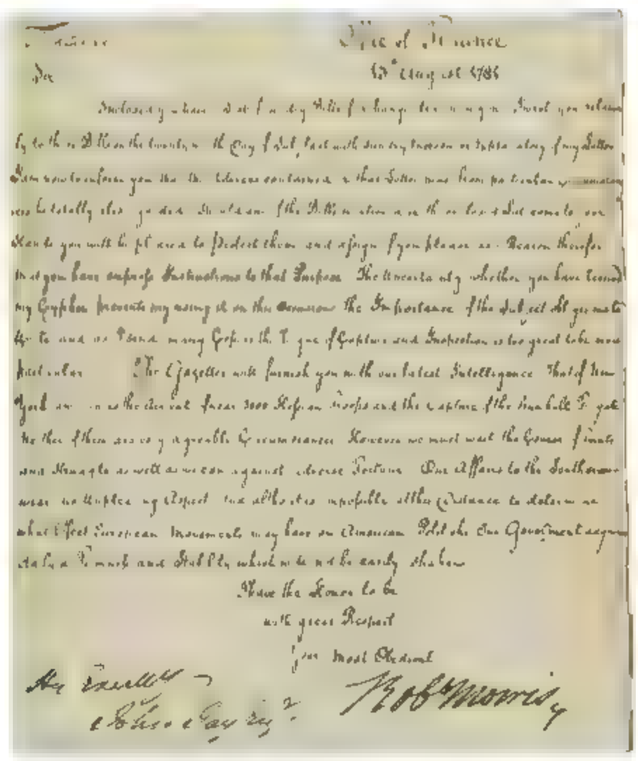
Everything at #12 seems to be going fairly well. I asked them in Boston to withdraw from the competition of the highest donor to the Saviour's Day Gift, because I doubt that their total contributions will exceed the cost of the Prize…and I'm going to do the same thing here in #12 tomorrow. Bro Lucius had 29 lostfounds at #7 Sunday, and I think he continued on up to #13 and #11. I advertised his coming for two weeks so he should have good attendance in both places. Nothing beats correct ADVERTISEMENT. No one at #4 knew I was coming until I got there. Then I had to start cracking my own whip to make sure I'D have some lostfounds, and thanks to ALLAH, there were some. But I do believe Bro Lucius could have been more cooperative. I had to talk two hours with him to get him to go to Newark, Springfield and Boston, after having the things all set up for him, and that is not good. I'm going to write him a letter and tell him about this, because I think the only way we can really make any progress out here is to work TOGETHER, and for each other. Also, if I thought a person wasn't working with me to the best of his ability, and I didn't mention it, he'd never have a chance to justify himself. So I believe in putting things like this on the table, then If I'm wrong, the person can rectify the thing.

The second Sunday (or the first Sunday, rather) in February I'm going to trade with Isaiah at #6. I want to see if I can get his flock to make it possible for him to stop working for the devil, for if that Bro can accomplish as much as he does for the nation while slaving for the devil, think what he could do were he free to devote all his time to the nation. I think that Bro is real sincere in his heart. The only Bro I've met who surpasses him in sincerity (in my opinion) is Bro Joseph in New York. I don't think you have anyone who can compete with him [handwritten is "Joseph" above him]*. He is the Backbone of the Temple there, before the 26th, I'm going to bring him back over here for a week, and also may send him up to Boston for a week. He can teach the Sisters in both places how to cook, and the Bro how to be MEN.*

I'm very very tired again, and know you must be even moreso, thus I'll bring this BOOK to a close. May Allah be with you and all your loves ones, as I send you the Greetings from all your follower out this way. As-Salaam-Alaikum: Your Brother and Servant.

This letter comes just three years after Malcolm X became a devout follower of Elijah Muhammad. Muhammad was the leader of the Nation of Islam and eventually made Malcolm a minister and national spokesman. During this time, Malcolm X was able to spread the word and more than quadrupled the amount of followers. Here, Malcolm X is informing his leader of the progress of all the temples Malcolm X began or oversaw. The numbers refer to the individual temples he visited as they were numbered rather than named. Malcolm X's demise would be a falling out with Muhammad when Malcolm X questioned his integrity and devotion after rumors swirled to Muhammad's infidelity, a direct conflict with the teachings. **$6,000 - $8,000**





49. Morris, Robert. Letter signed (*"Robt. Morris"*), 1 page (9.5 x 7.62 in.; 241 x 194 mm.), Office of Finance, 15 August 1781 to John Jay; verso of integral blank affixed to card stock.

Robert Morris writes to John Jay on the fraught subject of the payment of bills.

Morris writes in full: *Enclosed you have a List of sundry Bills of Exchange drawn on you. I wrote you relatively to these Bills on the twenty ninth day of July last with sundry enclosures explanatory of my letter. I am now to inform you that the advices contained in that letter must from particular circumstances be totally disregarded. Should any of the Bills mentioned in the enclosed List come to your hands you will be pleased to protest them and assign if you please as a Reason therefore that you have express Instructions to that Purpose. The uncertainty whether you have receivd my cypher prevents my using it on this occasion. The importance of the subject obliges me to write and as I send many copies the risque of capture and inspection is too great to be more particular. – The Gazettes will furnish you with our latest Intelligence. That of New York announces the arrival of near 3000 Hessian Troops and the Capture of the Trumbull Frigate. Neither of these are very agreeable Circumstances. However we must wait the course of events and struggle as well as we can against adverse Fortune. Our Affairs to the South wear no unpleasing aspect and altho it is impossible at this distance to determine what effect European movements may have on American politicks. Our Government acquires daily a firmness and stability which will not be easily shaken.*

At the time of this letter, John Jay had just joined sole peace negotiator John Adams in Paris. Previous to that, Jay was Minister of Spain. Though he was courteously treated in Spain, American independence was not recognized, and the Spanish would neither join in alliance nor lend substantial funds. Jay found himself in an embarrassing position when Congress drew bills upon him for half a million dollars, on the assumption that he would have obtained a subsidy from Spain before they would become due. Jay reluctantly accepted the bills, some of which were afterward protested. The Spanish court only advanced money for a few of them. It was not until Benjamin Franklin borrowed money from France that they were finally paid. It is concerning the sticky subject of these bills that Morris, then the Superintendent of Finance (1781–84), writes and counsels Jay. The letter also contains some fascinating content relating to the Revolutionary War. Morris refers to the latest discouraging events in New York – the reinforcement of General Clinton's forces headquartered there. A little over one month later, 9000 Americans under Washington and 7000 French under Rochambeau were to begin the siege of Yorktown, ultimately forcing General Cornwallis to surrender, thus ending all British hopes for victory in America.

Together with:

Morris, Robert. Letter signed (*"Robt Morris"*), 4 pages (9.37 x 7.75 in.; 238 x 197 mm.), Philadelphia, 26 May 1797, to Alexander Wilcocks and James Gibran; browning, wax remnants on signature page not affecting any characters.

Robert Morris on his debts and the threat of imprisonment.

Morris writes in part: *Some of the parties who have obtained judgements, have taken out Casas in the Expectation that the dread of Imprisonment would force me into Exertions for the Payment of their Debts, and they have thought (knowing the difficulty of raising money) that the laid hold of me would be the first paid--I hope that there is not a Citizen of the United States who knows anything of me that does not believe that I have been or ever shall be ready and willing to pay all just Debts when I have the means of doing it. A practice of punctuality for near forty years ought to be admitted in proof of this Truth--I have made great sacrifices to acquire the means of satisfying judgements …*

A letter of significant content in which Morris discusses his debts and the threat of imprisonment. One of the great financiers of the American Revolution and a primary force during the Revolutionary period, Robert Morris was financially ruined by land speculation in the early 1790's. In this letter to his lawyers, he attempts to forestall his imprisonment and defends his intentions to repay his debts: In great detail, Morris instructs his lawyers to delay payments for some months, until he can raise the capital. Despite his efforts, he was imprisoned in 1798 for his debts and remained in prison for over three years, finally released in poor health and broken spirits.

A fine pair of letters. **$4,000 – $6,000**

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

Handwritten letter by Jackie Kennedy written November 9, 1959 taking issue with "Time" magazine cover story of that date. She was at the Del Monte Lodge, Pebble beach, California at the time.

This letter was brought back to the Senate Office Building in the Senator's brief case, where it was discarded.

DEL MONTE
LODGE
PEBBLE BEACH, CALIFORNIA

Fierce Competitor ?

Time Nov 9 - 1959

I would like to take issue with Time - re the SS cover story Nov. 9

How can Time describe Stuart Symington as "a fierce competitor with a wild hatred of defeat" while admitting that the Senator will explain away a possible defeat in the Oregon primary with the excuse that "he was not even trying to win"

If Symington is not willing to enter Democratic primaries to secure the nomination, then he lacks those qualities of backbone & mind essential to the next President –

50. Onassis, Jacqueline Kennedy. Autograph letter, unsigned, 1 page (10.5 x 7.25 in.; 267 x 184 mm.), Pebble Beach, California, 9 November 1959, on *DEL MONTE LODGE, Pebble Beach, California* letterhead stationery.

Jackie Kennedy attacks a magazine article that gives a favorable spin on the Presidential primary campaign of one of JFK's opponents.

Mrs. Kennedy writes in full:

Fierce Competitor ?
Time Nov 9, 1959
I would like to take issue with Time – re the SS cover story Nov. 9. How can Time describe Stuart Symington as "a fierce competitor with a wild hatred of defeat" while admitting that the Senator will explain away a possible defeat in the Oregon primary with the excuse that "he was not even trying to win". If Symington is not willing to enter Democratic primaries to secure the nomination, then he lacks those qualities of backbone & mind essential to the next President –

This letter is accompanied by a letter of provenance on *"UNITED STATES SENATE"* letterhead stationery being a one-page memorandum stating, in part: *This letter was brought back to the Senate Office Building in the Senator's brief case, where it was discarded.*
$4,000 - $6,000

51. Paine, Thomas. Extraordinary autograph manuscript signed (*"Thomas Paine"*), Federal City, 1 January 1803, 8 pages consisting of three leaves measuring (12.5 x 7.75 in.; 318 x 197 mm), one leaf measuring (8.5 x 7.75 in.; 216 x 197 mm); browning and staining, marginal paper losses affecting a few characters of a few words of text.

A remarkable and exceptionally rare 8-page Thomas Paine autograph manuscript.

The present manuscript completely in Paine's hand and boldly signed in full ("Thomas Paine") is of the highest rarity, desirability, and importance. The manuscript was written shortly after Paine's return to America after fifteen years in Europe, during which time he had written the Rights of Man and the Age of Reason and had encouraged and supported revolution in England and France; in England he was tried and found guilty of publishing seditious literature, and in France he was elected to the National Convention and later arrested and nearly executed.

The eight pages actually contain three individual manuscripts, all in Paine's hand. The first manuscript (page 1) contains an apparently unfinished draft of a satirical article on the comparative vices of the "Prude" (a vice displayed by ladies) and the "Fop" (a vice displayed by gentlemen). The second manuscript (pages 2-7) is of extraordinary importance: a six-page signed draft of Samuel Adams' letter criticizing Paine's Age of Reason and Paine's lengthy response to this letter. The third manuscript (page 8) contains a risque riddle, followed by the answer, the word "GLASS" in large capital letters one inch tall: "What word is that which all man loves [GLASS]/ And by taking away the first letter most men loves [LASS]/ And by taking away the two first letters shews the/ character of a man that loves neither [ASS]."

Adams' letter and Paine's response were printed on the front page of the 26 January, 1803 issue (Vol. Ill, No. CCCLIV) of the National Intelligencer and Washington Advertiser. The issue begins with an explanatory note by Paine: *Towards the latter end of last December I received a letter from a venerable patriot, Samuel Adams, dated Boston, November 30. It came by private hand, which I suppose was the cause of the delay. I wrote Mr. Adams an answer dated January 1st, and that I might be certain of his receiving it, and also that I might know of that reception, I desired a friend of mine at Washington to put it under cover to some friend of his at Boston, and desire him to present it to Mr. Adams. The letter was accordingly put under cover while I was present and given to one of the clerks of the Post Office to seal and put in the mail. The clerk put it in his pocket-book, and either forgot to put it in the mail, or supposed he had done so among other letters. The Post-Master General, on learning this mistake, informed me of it last Saturday, and as the cover was then out of date, the letter was put under a new cover with the same request and forwarded by post. I felt concern at this accident lest Mr. Adams should conclude I was unmindful his attention receiving it, as well as to relieve myself from that concern, I give the letter the opportunity of reaching him by the newspapers. I am the more induced to do this, because some manuscript copies have been taken of both letters, and therefore, there is a possibility of imperfect copies getting into print; and besides this, if some of the federal printers, (for I hope they are not all base alike) could get hold of a copy they would make no scruple of altering it and publishing it as mine. I therefore send you the original letter of Mr. Adams and my own copy of the answer. Thomas Paine. Federal City, January 22, 1803.*

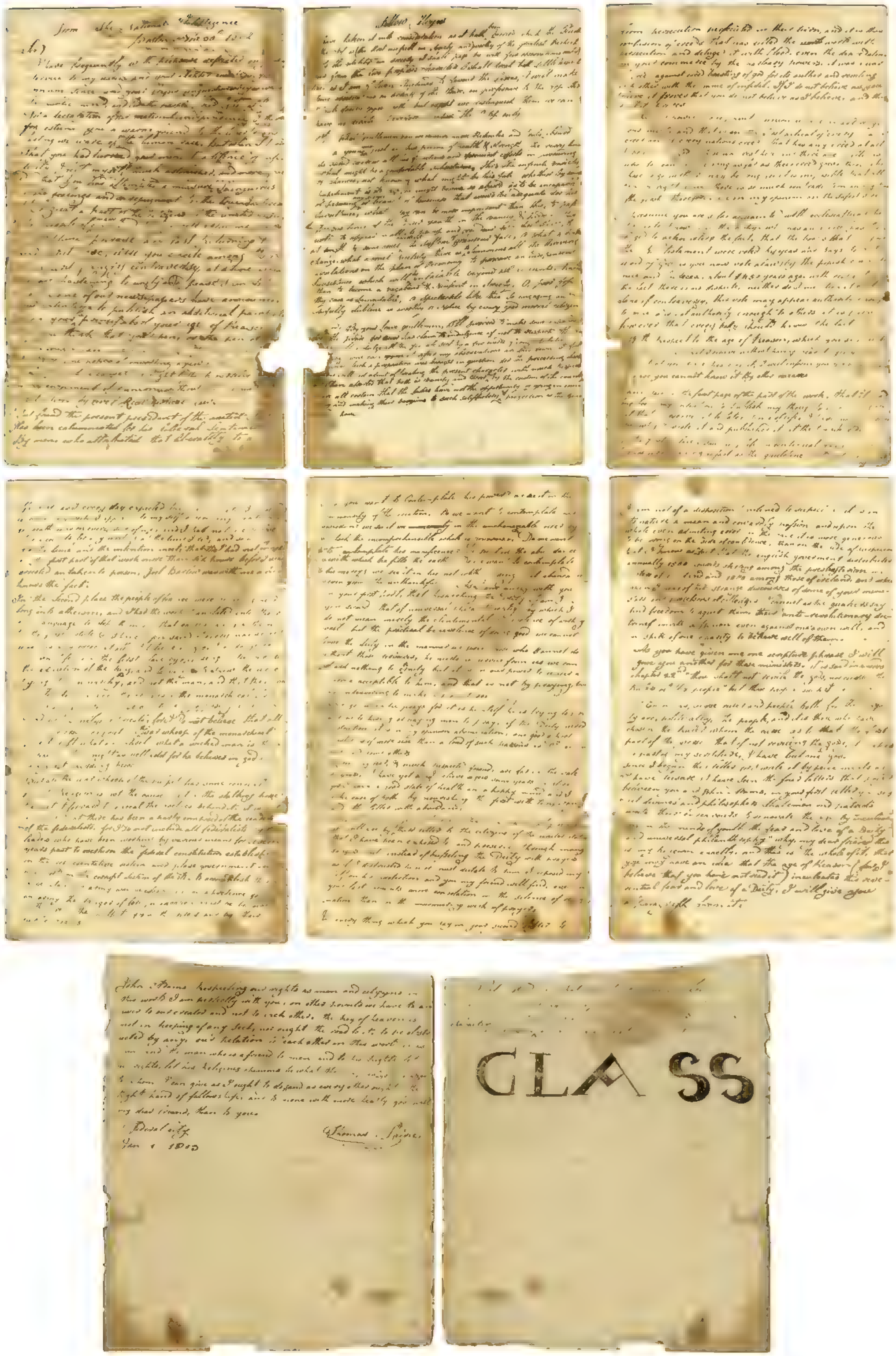
This explanation is followed by Samuel Adams' original November 30, 1802 letter to Paine, reprinted in its entirety, and Paine's response. The original manuscript herewith contains the majority of the printed text in draft form. The printed and handwritten versions of the texts are remarkably similar; the latter contains crossed-out words, minor corrections, word insertions, and a lack of consistent capitalization, spelling, and punctuation, all of which were corrected in the printed version. The manuscript is apparently without one leaf which contained the last three lines of Adams' letter and the first four paragraphs of Paine's response, the text of which are supplied within brackets in the transcript of the manuscript.

Paine left America for Europe in 1787, where he continued the fight for freedom in England and in France. Paine was considered most knowledgeable in the new Republican form of government. His challenge to the English Government and his defense of the French Revolution. Paine was elected to the National Convention, which in 1793 acted as a jury in the trial of Louis XVI, King of France. Paine fought with vigor to save the life of Louis XVI. When the death sentence was voted, Paine, through an interpreter made a dire plea. Despite Paine's plea the death sentence was approved 380-310. Paine later was to pay heavily for his dramatic attempt to save the King's life, when the radicals under Robespierre took over power.

In 1793, Paine devoted his attention to publishing what he had long had on his mind, his religious beliefs. He called his manuscript "The Age of Reason," and had Lanthenas translate it into French, intending to publish it in Paris to combat the growing atheistic movement. On the 27 December 1793, Paine was barred from the National Convention because of his English birth, and the following day he was arrested and taken to the Luxemburg prison. En route, he arranged to meet Joel Barlow, who was proofreading his work, and personally handed over the remainder of the manuscript. While Paine was imprisoned, Barlow had the work published. Paine was imprisoned for seven months and narrowly escaped the guillotine. He was released from prison on 15 November 1794, after the fall of Robespierre.

Paine returned to America on 30 October 1802. Disgusted with the stamping out of freedom by Napoleon and the strong measures

Continues on page 64


GLASS

Continued 51

taken by England against his principles, Paine returned to America, where he hoped to find freedom. Thomas Jefferson, Paine's most steadfast admirer, was President at the time. Paine was immediately attacked by both friends and enemies as an atheist and infidel for his publication of the Age of Reason nearly ten years before. His well-considered theism, fruit of so much thought, was suddenly called infidelity or atheism. Samuel Adams, the prominent Revolutionary leader from Massachusetts, who had highly praised Paine for his Common Sense and the Crisis, wrote Paine on 30 November 1802, accusing his eminent friend of infidelity. Paine replied, giving additional arguments in defense of his religious beliefs.

A complete transcription of the manuscript follows, retaining Paine's original spelling and punctuation. Text lacking from the manuscript but present in the printed version has been supplied within brackets.

[Page 1--First Manuscript]

Fellow Citizens

I have taken it into considerations it hath been Queried which the Prude or the Fop is (the Most usefull in Society, and) worthy of the greatest Respect (as to the utility in society I shall pass by with few observations only) and from the two proposed characters I shall treat both Little respect. But as I am of turn Inclined to favour the Ladies, I will make some observations on behalf of the Prude, in preference to the Fop, th'o I quite freely oppose both, but except we distinguish them we can have no debate, therefore I oppose the Fop only.

1st, What (gentlemen) can we conceive more Ridiculas and truly absurd a young man just in his prime of health & strength the very time he shoud exercise all his functions and foremost efforts in procuring what might be a comfortable subsistance. Thr'o the infinite variety of chances. not knowing what might be his fate. whether by some Impediment or old age. he might become so abased as to be incapable of pesueing any science or branch of Business that wou'd be adequate for his Subsistence. what I Say can be more imprudent than this. to pass the Precious time of the tender youth in the vanity & pride of this world, to appear in all its pomp and grandeur for a short space, & at length by some cruel accident the system of grandeur fall. O what a Rare change, what a cruel Necessity there is to Summons all the thriving Calculations on the plan of Oeconomy to procure an independent Subsistence which will be infalable beyond all accidents, Rather than to become a vagabond & Nuisent in Society. O, poor fop, thy case is Lamentable, a Specteckle like this so engaging and awfully Sublime is worthy of Notice by every good morral citizen.

2nd, By your Leave gentlemen, I'll proceed to make some appollogy for the tirade, for error has claim to indulgence if not to Respect there[fore] I will indulge all the female sect by a few words of congratulation [ ] hope none can oppose it, after my observations are Laid down, I feel [ ] that such a proposition was brought in question, for the preceeding observations will not admit of treating the present character with much Respect for I have asserted that both is vanity and error but by the custom of the country we are all certain that the Ladies have not the opportunity of going in company and making their bargains to such satisfactory & perfection as the gentlemen have

[Page 2--Second Manuscript]

From The National Intellegence
Boston Nov. 30th 1802

Sir,
I have frequently with pleasure reflected on your Service to my native and your adopted country, your Common Sense, and your Crisis unquestionably awaked the public mind, and led the people loudly to call for a declaration of our national independence, I therefore esteem you a warm friend to the liberty and lasting welware of the human race. But when I eard that you had turned your mind to a defence of infidelity, I felt myself much astonished, and more grieved, that you had attempted a measure so injurous to the feelings and so repugnant to the true Interest of so great a part of the citizens of the united states. the people of new england, if you will allow me to use a Scripture phrase, are fast Returning to their first love, will you excite among them the Spirit of angry contraversy, at a time when the are hastening to unity and pease. I am told that some of ur news papers have announced your intention to publish an additional pamphlet upon the principals of your age of Reason. Do you think that your pen, or the pen of other man can unchristianize the mass of our [citizens] or have you hopes of Converting a few of them to [assist] you in so bad a cause? we ought to think ourselvs happy in the enjoyment of opineon without the Danger of Persecution by Civil or ecclesiastical Law.

Our friend the present president of the united States has been calumniated for his liberal Sentiments By men, who attributed that liberality to a [latent design to promote the cause of infidelity. This, and all other slanders have been made without a shadow of proof. Neither religion, nor liberty, can long subsist in the tumult of altercation, and amidst the noise and violence of faction. Feluqui Cautus. Adieu. Samuel Adams.]

[To Samuel Adams. My dear and venerable friend, I received with great pleasure your friendly and affectionate letter of November 30th, and I thank you also for the frankness of it. Between men in pursuit of the truth, and whole object is the happiness of man both here and hereafter, there ought to be no reserve. Even error has a claim to indulgence, if not to respect, when it is believed to be truth. I am obliged to you for your

affectionate remembrance of what you stile my services in the awakening the public mind to the declaration of independence and supporting it after it was declared. I also, like you, have often looked back on thos times, and have thought, that if independence had not been declared at the time it was the public mind could not have been brought up to it afterwards. It will immediately occur to you, who were so intimately acquainted with the situation of things at that time, that I allude to the black times of Seventy-Six;for though I know, and you my friend also know, they were no other than the natural consequences of the military blunders of the campaign, the country might have viewed them as proceeding from a natural inability to support its cause against the enemy, and have sunk under the despondency of that misconceived idea. This was the impression against which it was necessary the country should be strongly animated.

[I now come to the second part of your letter, on which I shall be as frank with you as you are with me. "But (say you) when I heard you had turned your mind to a defence of infidelity, I felt myself much astonished...." What, my good friend, do you call believing in God infidelity? for that is the great point maintained in the Age of Reason against all divided beliefs and allegorical divinities. The bishop of Landaff (Doctor Watson) not only acknowledges this, but pays me some compliments upon it in his answer to the second part of that work. "There is (says he) a philosophical sublimity in some of your ideas when speaking of the Creator of the Universe."]

[What then (my much esteemed friend for I do not respect you the less because we differ, and that perhaps not much, in religious sentiments) what I ask, is this thing called infidelity? If we go back to your ancestors and mine, three or four hundred years ago, for we must have had fathers and grandfathers or we should not be here, we shall find them praying to saints and virgins, and believing in purgatory and transubstantiation, and therefore all of us are infidels according to our forefathers belief. If we go back to times more antient we shall again be infidels according to the belief of some other forefathers.]

[The case, my friend, is that the world has been over-run with fable and creeds of human invention, with sectaries of whole nations, against other nations, and sectaries of those sectaries in each of them against each other. Every sectary, except the quakers, has been a persecutor. Those who fled] [Page 3] from persecution persecuted in their turn, and it is this confusion of creeds that has filled the world with persecution and deluged it with blood. even the depredation on your commerce by the barbary powers [sprange from the crusades of the church against these powers]. it was a war of creed against creed boasting of god for its auther and reviling each other with the name of infidel. If I do not believe as you believe it proves that you do not believe as I believe, and this is all it proves.

There is however one point of union wherein all relgions meet, and that is in the first artical of every mans creed and of every nations creed that has any creed at all. I believe in god- those who rest here, and there are millions who do, can not be rong as far as their creed goes. those who chose to go further may be rong. for it is impossible that all can be right since there is so much contradiction among [them]. the first, therefore, are in my opinion on the safest side.

I presume you are so far acquainted with ecclesiastical history as to know, and the bishop who has answered me has been obliged to acknowledge the fact, that the books that compose the N. Testament were voted by yeas and nays to be the word of god (as you now vote a law) by the popish councils Nice and Laodocia about 1450 years ago. with respect to the fact there is no dispute, neither do I mention it for the sake of contraversy. this vote may appear authority enough to some and not authority enough to others. it is proper however that every body should know the fact.

With Respect to the age of Reason, which you so much condemn, and that I believe without having read it, for you say only that you have heard of it, I will inform you of a circumstance because you cannot know it by other means.

I have said in the first page of the [first] part of the work, that it had long been my intention to publish my thoughts upon religion, but that I reserved it to later time of life. I have now to iiiform you why I wrote it and published it at the time I did.

In the first place I saw my life in continual danger. my friends were falling as fast as the guillotine could cut their heads [page 4] off. and as I every day expected the same fate, I resolved to begin my work. I appeared to my Self to be on my Death bed. for death was on every side of me, and I had no time to lose this accounts for my writing at the time I did, and so nicely did the time and the intention meet, that I had not finished the first part of the work more than six hours before I was arrested an taken to prison. Joel Barlow was with me and knows the fact. In the second place the people of france were running headlong into atheism, and I had the work translated into their own language to stop them in that career and fix them to the first article (as I have before said) of every mans creed who has any creed at all. I believe in god. I endangered my own life. in the first place by opposing in the convention the execution of the king. and labouring to shew the were trying the monarchy. and not the man. and that the crimes imputed to him were the crimes of the monarchial sistem. And I endangered it a second time by opposing atheism. And yet some of your priests, for I do not believe that all are perverse-- cry out, in the war whoop of the monarchial priest-craft what an infidel: what a wicked man is thomas paine; the might as well add for he believed in god and is against shedding blood.

But all the war whoop of the pulpit has some concealed object. Religion is not the cause. but is the stalking horse. the put it forward to conceal themselves behind it. It is not a secret that there has been a party composed of the leaders of the federalists. for I Do not include all federalists by their leaders who have been working by various means for several years past to overturn the federal constitution established on the representative sistem and plase government in the new world on the corrupt sistem of the old. to accomplish this a large standing army was necessary and as a pretence for such an

Continues on next page

Continued 51

army the danger of foreign invation must be bellowed forth from the pulpit. from the press and by their public orators.

[page 5] I am not of a disposition inclined to Suspicion. it is in its nature a mean and cowardly passion. and upon the whole even admiting error in the case it is [better, I am sure it is] more generous to be wrong on the side of confidence than on the side of suspicion. But I know as a fact that the english government distributed annually 1500 pounds sterling among the presbyterian ministers of england and 1000 among those of ireland, and when I hear of the strange discourses of some of your ministers and professors of colledges, I cannot as the quakers say find freedom to aquit them. their anti-revolutionary doctrines invite suspicion even against one's own will, and in spite of one charity to believe well of them.

As you have given me one scripture phrase I will give you another for those ministers. it is said in exodus chapter 22nd [verse 28] "thou shalt not revile the gods, nor curse the Rulers of thy people" but those people [ministers] such I mean as Dr. Emmons, curse ruler and people both for the majority are, politically, the people, and it is those who have chosen the Ruler whom the curse. as to the first part of the verse, that of not reviling the gods. it makes no part of my scripture, I have but one god.

Since I began this letter, for I write it by piece-meals as I have leisure, I have seen the four letters that passed between you and John Adams. in your first letter you say "let divines and philosophers, statemen and patriots write their endeavours to renovate the age by inculcating in the minds of youth the fear and love of a Deity and universal philanthropy." why, my dear friend this is my Religion exactly, and is the whole of it. that you may have an idea that the age of Reason (for I believe that you have not read it) inculcates this reverential fear and love of a Deity. I will give you a paragraph from it:

[page 6]"Do you want to contempiate his power? we see it in the immensity of the creation. Do we want to contemplate is wisdom? we see it in the unchangeable order by which the incomprehensible whole is governed. Do we want to contemplate his munificence? we see it in the abundance with which he fills the earth. Do we want to contemplate his mercy? we see it in his not with holding that abundance even from the unthankful." As I am fully with you in your first part, that Respecting the Deity, so am I in your second that of universal philanthropy: by which I do not mean merely the Sentimental benevolence of wishing well. but the practical benevolence of doing good. we cannot serve the deity in the manner we serve those who cannot do without those services, he needs no service from us we can add nothing to eternity but it is in our power to render a service acceptible to him, and that is not by praying, but by endeavoring to make his creatures happy. a man does not serve god when he prays for it is himself he is trying to serve and as to hiring or paying men to pray, [as] if the Deity needed instruction, it is in my opinion abomination, one good schoolmaster is of more use [and of much more value] than a load of such persons as Dr. emmons and some others.

You my dear, & much Respected friend, are far in the vale of years. I have yet I believe some years in store. for I have a good state of health and a happy mind and I take care of both. by nourishing the first with temperance and the latter with abundance.

This I believe, you will allow the true philosophy of life you will see by my third letter to the citizens of the united states that I have been exposed to, and preserved through marry dangers, but instead of buffeting the Deity with prayers as if I distrusted him or must dictate to him, I repose myself on his protection; and you, my friend, will find, even in your last moments more consolation in the silence of resignation than in the murmuring wish of prayer.

In everything which you say in your second letter to [page 7] John Adams Respecting our rights as men and citizens in this world I am perfectly with you. on other points we have to answer to our creator and not to each other. the key of heaven is not in keeping of any sect, nor ought the road to it, to be obstructed by any. our Relation to each other in this world, is as men. and the man who is a friend to men. and to his Rights. let his rights. let his Religious opinions be what the may. is a good citizen to whom I can give as I ought to do. (and as every other ought) the Right hand of fellowship, and to none with more hearty goodwill my dear friend, than to you.
Federal city
Jan-1-1803

[page 8--Third Manuscript]
What word is that which all man Loves
And by taking .away the first letter most men loves
And by taking away the two first letters shews the character of a man that loves Neither
GLASS

Thomas Paine

One of the most significant Paine manuscripts to be offered at auction. $40,000 - $60,000

Jan '67

Dear Kathryn

Good to hear from you and I ..Thanks appreciate [illegible] I have no idea when they'll ever it's not long enough to permit a social .hour.

I'm afraid you are subjected too much to a hostile press — could it be the "Bee"? Actually what I say and what they say I say are two quite different things

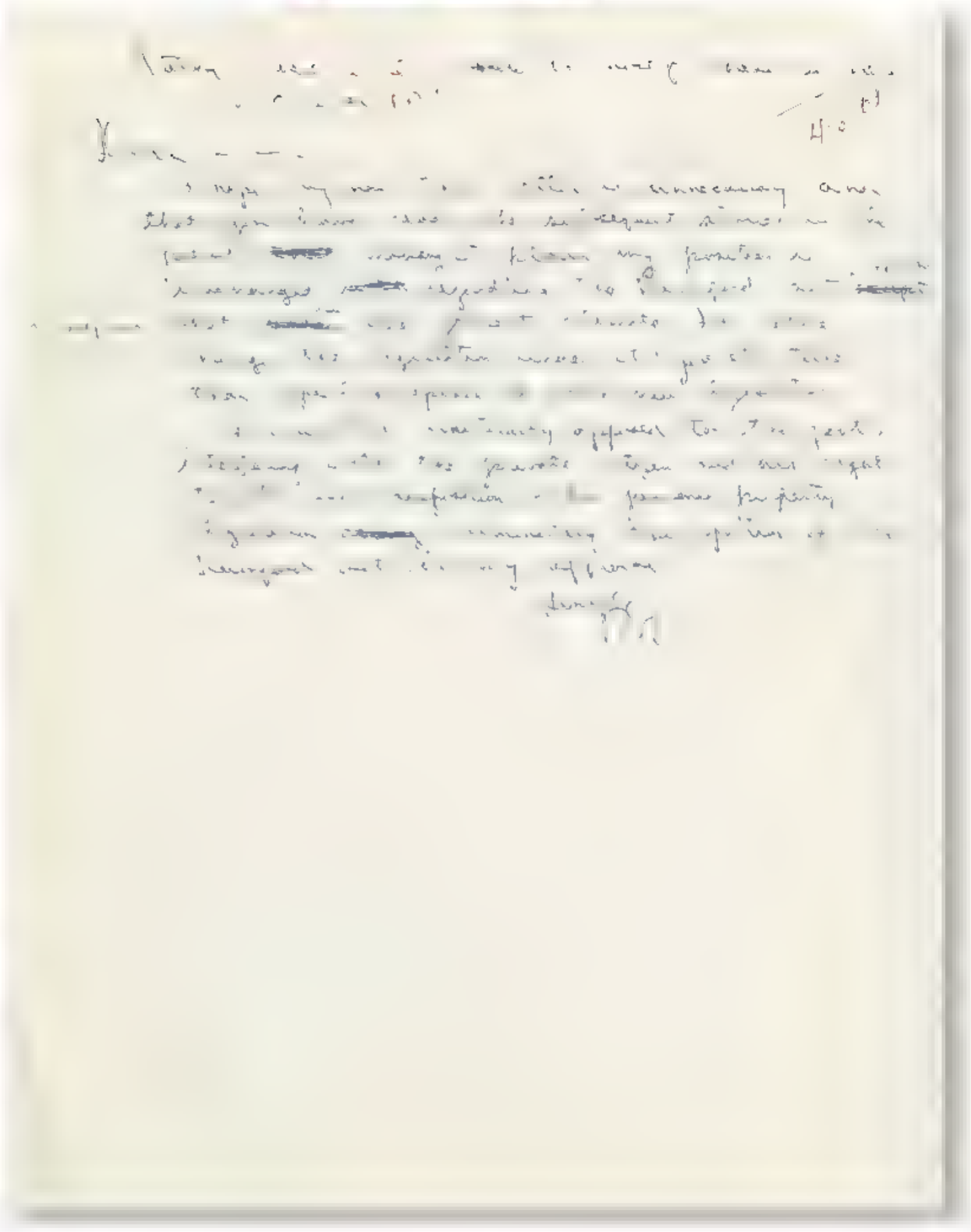
At the same time I had no illusions about what would happen when I really started to keep my campaign promises. Every one wants economy until it touches their pet boondoggle. Now every bodys mad at me — except the people. I think I'll keep right on whittling — I can always go back to the ranch. All The Best Dutch

52. Reagan, Ronald. Autograph letter signed (*"Dutch"*), 1 page (9 x 6 in.; 229 x 152 mm.), January 1967, to Kathryn.

Reagan, acknowledging that everyone is angry with him, would rather be at "the ranch."

He writes in full: *I'm afraid you are subjected too much to a hostile press—could it be the "Bee"? Actually what I say and what they say I say are two quite different things. At the same time I had no illusions about what would happen when I really started to keep my campaign promises. Everyone wants economy until it touches their pet boondoggle. Now everybody's mad at me—except the people. I think I'll keep right on whittling—I can always go back to the ranch.*

It can be assumed that Reagan is writing a note to personal secretary, Kathryn Davis, which essentially apologizes to her for having to handle the "hostile press". **$4,000 - $6,000**

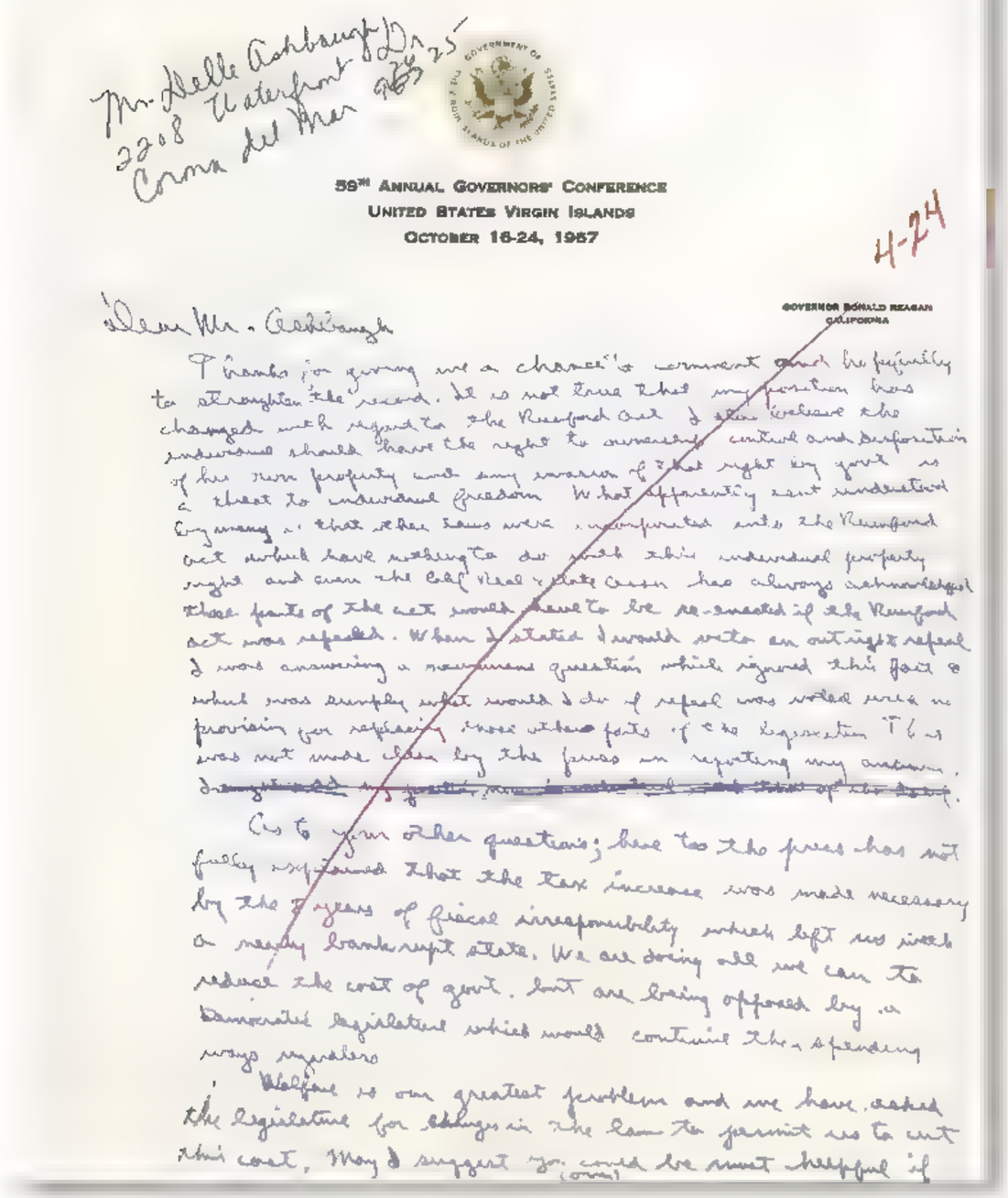


53. Reagan, Ronald. Autograph letter signed twice (*"R.R"*), 1 page (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216mm), 6 April 1968 to an unidentified correspondent being a draft of a letter for his secretary, Kathryn Davis, to type up; slash in red ink and marked with date 4-6-68 by Davis.

Reagan expresses his opposition to the government interfering with private citizens and their property.

He writes in full: *I hope by now this letter is unnecessary and that you have read the subsequent stories in the press making it plain my position is unchanged regarding the Rumford Act with the one exception that in the present climate I'd rather change the legislation under its present title then repeal and replace it with new legislation. I am still unalterably opposed to the govt. interfering with the private citizen and his right to the use and disposition of his personal property. Legislation eliminating this portion of the Rumford Act has my approval.*

In a note written to "Kathy" above the text, Reagan wrote the following and signed it with his initials: *There will probably be more of these so here is an answer.* **$4,000 - $6,000**



Mr. Delle Ashbaugh
2208 Waterfront Dr
Coronado Del Mar 92118

59TH ANNUAL GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE
UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS
OCTOBER 16-24, 1957

4-24

GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN
CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Ashbaugh

Thanks for giving me a chance to comment and hopefully to straighten the record. It is not true that my position has changed with regard to the Rumford Act. I still believe the individual should have the right to ownership, control and disposition of his own property and any invasion of that right by govt. is a threat to individual freedom. What apparently isn't understood by many is that other laws were incorporated into the Rumford Act which have nothing to do with this individual property right and even the Calif. Real Estate Assn. has always acknowledged those points of the act would have to be re-enacted if the Rumford Act was repealed. When I stated I would veto an outright repeal I was answering a newsman's question which ignored this fact & which was simply what would I do if repeal was voted with no provision for replacing those other parts of the legislation. This was not made clear by the press in reporting my answer.

As to your questions; here too the press has not fully explained that the tax increase was made necessary by the 8 years of fiscal irresponsibility which left us with a nearly bankrupt state. We are doing all we can to reduce the cost of govt. but are being opposed by a Democratic legislature which would continue their spending ways regardless. Welfare is our greatest problem and we have asked the legislature for changes in the law to permit us to cut this cost. May I suggest you could be most helpful if you would write to your Assemblyman and State Senator urging him to support the bills we have introduced.

Sincerely
R R

54. Reagan, Ronald. Autograph letter signed ("*R.R.*"), 1 page (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216mm), 24 April 1967, on "Government of The Virgin Islands of the United States" stationery headed with 59th Annual Governors' Conference, to Mr. Ashbaugh; slash in red ink and marked with date 4–24 by Reagan's secretary Kathryn Davis.

Acting as California Governor, Ronald Reagan clarifies his position on the Rumford Act on fair housing.

He writes in full: *Thanks for giving me a chance to comment and hopefully to straighten the record. It is not true that my position has changed with regard to the Rumford Act. I still believe the individual should have the right to ownership, control and disposition of his own property and any invasion of that right by govt. is a threat to individual freedom. What apparently isn't understood by many is that other laws were incorporated into the Rumford Act which have nothing to do with this individual property right and even the Calif. Real Estate Assn. has always acknowledged those points of the act would have to be re-enacted if the Rumford Act was repealed. When I stated I would veto an outright repeal I was answering a newsman's question which ignored this fact and which was simply what would I do if repeal was voted with no provision for replacing those other parts of the legislation. This was not made clear by the press in reporting my answer.*

As to your questions; here too the press has not fully explained that the tax increase was made necessary by the 8 years of fiscal irresponsibility which left us with a nearly bankrupt state. We are doing all we can to reduce the cost of govt. but are being opposed by a Democratic legislature which would continue their spending way regardless. Welfare is our greatest problem and we have asked the legislature for changes in the law to permit us to cut this cost. May I suggest you could be most helpful if you would write to your Assemblyman and State Senator urging him to support the bills we have introduced. Sincerely, R.R.

The Rumford Act became a tumultuous argument for California and its people after it first amended the California constitution in 1963. It was intended to prevent color discrimination when someone was renting or selling property. However, the California Real Estate Association and other conservative groups got the amendment repealed when they solicited over one million signatures on a petition. After it was repealed, the Federal Government ceased all housing funds to California and the case eventually landed at the Supreme Court as it was believed to be unconstitutional. The case continued into 1966 when Reagan beat incumbent Governor, Pat Brown. In this letter to Delle Ashbaugh, he is no doubt clarifying his position on the Rumford Act in stating that he would veto the bill because he did not agree with other laws attached to the bill. Seeing that Reagan tells the recipient to write the Assemblymen and State Senator, we can assume that Mr. Ashbaugh was a concerned voter. **$4,000 - $6,000**

RONALD REAGAN

Dear Patti

With myself going on 81 yrs. I just can't sit back and make no effort to change our family situation. I've heard and read statements by you about the biography you are working on and how you plan to expose what you say are the failures of your family.

Patti you are hurting us – your parents but you are hurting yourself even more. We were not a dysfunctional family. Was it dysfunctional to man the hot dog stand at our every year affair at your school? Was it dysfunctional to have trips every summer at Coronado and Trances Beach? I wish you would sit down with me and look at photos of these occasions and many others. Was your Mother dysfunctional when she planned your wedding?

Patti in our meeting at the office you said your Mother didn't like you. That's not true. Yes she's unhappy about the way things are but again I can show you photos in which the love between you is unmistakable. And those photos are at virtually every stage of your life. Pictures don't lie.

Well I could go on like this but Patti as I wrote at the beginning of this my years are limited. I can tell you what it's like to have regrets over things I did or didn't do before my parents left this earth. I don't want you to face that. But most important Patti is that you realize your Mother & Father have great memories of our "first born" – a beautiful little girl who used to come into our bedroom early in the morning before we were up and slip into our bed between us. That is just one of many memories we cherish and treasure.

Please Patti don't take away our memories of a daughter we truly love and who we miss.

With Love – Dad.

10000 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

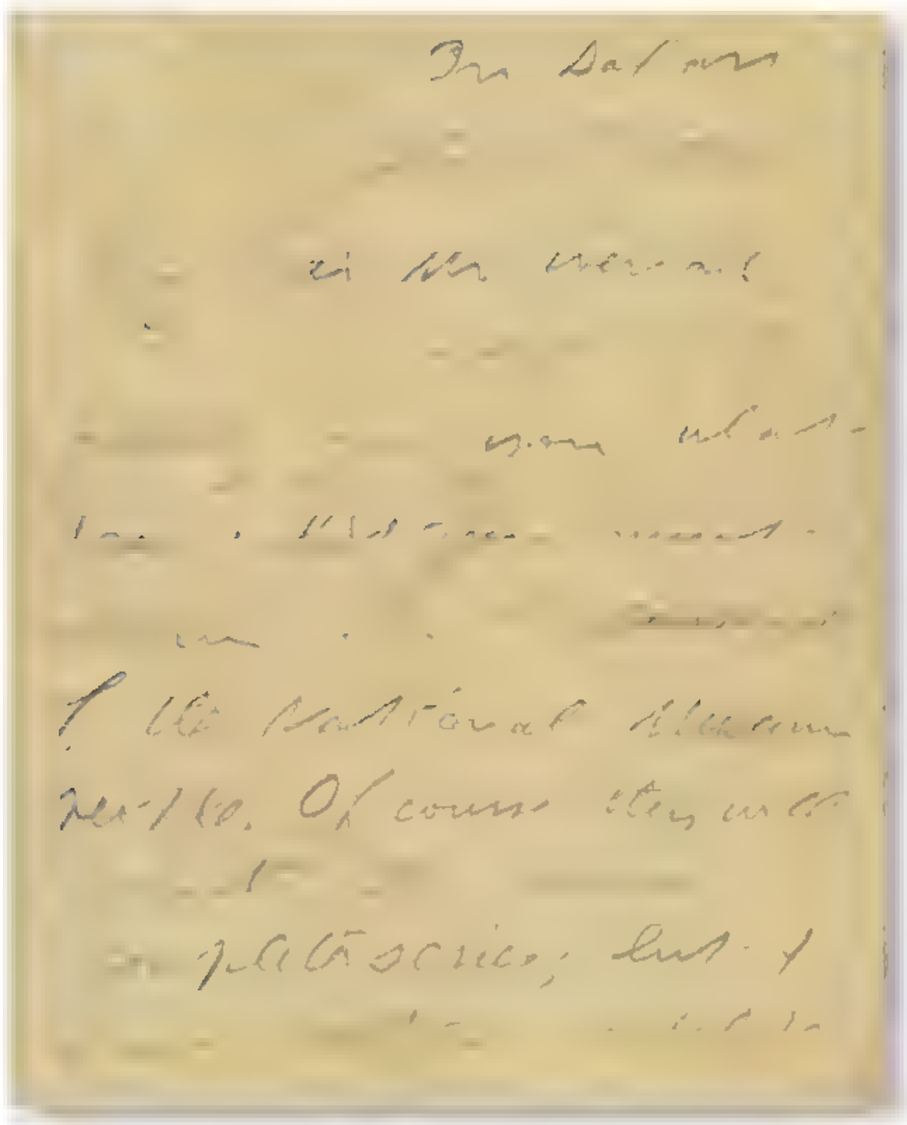
Ronald Reagan
POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

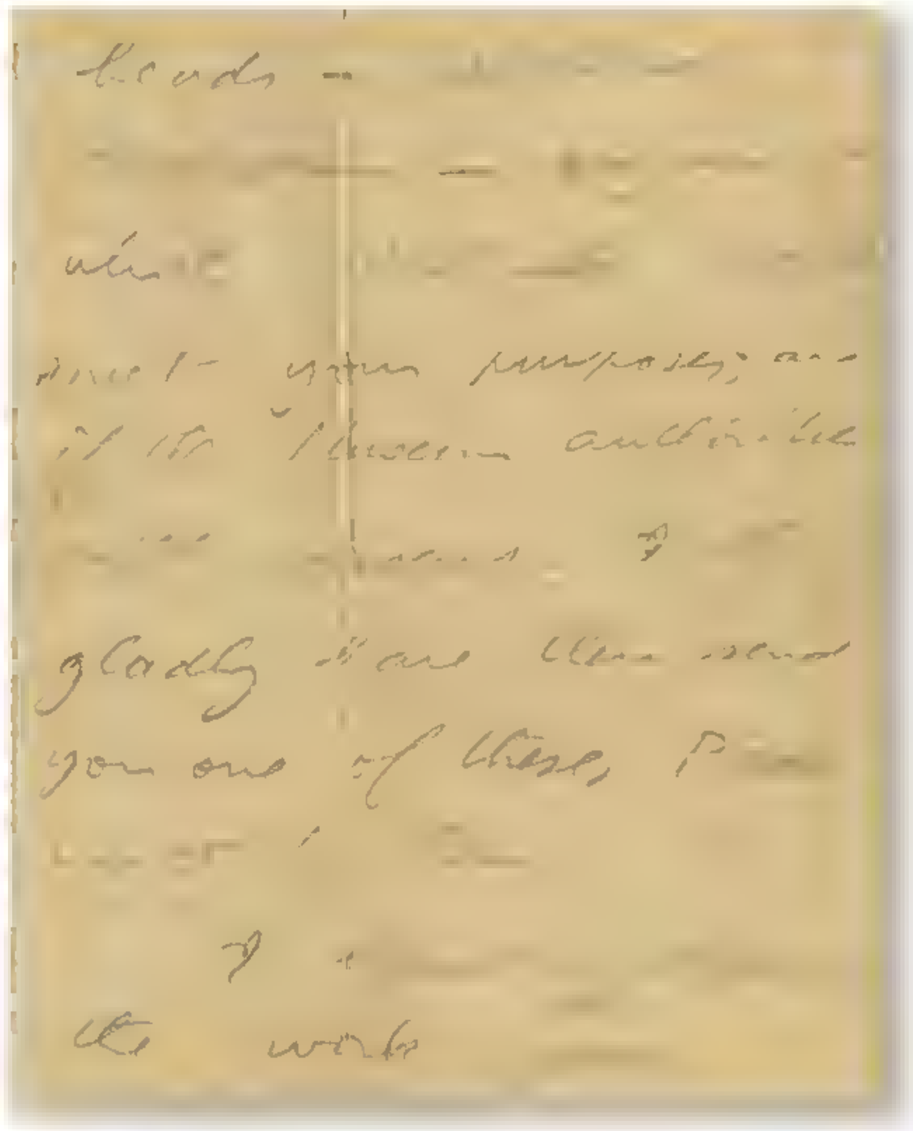
Miss Patti Davis
2210 Wilshire Blvd. #178
Santa Monica Calif.
90403

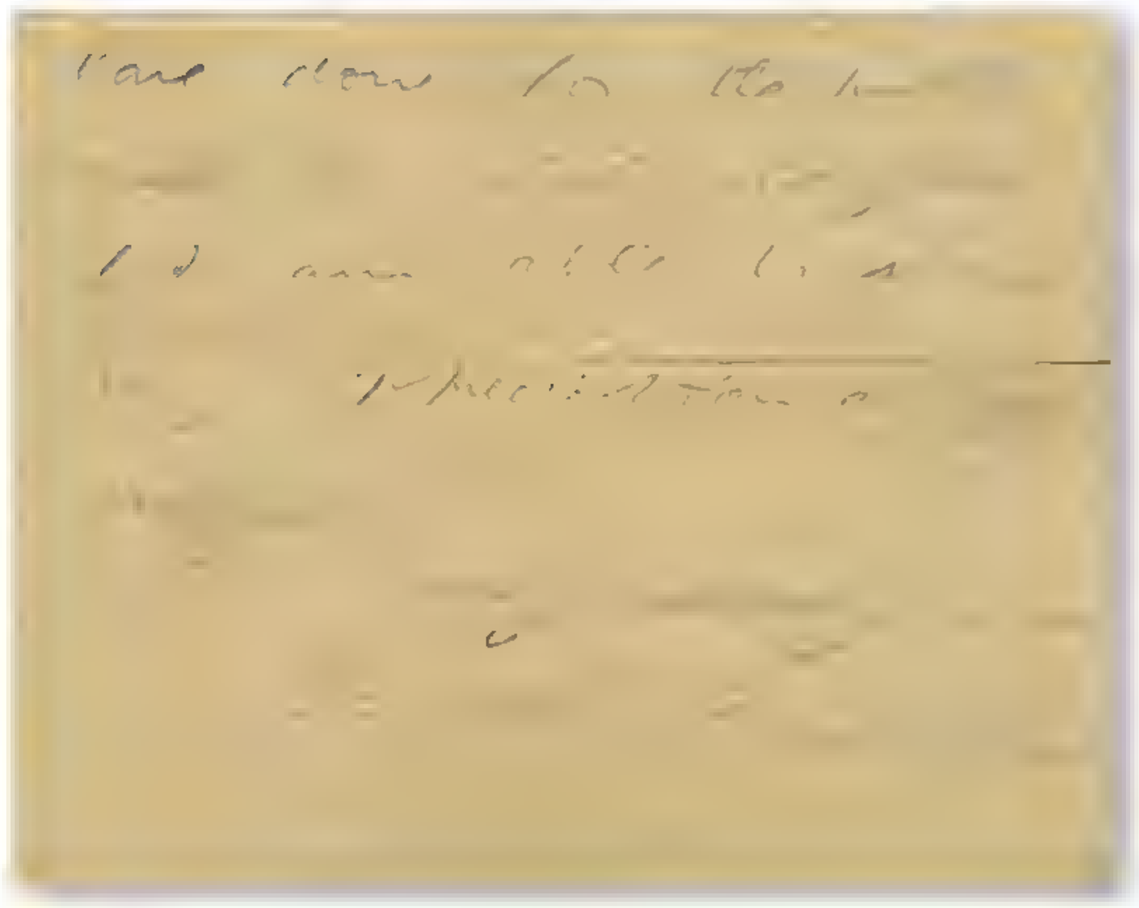
55. Reagan, Ronald. Autograph letter signed (*"Dad"*), 2 pages (7.25 x 10.5 in.; 184 x 266 mm.), Los Angeles, California on personal letterhead with embossed Presidential Seal, to his daughter, Patti Davis, with envelope with autograph address panel: *Miss Patti Davis, 2210 Wilshire Blvd., #178, Santa Monica, Calif. 90403*; some creasing. Accompanied by three photographs of Reagan and his daughter.

After reading unfavorable statements made by Patti concerning family *failures* for her yet-to-be-published biography, Reagan reaches out with this letter.

Reagan writes in full: *Dear Patti, With myself going on 81 yrs. I just can't sit back and make no effort to change our family situation. I've heard and read statements by you about the biography you are working on and how you plan to expose what you say are the failures of your family. Patti you are hurting us-your parents but you are hurting yourself even more. We were not a dysfunctional family. Was it dysfunctional to man the hot dog stand at our every year affair at your school? Was it dysfunctional to have trips every summer at Coronado and Trancas Beach? I wish you would sit down with me and look at photos of these occasions and many others. Was your mother dysfunctional when she planned your wedding? Patti in our meeting at the office you said your mother didn't like you. That's not true. Yes, she's unhappy about the way things are but again I can show you photos in which the love between you is unmistakable. And those photos are at virtually every stage of your life. Pictures don't lie. Well I could go on like this but Patti as I wrote at the beginning of this my years are limited. I can tell you what it's like to have regrets over things I did or didn't do before my parents left this earth. I don't want you to face that. But most important Patti is that you realize your Mother & Father have great memories of our first born--a beautiful little girl who used to come into our bedroom early in the morning before we were up and slip into our bed between us. That is just one of many memories we cherish and treasure. Please Patti don't take away our memories of a daughter we truly love and who we miss. With Love, Dad.* **$8,000 - $12,000**







56. Roosevelt, Theodore. Autograph letter signed (*"Theodore Roosevelt"*), in blue indelible pencil, written while "On Safari", 3 pages (6.87 x 5.37 in.; 175 x 137 mm.), 5 February 1910, to Mr. Everhart, naturalist and benefactor of the Everhart Museum, Scranton, Pennsylvania; browning with splits along vertical and horizontal folds.

On safari Roosevelt writes he has *Antelope heads - skulls & headskins* for the Everhart Museum.

Roosevelt writes in full: *On Safari Feb 5th 1910 My dear Mr. Everhart, Indeed, I'll gladly give you what I can; but you must obtain also the consent of the National Museum people. Of course they will want the various complete series; but I have certain Antelope heads - skulls & headskins - any one of which I think would meet your purposes; and if the Museum authorities will consent I'll gladly have them send you one of these. Please write to them. I heartily appreciate the work you have done for the public, and I shall be glad if I am able to show my appreciation* as *you suggest. Very sincerely yours, Theodore Roosevelt*

After attending the Inauguration of his hand-picked successor, William H. Taft, on 4 March 1909, former President Roosevelt retired to Sagamore Hill, his country estate at Oyster Bay, New York, to prepare for a safari to Africa, under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution. Departing from New York with stops in Naples and Aden, the African journey began in Mombasa (on the coast of East Africa) as the expedition traveled by rail, steamboat, and caravan up through the interior to Cairo. During the year—long expedition (1909-1910), Roosevelt's party —which included his son Kermit, as well as taxidermists and naturalists from the Smithsonian, and more than 200 porters - killed 5 elephants, 7 hippos, 9 lions, and 13 rhinos, and collected hundreds of plant and animal specimens.
$4,000 - $6,000

Sr. Coron.l D. Juan Arago

Veracruz Marzo 15.

1823.

Muy Sr mio y de mi aprecio: Con particular gusto he recivido la favorecida de V. de 9. del corriente en que me manifiesta su deseo liberal, su amor à la felicidad de la Patria y la cooperacion y uniformidad de sentimientos con que contribuye a libertarla del naufragio à que el tirano de Mexico la iva precipitando. Circunstancias tan recomendables le hacen à V. digno de toda mi estimacion y confianza, y con el placer me continuo frecuentemente su afmo amigo y verdadero admirador.

Me agradecido a V. quanto el benigno trato que dispensò a mi oficialidad y Tropa en ese fuerte, principalmente al Coronel Foro, quien desde un principio me significò las bellas cualidades de V. y su acendrada adhesion a nuestro plan, para cuyo cumplimiento señaladamte el 2 6. de Diziembre es necesario aplique quanto influjo estubiere à su alcance, por que en el consiste la prosperidad de la Nacion.

De oficio trato à V sobre el reintegro de los 228 ps supliddos en ese fuerte al Piquete del numo 8. y en esta le ratifico el efectivo del pronto pago à letra vista: lo qual dispuesto à la Yntendencia, ps que dentro de pocos dias emprenderè mi Paseo militar à Barlovento desembarcando en Tampico con una division de 650. hombres del numo 8., y 4 piezas establecida el orn en aquella demarcacion alucinada ps Gomez Pedraza y Guitian a favor de Yturbide y recorriendo el Pais por Alcamira, S.n Luis Potosi y Guanaxuato, à cuyo punto puede V. escribirme quanto guste y desde ellos tendre la satisfacion de contestarle. He proyectado esta expedicion no solo con el fin indicado mas tambien para aliviar la tropa sobrante de la guarnicion, ahora que empieza en este temperamto la estacion mortifera de Calores.

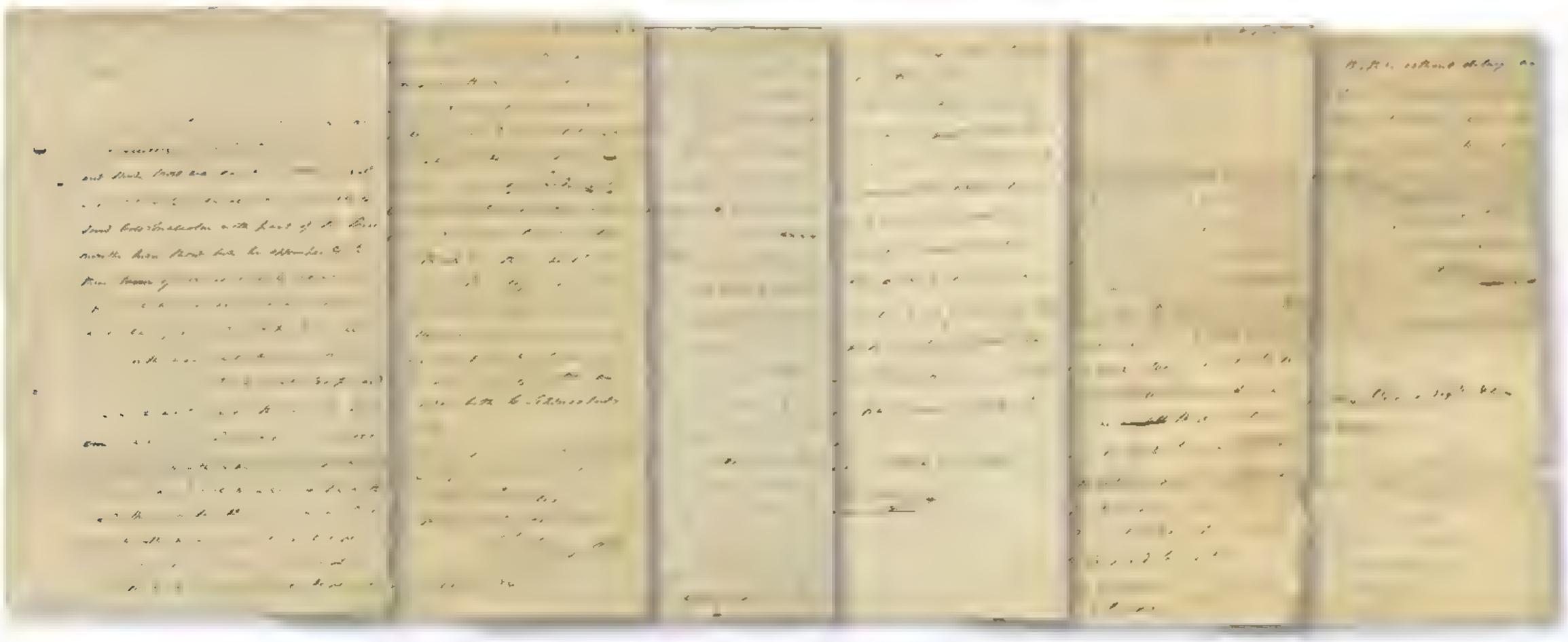
El Sr. Victoria queda mandando la Provincia; en este Gefe cuyas excelentes virtudes son tan generalmente conocidas encontrarà V. la mejor disposicion para prestarle los auxilios que le pidiere y permitan las circunstancias, y en todas mande V. quanto guste à su atento S. S. Q. B. S. M.

Ant.o Lopez de
Santa Anna

57. Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez De. Autograph letter signed (*"Ant. Lopez de Santa Anna"*), 3 pages (7.75 x 5.75 in.; 197 x 146 mm.), Veracruz, 15 March 1823, in Spanish, to Sr. Colonel Don Juan Arago; some browning, remnants of paper from book/text attached to top left of first page (recto) not affecting any characters.

Santa Anna writes to another officer just days before the Army's successful overthrow of Augustìn de Itúrbide (Augustine I) paving the way for the First Mexican Republic.

He writes in full: *I was particularly glad to have received your letter of the 9th of this month, in which you communicate your liberal ideas, your love for the well-being of the country and the cooperation and uniformity of feelings that you have to offer, liberating our country from the disaster into which the tyrant of Mexico was leading us...I have much appreciated the kind treatment you gave my officers and troops in this fort, especially Colonel Foro, who early on indicated to me your fine qualities and clear devotion to our plans, the fulfillment of which particularly that of the sixth of December calls for all possible influence in its furtherance, since the prosperity of the nation depends on it. I am officially asking you to see to the reimbursement of the 228 pesos in this fort to the picket of number 8, and I herewith ratify the prompt payment on sight, which I have arranged for in the office, for within a few days I will undertake a military movement at Barlovento, disembarking in Tampico with a division of 650 men of the Eighth, and 4 pieces of artillery, retaking the zone threatened by Gomez Pedraza y Guitian under orders from Itúrbide...I have set up this expedition not only with the purpose indicated but also to withdraw the surplus troops of the garrison, now that the season of unbearable heat is starting.*

In 1821, Mexico revolted from Spain under the leadership of Augustìn de Itúrbide (1783–1824). Itúrbide immediately declared himself Emperor. Early in 1823, the army revolted, and by the 19th of March (just four days after this letter) his rule ended. On 11 May 1823 Itúrbide (now the ex-Emperor) boarded the British ship *Rawlin* en route to Livorno, Italy…and exile. **$4,000 - $6,000**

58. Schuyler, Philip. Autograph letter signed (*"Ph: Schuyler"*), 2 full pages (13.12 x 8.5 in.; 333 x 216 mm.), [Washington's headquarters at Morristown, 1780], to Governor George Clinton of New York; silked, marginal chipping with minor paper losses not affecting text.

Schuyler discusses the need for recruits and supplies.

He writes in full: *As the garrison at Fort Schuyler is so exceedingly important to be relieved and that there was danger in delaying it, I hinted to the General the propriety of send[ing] Col. Malcolm with part of the three months men there, but he apprehends that this term of service will be too soon expired to answer any valuable purpose as a garrison, and intends that the nine months men shall occupy the fort until he can send up other troops, and wishes me to write you on the subject. If I am rightly informed there are about 150 of the nine month men now on the Mohawk River and an equal number to the northward. These with the addition of one hundred three months men would do until a permanent relief can be sent and it will be agreeable to the General if you dispose of them in the manner, but to draw those from the northward before they are replaced by the three months men would create much uneasiness unless they could be immediately replaced by militia which might probably be done if the measure was assigned. If it could, it would expedite the relief of Fort Schuyler and from the temper of that garrison I think something should be risked. When the relief goes up the greatest quantity of provision possible should be thrown in. Would it not be well to urge Col. Nay to collect a considerable quality of cattle and flour and order both to Schenectady or its vicinity?*

Washington's main army wintered in 1779–80 at Morristown, suffering a terrible ordeal because of record breaking cold and severe want of food and supplies. Washington faced nearly insurmountable odds in the early months of 1780 with his army in constant danger of falling apart. The separate states failed to provide their quotas of sorely needed recruits, and the enlistment terms of many of the Continentals would soon expire. Yet, despite the prospect of severely thinning troops. It was necessary to not only meet the ever-present threat of the British army in the North, but to hastily respond to the most serious threat of British victory in South Carolina.

Together with:

Schuyler, Philip. Autograph letter signed (*"Ph: Schuyler"*), 2 pages (12.62 x 8 in.; 321 x 203 mm.), Albany, 18 October 1785; with integral docketed leaf attached, and with an affidavit of Abraham Wing; splits to horizontal folds, marginal chipping and fraying.

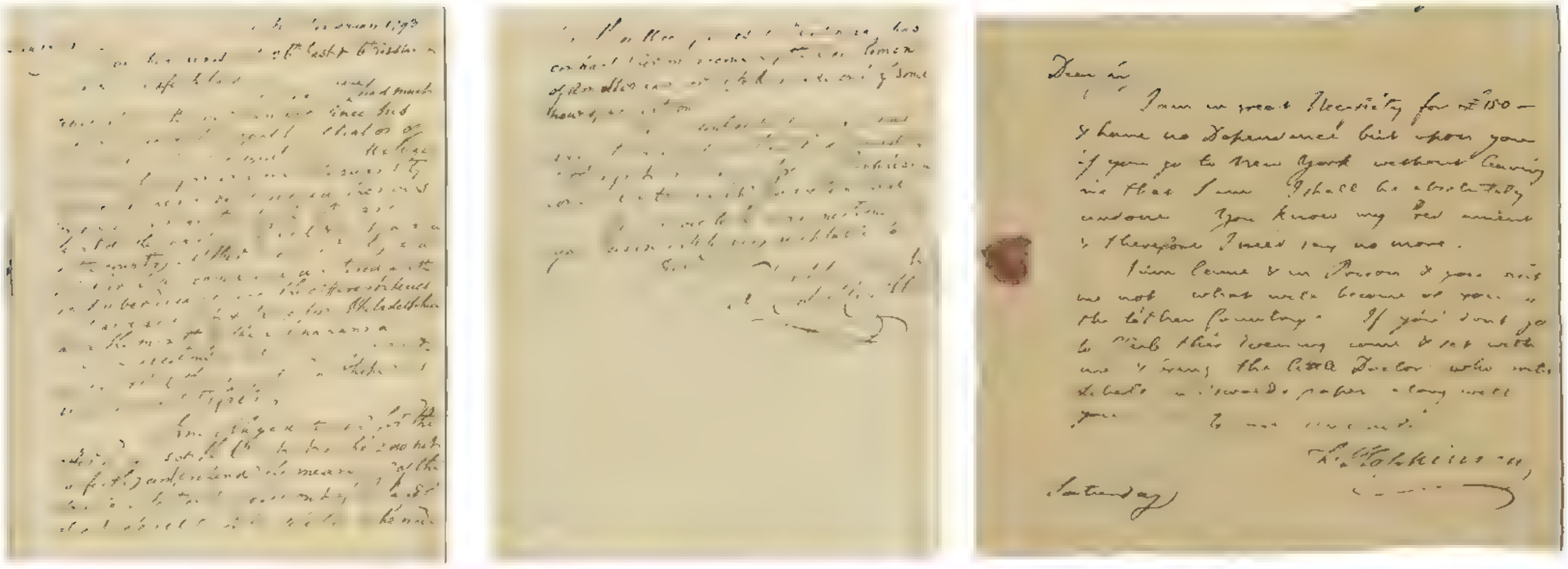
Phillip Schuyler explains how he took supplies from the enemy and gave it to the American Army or it was destroyed.

Schuyler writes in part: *...in the year 1777 when the Continental army then under my command retreated from Fort George and Fort Edward, I ordered all horses, meat, cattle, grain, forage, carriages and whatever else might facilitate the enemies progress into the Country to be taken for the use of the American Army from such persons as did not remove with their effects, and what could not be taken away to be destroyed, that many persons from whom such articles were taken could not remove on account of...other unavoidable impediments—that in consequence of these orders horses, cattle, grain, forage and carriages were taken or destroyed but from whom particularly or to what amount I believe cannot now be determined otherwise than by affidavit of the persons from whom those things were taken or by that of others who were...with the taking or destroying as it is more than probable that the Officers commanding the detachments sent on this service did neither keep an account of what they took or destroyed, nor give certificates. That I also ordered all the saw and grist mills to be strip[p]ed of their iron work and I well recollect that Mr. Ephraim Wing's mills were strip[p]ed but of what particular articles I cannot say.*

Schuyler. Philip. Autograph letter signed ("Ph: Schuyler"), 2 pages (12.75 x 7.37 in.; 324 x 187 mm.), Saratoga, 1 April 1778, to Timothy Edwards; marginal chipping, skillful repairs to horizontal splits, some browning. He writes in part: *The...express brought me letter from Mr. Duane who is at Pokepsie on his way to the Fortifications in the Highlands, so that I am apprehensive he will not be able to reach Albany until the 15th...I shall...entreat him to be there on the 13th... at which time I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you also. By this conveyance I write Mr. Deane to attend the Commission at the proposed Convention. If Mr. Berthoud is not yet gone to Oneida I think he ought to repair thither without delay and prevent the Indians from going to their beaver hunting grounds which as you suggest they may possibly do.*

In Schuyler's challenging position as President of the Board of Commissioners of Indian Affairs, he was assisted by James Duane, a Congressional appointee, and James Deane, an interpreter. The mid-April convention Schuyler refers to here was probably the meeting in which he discussed with the Commissioners a plan for recruiting four hundred warriors to fight with the Continental Army, a mission which they assigned to Deane.

Three historically significant letters by one of the great General's of the American Revolution. **$6,000 - $8,000**



59. [Signers of the Declaration of Independence.] An interesting collection of letters from some of the most iconic names of men that signed the Declaration of Independence documenting economic and land woes.

This group includes: **Bartlett, Josiah.** Autograph letter signed (*"Josiah Bartlett"*) countersigned by Governor of New Hampshire, John Taylor Gilman ("J.T. Gilman"), 2 pages (7.5 x 12 in.; 19.05 x 30.48 mm.)Portsmouth, 5 December 1791, to the Honorable, the Senate & House of Representatives for the state of New Hampshire. Bartlett reports on New Hampshire's failure to purchase shares in the bank of the United States stating, *Mr. Case's letters to us…will shew that this mode of negotiation would have been compiled with, but our letters and power did not arrive in Philadelphia until…the whole sum allowed by the act of Congress was taken up. The time from passing the resolution at Concord to the time of our letters arriving in Philadelphia was twenty two days. The general expectation (as far as we were informed) was that the subscription would not be completed in less time than several months . . .*

Carroll, Charles. Autograph letter signed (*"Ch. Carroll of Carrollton"*), 2 pages (6 x 8 in.; 15.24 x 20.32mm.), Annapolis, 14 January 1793, to James Wilson of Philadelphia; with integral address leaf. In the early 1790's, Wilson became involved in a number of extensive land purchases in Pennsylvania and New York and attempted to influence enactment of land legislation favorable to speculators. Carroll was also involved in land speculation and development. In this letter, Carroll requests he be informed of the results of a recent survey undertaken by Wilson regarding *the quality of soil, the appearance of the country, whether level or hilly, and whether well wooded and watered, whether the timber is large, and the different species of it, and at what distance from Philadelphia, and the mouth of the Susquahanna…*

Hopkinson, Francis. Autograph letter signed (*"F. Hopkinson"*), 2 pages (6.5 x 6 in.; 16.51 x 15.24mm.), to James Wilson; with red wax seal on front of letter. In claiming he is in quite a financial predicament he states, *I am in great necessity for 150 pounds—I have no dependence but now you. If you go to New York without leaving me that sum—I shall be absolutely undone—you know my predicament & therefore I need say no more.*

Wolcott, Oliver. Autograph letter signed, 4 pages (7.75 x 9.75 in.; 19.68 x 24mm.), New York, 2 August 1804, to James McHenry, regarding pecuniary aid for the family of General Hamilton: *Mr. Gov. Morris, Genl Clarkson, Mr. Gracie, Mr. Bayard etc. have consulted on this subject & their joint opinion is, in every Respect, fot, proper & necessary, that a number of getlemen of fortune, should come forward & pay these debts and provide handsomely for the family. A sum of 100,000 dollars is the amount proposed . . . .* **$4,000 - $6,000**

60. Stroud, Robert ("Birdman of Alcatraz"). An important archive including Stroud's eyewitness account of the riot in Cell Block D, the basis for the film, "The Birdman of Alcatraz," 55 pages various sizes, Alcatraz, October and 27 December 1946; marginal fraying.

An extraordinary archive manuscript material on the bombing of Cell Block D in the hand of the Birdman of Alcatraz.

The archive contains the following: (A.)Autograph Manuscript, 50 pages, Alcatraz, California, October 1946—Stroud's manuscript (a typed transcript is included) titled "I Accuse by Robert Stroud" -an affidavit in support of Criminal Complaints against: James V. Bennett, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons; C.J. "Gracie" Shuttleworth, Warden, U.S. Penitentiary at Milan, Michigan; Frank "Bloodhound" Johnson, Alcatraz, California; Isaac Sway, Senior Warden's Assistant, U.S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth; Gordon MacDonald, Inmate, U.S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth; Doctor Joseph Cronin, U.S. Public Health Service; Doctor Louis Roucek, U.S. Public Health Service; Guard Attendant Smith, U.S. public Health Service; Guard Jones, now of Alcatraz, formerly of Leavenworth; Guard Sharff, of U.S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth; and Walter A. Hunter, U.S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, and others.

Stroud accuses the above listed persons *...for violation of the following statues of the United States...*

Title 18, U.S.C. Section 51, Depriving a citizen of a right guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States;
Title 18, U.S.C. Section 251, Misprison of Felony;
Title 18, U.S.C. Section 242, Intimidation of party or witness;
Title 18, U.S.C. Section 452, Murder;
Title 18, U.S.C. Section 455, Assault with intent to murder;
Title 50, U.S.C Section—Sabotage, Second War-Powers Act, as set out fully herein.

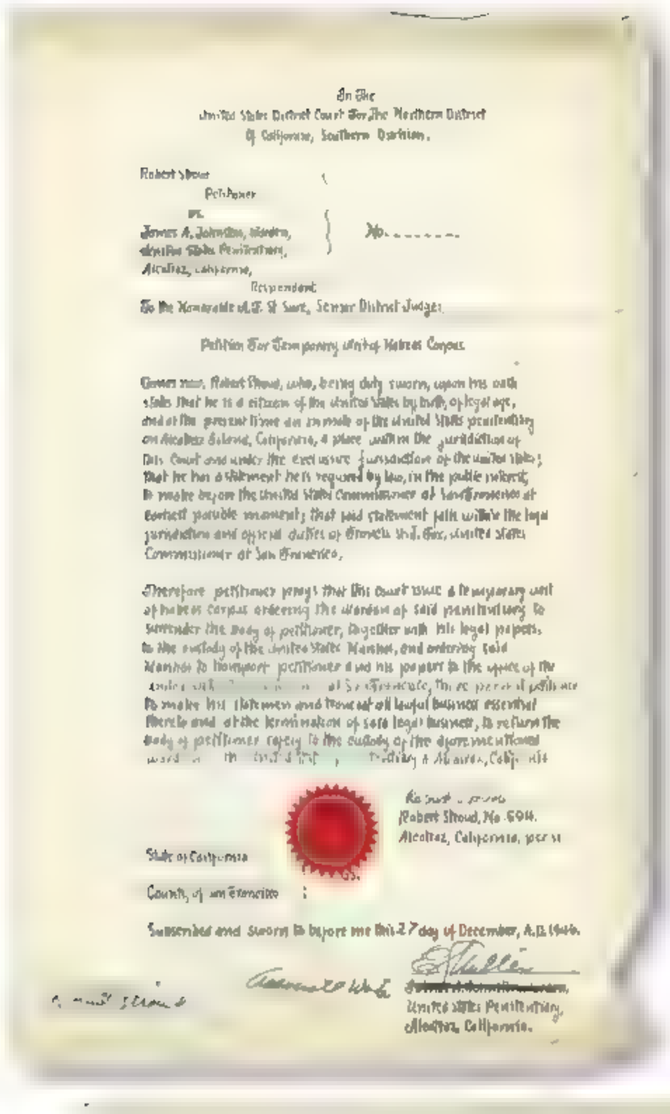
Stroud begins his manuscript with a number of paragraphs of personal information: *My name is Robert Stroud; I am 57 years of age; I am an inmate of D-Block, the punishment department, of the United States penitentiary on Alcatraz Island, located in the mouth of the Golden Gate, within the Southern Division of the Northern Judicial District of California, a place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. I have been held in solitary confinement in D-Block since my arrival at Alcatraz on December 19, 1942. I have been imprisoned continuously since January 18, 1909; I am now serving a life sentence for the killing of a guard at Leavenworth on March 26, 1916; I have been held in Solitary Confinement from that day until this—a period of more than thirty years. All of that time has been devoted to study, twenty-two years of it to scientific research in the field of avian pathology and therapeutics. I have the best conduct record of any man who has ever been confined in any Federal Prison, not having been punished or reprimanded for violation of prison rules since November 2, 1919, a period of twenty-seven years. I am the author of two books: 'Diseases of Canaries,' published at Kansas City, Missouri, April, 1933, and 'Stroud's Digest on the Diseases of Birds,' published at Minneapolis, Minnesota, December, 1943, as well as many scientific articles of avian physiology and pathology.*
Five different accusations make up the body of the manuscript. The first begins:

I ACCUSE James V. Bennett, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons; C.J. 'Gracie' Shuttleworth, Warden of the U.S. Penitentiary at Milan, Michigan, official stoolpigeon for Mr. Bennett; and Frank 'Bloodhound' Johnson, of Alcatraz, with making an unprovoked assault upon my person with at least 15 antitank grenades, with the deliberate and declared intention of murdering me, this on May 3, 1946, at Alcatraz, California.

Continuing his accusations against Bennett, Shuttleworth, and Johnson, Stroud opens his lengthy handwritten manuscript with a detailed account of the particulars of the bombing of D-Block:

On May 2, 1946. Three prisoners in the main cellhouse, as a protest against starvation and other Gestapo methods of the Bureau of Prisons, seized a guard, one rifle, one pistol and about 70 rounds of ammunition. They captured a number of guards and officials, including the guard in D-Block, shot some in the more obnoxious of the their prisoners, killing one. They then took refuge in the main cell block, fought off recapture until their ammunition was exhausted and they were killed, which occurred about 4 o'clock on Friday, May 3, 1946...

(B.)Petition for Temporary Writ of Habeas Corpus signed, Three pages, Alcatraz, California, 27 December 1946—Stroud's handwritten petition in the case of Robert Stroud (Petitioner) vs. James A. Johnston (Warden, United States Penitentiary, Alcatraz, California, Respondent) – To the Honorable A.F. St. Sure, Senior District Judge, In the United States District Court For the Northern District of California, Southern Division. Stroud petitions:



In the
United States District Court for the Northern District
of California, Southern Division.

Robert Stroud
Petitioner
vs.
James A. Johnston, Warden,
United States Penitentiary,
Alcatraz, California,
Respondent
To the Honorable M.T. St Sure, Senior District Judge:

Petition For Temporary Writ of Habeas Corpus

Comes now, Robert Stroud, who, being duly sworn, upon his oath states that he is a citizen of the United States by birth, of legal age, and at the present time an inmate of the United States penitentiary on Alcatraz Island, California, a place within the jurisdiction of this Court and under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States; that he has a statement he is required by law, in the public interest, to make before the United States Commissioner at San Francisco at earliest possible moment; that said statement falls within the legal jurisdiction and official duties of Ernest Wolfe, United States Commissioner at San Francisco,

Therefore petitioner prays that this Court issue a temporary writ of habeas corpus ordering the Warden of said penitentiary to surrender the body of petitioner, together with his legal papers, to the custody of the United States Marshal, and ordering said Marshal to transport petitioner and his papers to the office of the United States Commissioner at San Francisco, there permit petitioner to make his statement and transact all lawful business essential thereto and at the termination of said legal business, to return the body of petitioner safely to the custody of the aforementioned Warden of the United States penitentiary at Alcatraz, California.

Robert Stroud, No. 594.
Alcatraz, California, petitioner

State of California
County of San Francisco

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27 day of December, A.D. 1946.

United States Penitentiary,
Alcatraz, California.

In The
United States District Court for the Northern District of California,
Southern Division.

Ex parte Robert Stroud: No...

Petition Extraordinary

Comes now Robert Stroud, who upon his oath states that he is the author of the attached criminal complaint; that every accusation made therein is true and, for the most part, provable without the use of convict witnesses; that twice, as set out in the complaint, attempts have been made upon his life by persons having authority over him; that, though not necessarily fearing for his life, petitioner knows from experience that the persons accused are in possession of great power which they will not hesitate to use ruthlessly in order to silence him.

Therefore, petition respectfully prays:

One: that petitioner be declared a ward of this court;

Two: that he be brought before this Court forthwith, placed under oath, rigorously examined and cross-examined as to the truth of his allegations, and that his testimony be recorded in the public interest, so that it will not be lost in event of his death;

Three: that this court issue its order that he be made secure and be not molested in the possession of his books, papers, documents and other items of like nature;

Four: that he be committed to the custody of the United States Marshal and held within the jurisdiction of this Court until the issues arising from this complaint have been disposed of.

Robert Stroud, No. 594 Alcatraz, Calif.

Re:

Before The
United States Commissioner for
Southern Dist. County
California.

At Alcatraz, California: ss.

Comes now Robert Stroud, who, being duly sworn upon his oath states, that he is the author of the attached document, entitled, "I ACCUSE," that all statements contained therein are absolutely true in substance and in fact insofar as the failing of even a tainted memory will permit; that it is his desire to swear to criminal complaints against each and every one of persons accused therein, and he hereby demands that he be provided with an opportunity to do so, forthwith.

He further request that one copy of this complaint, with attached petition, be transmitted personally to one of the Judges of the United States District Court, that the other copy be sent to his agent, L.J. Marcus, 910 Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota, who has instructions to pay my fare and necessary living expenses in the District Court and any expenses incurred in forwarding his copy to him. Mr. Marcus, is also instructed have this complaint printed and copies sent to the President, to all members of the President's Cabinet, to all members of both houses of Congress, and to Governors of all States.

Robert Stroud, No. 594 Alcatraz, California

State of California
County of San Francisco

Subscribed and sworn before me this day of October, A. D. 1946.

United States Commissioner.

I ACCUSE, [illegible] to Uncle Sam.

Your Honor:

My name is Robert Stroud. I am 57 years of age. I am an inmate of D-Block, the punishment department, of the United States penitentiary on Alcatraz Island, located in the mouth of the Golden Gate, within the Southern Division of the Northern Judicial District of California, a place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. I have been held in solitary confinement in D-Block since my arrival at Alcatraz on December 19, 1942.

I have been imprisoned continuously since January 18, 1909. I am now serving a life sentence for the murder of a guard at Leavenworth on March 26, 1915. I have been held in solitary confinement from that day until this ___ period of more than thirty years. All of that time has been devoted to study. Recently, two years of it to scientific research in the field of avian pathology and its specifics.

I have the best conduct record of any man who has ever been confined in any Federal Prison, not having been punished or reprimanded for violation of prison rules since November 2, 1912 a period of twenty-seven years.

I am the author of two books: "Diseases of Canaries," published at Kansas City, Missouri, April, 1933, and "Stroud's Digest on the Diseases of Birds," published at Minneapolis, Minnesota, December, 1943, as well as many scientific articles of avian physiology and pathology.

ACCUSATION 1.

I ACCUSE James V. Bennett, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, C.J. Jones Shuttleworth, Warden of the U.S. penitentiary at Milan, Michigan, official spokesperson for Mr. Bennett, and Frank Blackwood Johnson, of Alcatraz, with making an unprovoked assault upon my person with at least 15 gratuitous offenses, with the deliberate and declared intention of murdering me, this on May 4, 1946, at Alcatraz, California.

Violation of Title 18, U.S.C. § 455.

Bill Of Particulars.

On May 2, 1946, three prisoners in the main cellhouse, as a protest against starvation and other barbarous methods of the Bureau of Prisons, seized a guard, one rifle, one pistol, and about 70 rounds of ammunition. They captured a number of guards and officials, including the captain in D-Block, and some of the more obstreperous of their prisoners, killing one. They then took refuge in the main cell block, fought off reception until their ammunition was exhausted and they were killed, which occurred about 4 o'clock on Friday, May 3, 1946.

When these men captured the guard in D-Block, one of them threw the automatic mechanisms open, all doors on the second and third galleries. The ruthless men, realizing that there would be gun-fire, began securing places of safety as best they could. Most of them stayed in their own cells, making bombs of mattress and bunks. Some doubled up together for mutual aid and protection. No one attempted to escape from the building. Among those who stayed in their own

Therefore, petitioner prays that this court issue a temporary writ of habeas corpus ordering the Warden of said penitentiary to surrender the body of petitioner, together with his legal papers, to the custody of the United States Marshal, and ordering said Marshal to transport petitioner and his papers to the office of the United States Commissioner at San Francisco, there permit petitioner to make his statement and transact all lawful business essential thereto and, at the termination of said legal business, to return the body of petitioner safely to the custody of the aforementioned Warden of the united States penitentiary at Alcatraz, California. Robert Stroud, No. 594, Alcatraz, California. The petition is also signed by the Associate Warden, U.S. Penitentiary, Alcatraz, California.

Attached to the petition is Stroud's lengthy two-page statement made to Attorneys Vinkler and Spagnoli (a typed transcript of the text is included), in which Stroud states: *I may be wrong, but it is my idea that an acquittal in this case will be as bad as a conviction unless it results in a thorough Congressional investigation of the whole rotten mess which is the prison Bureau…there is one thing that you can and must use, the story of the bombing of D Block. I must tell that story. I am the one man who can tell it as it should be told. It is in the bombing of D Block that these people went out on a long limb and sawed that limb off. Here is the score, and we can prove all this, too…*

(C.)Petition Signed. 2 pages, Alcatraz, California, October 1946—Stroud's handwritten petition (a typed transcript is included) which states:

*Comes now Robert Stroud, who upon his oath states that he is the author of the attached Criminal complaint; that every accusation made therein is true and, for the most part, provable without the use of convict witnesses; that twice, as set out in the complaint, attempts have been made upon his life by persons having authority over him; that, though not necessarily fearing for his life, petitioner knows from experience that the persons accused are in possession of great power which they will not hesitate to use ruthlessly in order to silence him…***$4,000 - $6,000**

61. Washington, George. Important letter signed (*"G°: Washington"*) 3 pages (9 x 7.5 in.; 229 x 191 mm). *Head Quarters New Windsor,* 28 May 1781, to Brigadier General James Clinton, father of Dewitt Clinton, and brother of George Clinton, Revolutionary governor of New York; in fine condition

In the final stages of the war and with limited military intelligence, Washington gambles that the British will refrain from advancing on the New York frontier, concentrating the bulk of his force on the lower Hudson in an attempt to take Manhattan.

At the time of the present letter, Clinton was in command of the Northern Department, headquartered at Albany. Answering a pair of anxious requests from Clinton for reinforcements in the north,

Washington writess in full: *Upon my return from Weathersfield the evening of the 26th* [the historic Wethersfield Conference between Washington and Rochambeau, May 22, 1781, where the grand invasion of Manhattan was conceived] *I was favored with your two Letters of the 17th and 22nd Inst.*

General St Clair had previously given some directions respecting the Military Stores which were wanted at the Northward I have since referred the application to General Knox, who has made such farther arrangements for a supply, as our present circumstances would permit. In consequence of the determination to abandon Fort Schuyler, I have also thought it advisable to send an Engineer to have the superintendance and direction of the Fortifications which are to be erected, General Du Portail has been requested to order one accordingly.

The Six Companies of Col Van Schaicks Regiment, now at West Point, are put under marching Orders, that if occasion should require they might be transported to Albany immediately. But I am very unwilling to suffer any Troops to be removed from this quarter, unless there is a real necessity for it. And indeed it would be useless to send them, unless there is also a probability of their being supplied with Provisions.

Altho I am apprehensive the Enemy will attempt to make incursions on the frontier in the course of the Campaign, the accounts as yet have been so vague and contradictory, that I know not what to believe respecting the present strength, disposition, and designs, of the British and Savages in Canada. As soon, and as frequently as you can obtain any intelligence that may be relied upon, I wish you to advise me of it. And also of everything of moment, which appertains to the Troops under your Command, particularly of the state of your Supplies.

The month of May was a busy one for Washington, for it brought the prospect of a new, decisive campaign against the British. Previously, his ragged troops just 3,500 strong, had effected a hollow siege of New York, then occupied by the British under Henry Clinton. Lacking provisions and ammunition, they were relegated to a watchful poise across the Hudson while the confident British troops, 14,500 in number and professionally trained, reinforced their works on Manhattan.

On 22 May, just six days before the date of the present letter, Washington received encouraging news: the French West Indian fleet had been ordered to send a major detachment northward to America, scheduled to arrive in July. In addition,the French government had appropriated 6 million *livres* to the United States for sorely needed military supplies, chiefly food and clothing. All this was an enormous vote of confidence in Washington, and enabled him to plan for an offensive move against New York instead of remaining in a defensive siege throughout the summer.

A hasty meeting with Rochambeau was arranged [the Wethersfield Conference], the fruits of which were an elaborate plan to wrest control of New York from the British with a combined force of French and American troops, involving General James Clinton's Newport-based troop [near present-day Elmira, New York], which would be moved to the south. This proved a dangerous endeavor: by concentrating his forces for an attack on well-defended New York, Washington left the frontier of upstate New York frighteningly exposed to invasion. Yet, with the bulk of the British military presence firmly ensconced in New York City, it was a gamble he had to take if had any chance of winning the war.

By the end of July, Washington had mustered a combined force of over 9,000 men, ready and in position to sweep over Manhattan Island. But weeks of reconnaissance during July and August revealed Washington's worst fears: the British works were virtually impregnable. Furthermore, De Grasse, the French admiral who had triumphantly sailed north to aid the Continentals, announced that he would withdraw from New York by October at the latest. Washington, who had been so focused on the capture of New York, was initially incensed at this setback; but after careful consideration he devised an alternate plan to leave a garrison of 2,500 men on the Hudson while secretly moving the majority of his bolstered army southward in an attempt to bottle up Cornwallis at Yorktown. If successful, this would prove to be the final crushing blow to the British war effort in America, ensuring the freedom and independence for America he had fought so long to achieve.

A fine letter with important military content, written at climactic juncture during the Revolutionary War. The removal of troops from the northern theater was the very first step in what would become the last campaign of the war: the siege and ultimate surrender of the British at Yorktown. **$15,000 - $25,000**

Head Quarters Newburgh
May 28th 1783

Sir

Upon my return from Weathersfield the evening of the 26th I was favored with your two Letters of the 17th and 22d Instant.

General Knox had previously given some directions respecting the Militia Corps which were wanted at the Northward & have since referred the application to General Knox, who has made such further arrangements, for a supply, as our present circumstances would permit.

In consequence of the determination to abandon Fort Schuyler, I have also thought it advisable to send an Engineer to have the superintendance & direction of the Fortifications which are to be erected, General Du Portail has been requested to order me accordingly

The Corps mentioned to be Van Schaicks Regiment, now at West Point, will be ordered to join the Army under my Command, that if occasion should require they might be transported to Albany immediately.

I am very unwilling to alter any disposition which is made from this quarter, but I am receiving information which leads me to expect the Enemy will attempt to make incursions on the frontiers in the course of this Campaign, the accounts we have received have been so vague and contradictory, I know not what to believe respecting the present situation, disposition, & designs of the Enemy and Canada & can only say that I am determined to obtain and communicate the most authentic intelligence I can procure

62. Washington, George. Important letter signed (*"G° Washington"*) as Commander-in Chief of the Continental Army, 2 pages (12.87 x 8 in.; 327 x 203 mm.), Camp at Middle Brook, 27 June 1777, the text of the letter in the hand of Washington's secretary, Robert Hanson Harrison, to William Heath, Commander of the Eastern Department; small marginal splits to horizontal folds.

Commander-in-Chief George Washington directs the defense against General Howe's retreat from New Jersey and his initial advance, with 27,000 troops, on Philadelphia.

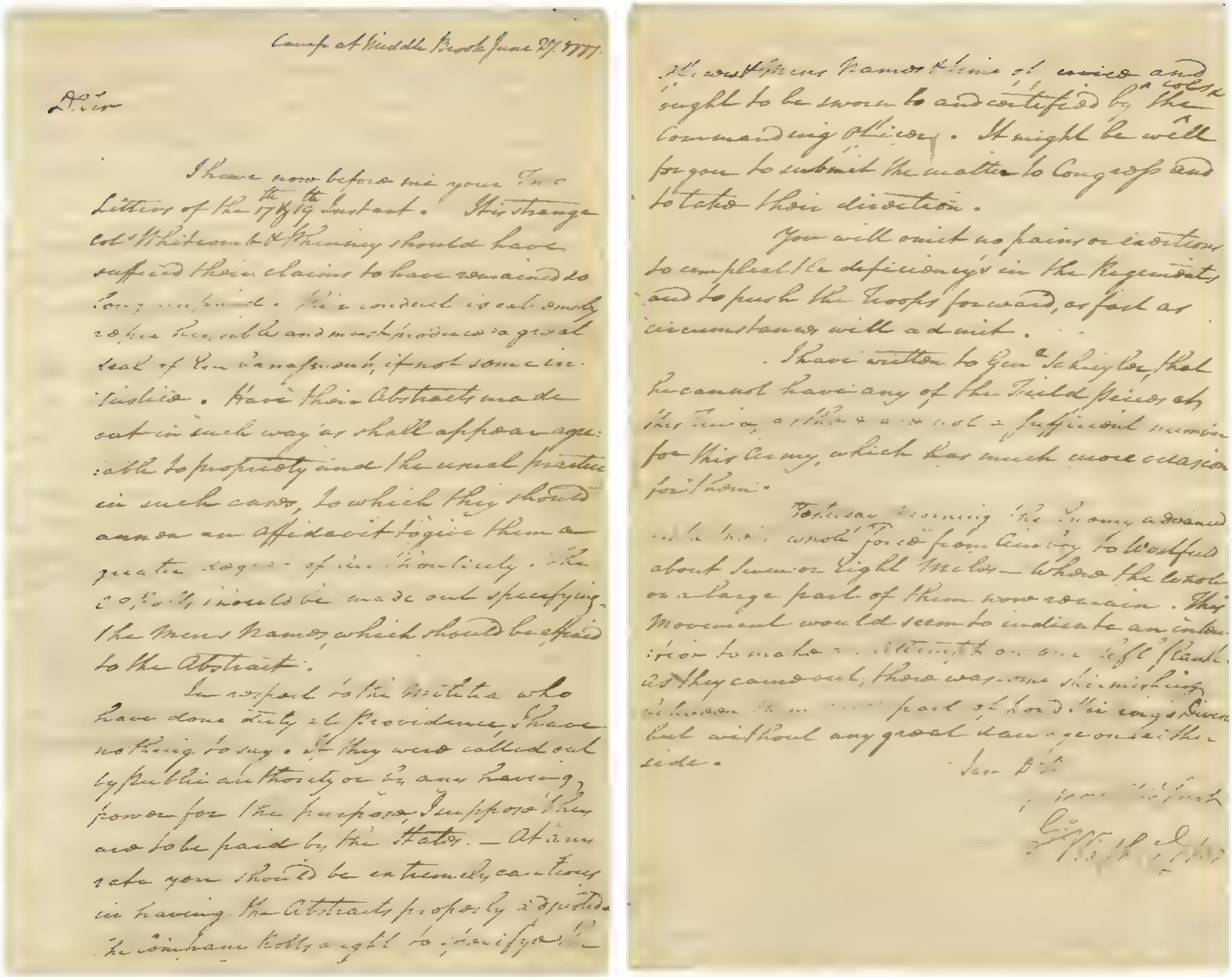
Washington writes in full: *Dear Sir: I have now before me two letters of the 17th and 19th instant. It is strange Cols. Whitscomb and Phinney should have suffered their claims to have remained so long unpaid. Their conduct is extremely reprehensible and must produce a great deal of Embarrassments, if not some Injustice. Have their Abstracts made out in such a way, as shall appear agreeable to propriety and the usual practice in such cases, to which they should annex an Affidavit to give them a greater degree of Authenticity. The Company Rolls should be made out specifying the Men's names, which should be affixed to the Abstract. In respect to the Militia who have done duty at Providence, I have nothing to say. If they were called out by Public authority or by any having power for the purpose, I suppose they are to be paid by the States. At any rate you should be extremely cautious in having the abstracts properly adjusted. The Company Rolls ought to specify the Officer's and Men's names and time of Service and ought to be sworn to and certified by the Commanding Officer. It might be well for you to submit the matter to Congress and to take their direction. You will omit no pains or exertions to complete the deficiencies in the Regiments, and to push the troops forward, as fast as circumstances will admit. I have written to Genl.* [Philip John] *Schuyler* [in Sarasota, New York], *that he cannot have any of the Field Pieces at this time, as there are not a Sufficient number for this Army, which has much more occasion for them. Yesterday morning the enemy advanced with their whole force from Amboy* [New Jersey] *to Westfield* [New Jersey] *about seven or eight miles – where the whole or a large part of them now remain. This movement would seem to indicate an intention to make an attack upon our left Flank. As they came out, there was some skirmishing between them and a part of Lord Stirling's division without any great damage on either side. I am Dear Sir, Yr. most Obed Servt. G°: Washington*

Washington begins his letter by chastising officers for allowing claims – for pay, billeting and mileage for their regiments (Cambridge, Massachusetts, November & December, 1775)—to remain unpaid for such a long time. He then directs the defense against General Howe's retreat from New Jersey with painstaking detail.

The British Campaign of 1777: a three-pronged attack to isolate New England. In the winter months of 1776-77, the British devised a plan determined to end the insurrection with one grand gesture in the coming year. Attention was focused on the Hudson River, as the plan was first to isolate New England by taking the line of the Hudson, and then destroying the area - the "heart" of the rebellion. The plan called for a concentric advance of three columns on Albany, New York. One force would attack south down Lake Champlain and the upper Hudson River (Burgoyne), a second would move down the Mohawk River from the west (St. Leger), and the third would strike up the Hudson from New York (Howe). At first, Burgoyne made excellent progress from Canada to Ticonderoga. St. Leger had immediate success with his composite force of Indians and redcoats streaming down the Mohawk. And Howe, poised in New York, kept Washington guessing as to his intentions.

The British Retreat from the Jerseys and the Advance on Philadelphia (June - September, 1777). After the reports of British naval activity off New York on June 10th, a large column of troops marched from Amboy toward Brunswick. On the night of June 12th, the British made their first major move of the campaign: a large force crossed the narrow channel from Staten Island into New Jersey and started the advance on Philadelphia. The Commander-in-Chief didn't really think Howe intended to take Philadelphia; he surmised that Howe's ultimate goal was to maneuver Washington's troops out of their present encampment and give battle on the flatlands. To avoid such a deadly encounter, Washington planned to retire to the higher hills to his rear if Howe attacked Middlebrook. As it turned out, Howe neither crossed the Delaware nor assaulted Washington. Instead, the British army- 18,000 strong - moved about nine miles beyond Brunswick – then the whole enemy line became stationary, as it encountered the unexpected resistance of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania militia. It was an inspirational moment - as the American troops became confident of their own strength in the face of the enemy. The British were forced to retire to Brunswick (June 18th). Washington was not to be decoyed into a fight. Then Howe tried another maneuver. With the exception of the garrison at Amboy, he carried the troops across the Arthur Kill to Staten Island. Washington was lured into an exposed position near the Kill. On the night of June 25-26th, Howe then crossed back secretly from Staten Island and marched to get behind the American position. The British engaged the advance guard of Lord Stirling's detachment, but the rest of the American troops got away – and Washington's army returned to the position around Middle Brook. As Washington writes in this letter: *"...there was some skirmishing between them and a part of Lord Stirling's division without any great damage on either side."* Again, Washington had outwitted Howe, who retired again to Staten Island, where he prepared for the amphibious operation to the South. Howe even abandoned Amboy (June 28th). By the 30th of June, not one single British soldier was left in New Jersey.

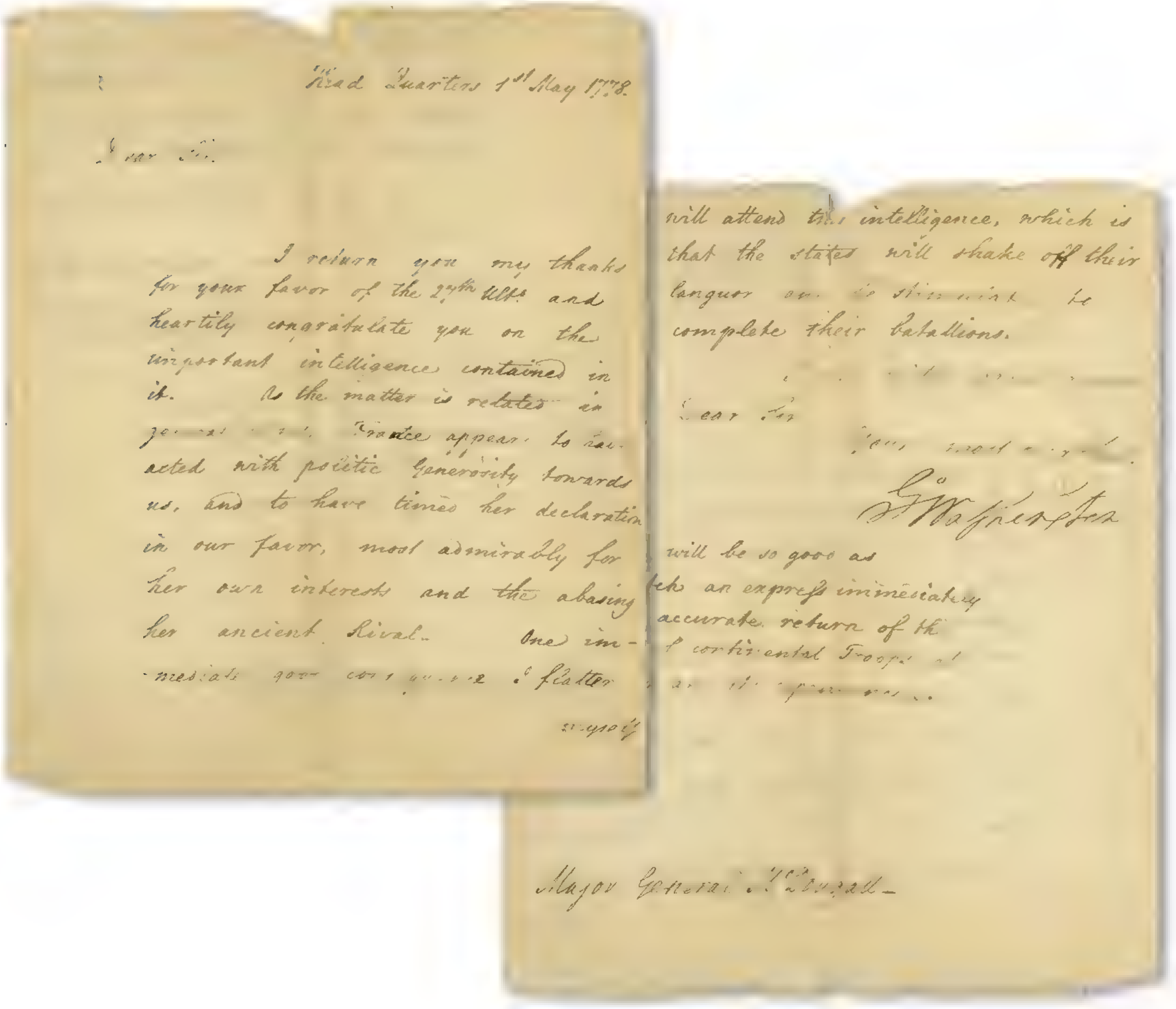
Two days after this letter, Washington wrote to the President of Congress, John Hancock: *In respect to the Enemy's designs or intended movements, they are not to be determined. It is certain they got into Amboy yesterday Evening and from advices this Morning, from Officers sent to South Amboy to observe their Motions, there were strong reasons to conclude they were evacuating the Town, as their Horse had gone over to Staten Island and Several Boats were also passing with Baggage and others with Troops... Yet General Sullivan informs me by a Letter just now received, that from all the intelligence he has been able to obtain today, he does not think they have any serious intentions of quitting it, and that all their movements are a feint calculated merely to deceive and to cover some plans they have in view ...P. S. June 30th. From Intelligence received last night, the Opinion that the Enemy are evacuating Amboy seems to be more confirmed* (29 June, 1777). Finding that Washington could not successfully be dislodged or lured from his position high in the Watchung Mountains, Howe finally had been forced to pull all of his troops out of New Jersey. To Hancock, the abandonment of New Jersey by the British was *"the most explicit declaration to the whole world that the conquest of America is not only a very distant but an unattainable object."*



From his headquarters at Middlebrook, Washington also wrote to his brother, John Augustine Washington, informing him of the movement of the enemy: *...Finding Genl. Howe was Assembling his whole Force (excepting the necessary Garrisons for New York.) at Brunswick, in this State, I began to collect mine at this place ...On the night of the 13th, He March 'd out of Brunswick, and advanc'd the head of his Column to Somerset Court House, Nine Miles, whilst the Rear Remaind at Middlebush about 4. In this Situation he lay till the 19th...Our conjectures of this move were two, either that it was designd immediately to Philadelphia, or, which was much the most probable, against this Army ...Be the real design which it would, certain it is, a disappointment, and much chagreen fallowed; for on the Night of the 19th: a sudden retreat was made back to Brunswick, burning and destroying Houses as they went; this Retreat, I am persuaded, was the effect of dispair at finding the Militia of this, and the State of Pennsylvania turning out to oppose them...On Sunday the 22d they retired from Brunswick to Amboy; but having intimation of the design the Evening be/ore, I detached three Brigades to fall upon their Rear, from whom, I believe, they receivd a pretty good peppering ...So soon as they got to Amboy they began to Transport their Baggage and Stores as fast as possible to Staten Island, and having divested themselves of all Incumbrance of this kind, they movd out their whole force on Thursday last, and advanced rapidly, towards us. What was the design of this New Maneuver I know not...We followed them with light Troops to their Works at Amboy, but could not prevent the Desolation they committed. I expect from appearances and my Intelligence, they will be Imbarked in a few hours for Staten Island, or New York...* (29 June 1777)

Then between 23 July and 26 September 1777, Howe decided to attack the American capital, the city of Philadelphia, by sea. On July 23th, Howe, with 15,000 troops, moved from New York to Chesapeake Bay by sea, while Washington attempted to intercept him. Since Howe had left just a small defensive garrison in New York, Washington took a calculated risk and left only a minimal force opposing him in the all-important Hudson Highlands fortifications. By the time Howe had landed, Washington was waiting for him. Forts and obstructions blocked Howe's path up the Delaware River, a direct route to Philadelphia, so he was forced to move overland. On September 26th, Howe occupied Philadelphia; the Continental Congress fled to Lancaster (September 19th) and then New York (September 30th).

A fascinating letter written by Commander-in-Chief Washington as he faced an overwhelming British force on four fronts: The Jersey plains; the Hudson Highlands; Lake Champlain and the Delaware River. **$20,000 - $30,000**



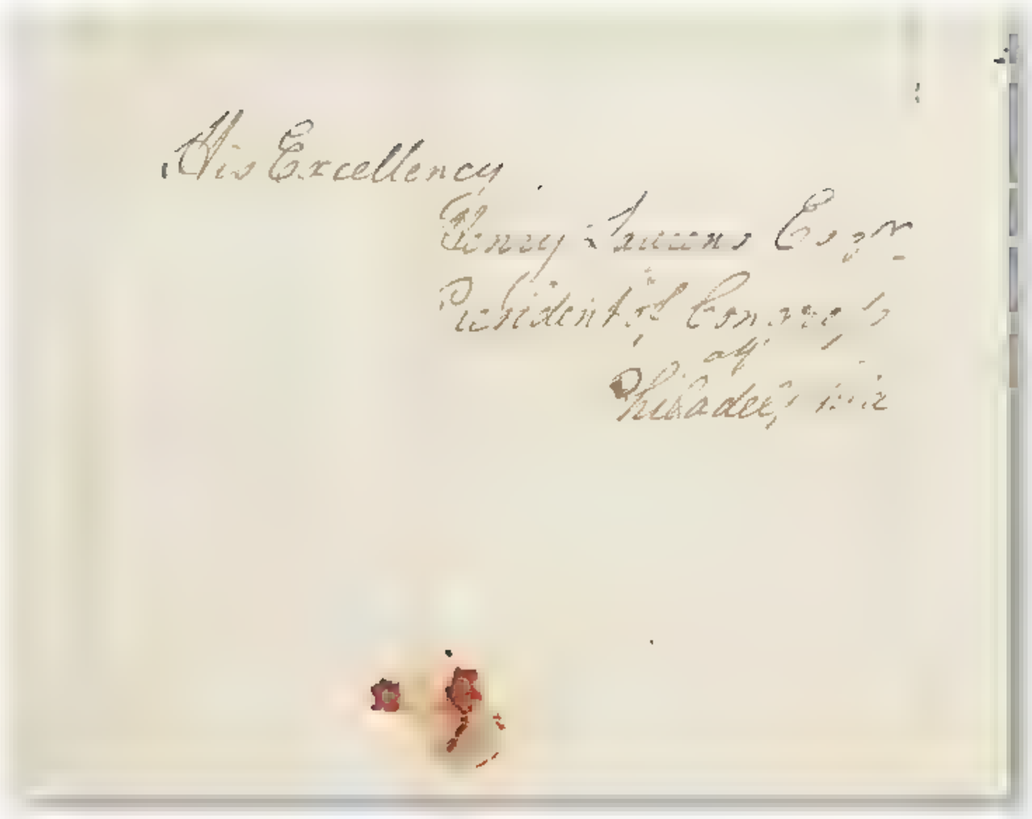
63. Washington, George. Letter signed (*"G°:Washington"*), 2 pages (9 x 7.25 in.; 229 x 184 mm.), Headquarters at Valley Forge, 1 May 1778, to *Major General McDougall*; marginal chipping with integral blank (detached).

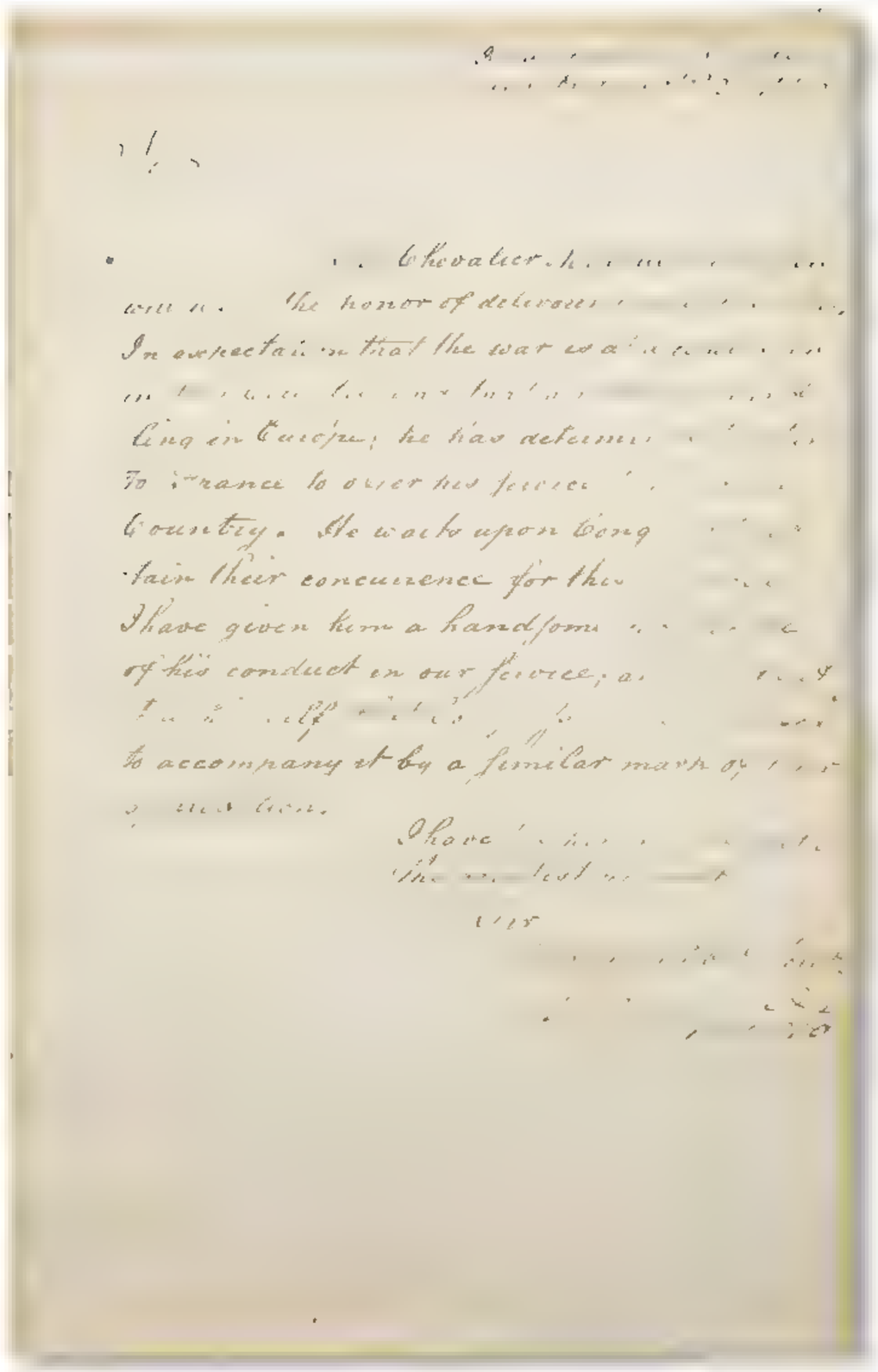
Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, George Washington, coolly replies to intelligence received that France has begun open war against Great Britain and is now America's acknowledged ally.

Executed in the hand of Washington's secretary, John Laurens, Washington's letter reads in full: *Dear Sir, I return you my thanks for your favor of the 27th Ult°· and heartily congratulate you on the important intelligence contained in it. As the matter is related in general terms, France appears to have acted with politic generosity towards us, and to have timed her declaration in our favor, most admirably for her own interests and the abasing of her ancient Rival. One immediate good consequence I flatter myself will attend this intelligence, which is that the states will shake off their languor and be stimulated to complete their batallions. I am with great regard Dear Sir, Your most obed'· Serv' G°:Washington*

P.S. You will be so good as to dispatch an express immediately with an accurate return of the number of continental Troops at your post and its dependencies.

In early January of 1778, France informed the American commissioners that the country was prepared to enter into an alliance with the United States. During the winter and spring months of 1778, the British attempted to forestall the inevitable, though Congress was cold to conciliation, replying to overtures that the only negotiations it would undertake would be for the withdrawal of British forces and the recognition of U.S. independence. The Franco-American alliance was not to become effective until French and British naval forces clashed on 17 June 1778. **$15,000 - $20,000**





64. Washington, George. Letter signed (*"G°: Washington"*), 1 page (7.75 x 12 in.; 196 x 304 mm.), Headquarters Fredericksburg [New York], 21 October 1778, with address overleaf, addressed to His Excellency Henry Laurens Esquire, President of Congress at Philadelphia.

Commander-in-Chief George Washington foresees an early end to the Revolutionary War, expressing his *expectations that the war is at a conclusion in this Country.*

Washington writes in full: *Sir The Chevalier Thomas-Antoine Mauduit Du Plessis will have the honor of delivering you this letter. In expectation that the war is at a conclusion in this Country and that another is kindling in Europe; he has determined to return to France to offer his Service to his own Country. He waits upon Congress to obtain their concurrence for this purpose. I have given him a handsome certificate of his conduct in our Service; and he flatters himself that Congress will be pleased to accompany it by a similar mark of their approbation. I have the honor to be with the greatest respect Sir Your most Obet. Servt. G:° Washington.*

Washington approves the request of Chevalier Thomas Antoine Mauduit DuPlessis for leave to return to France, which Congress granted on November 3, at the same time conferring upon DuPlessis the brevet of Colonel of Artillery and a grant of £250 to meet his expenses in coming to America and returning to France.

Washington's optimism about the early end of the war stems from a number of factors. A year earlier, the victory at Saratoga (4 December 1777) spurred the French government to form an open alliance with the American rebels; France formally recognized the independence of the United States on 6 February 1778. The war was now global in perspective, an international struggle between the two greatest powers in the Western world. The British found themselves entangled in a costly land war against both the French and the Americans. The situation was disastrous enough that the King of England, George III, appointed a special commission headed by Frederick Howard, Earl of Carlisle, to meet with American leaders for the negotiation of a settlement of the war. The Carlisle Commission arrived in British-held Philadelphia in June 1778, prepared to make sweeping concessions granting the American colonies autonomy within the empire and representation in Parliament. Though nothing came of the commission-- Washington and Congress refused to meet with the commissioners, who quietly returned to London. The summer of 1778 saw the arrival of French naval forces to aid in the American cause, giving Washington enough confidence to remark that he strongly expected that *...the war is at a conclusion in this Country...* In fact, the war ground to a standstill for the next.three years, with the passive British camped in the coastal cities, and the Americans outside watching and waiting. **$20,000 - $30,000**

65. Washington, George. Letter signed (*"G°: Washington"*), 2 pages (12.37 x 7.62 in.; 314 x 194 mm.), Paramus, 5 December 1778, to Major General Alexander McDougall; marginal chipping, light browning.

At first alarmed by reports that 52 British vessels were sailing up the Hudson River, Continental Army Commander-in-Chief George Washington correctly surmises that the latest advances of the British do not signal an offensive against West Point.

Washington writes in full: *Dear Sir I am this moment arrived here from Elizabeth Town upon receiving intelligence of the Movement of the Enemy up the* [North or Hudson] *River . I have halted Gen^l* [Anthony] *Wayne at this place. Col^o.* [Daniel] *Morgan with Woodford's Brigade is at Pompton* [i.e., Pumpton], *Col^o.* [Thomas] *Clarke with the Carolina Brigade at the Clove* [to secure the pass] *and Baron Kalb with the two Maryland Brigades on the other side of the Mountain. All these troops have orders to hold themselves in readiness to move towards the Posts in the Highlands should there be occasion. I do not yet know the intentions of the Enemy but from what I have just learned it looks more like a forage than any attempt upon the posts. I shall be glad to learn what information you have received as quickly as possible, and whether Patterson's and Learned's Brigades have reached Fishkill. If they have not, you should send to hurry them on. I shall wait your answer in this neighbourhood. I am Dear Sir, Y^r most ob^t Serv^t G°: Washington*

turn over

P.S. I beg you will strengthen the posts immediately as far as lays in your power and not depend upon the troops upon this side who may not get up in time should there be occasion.

In the beginning of December 1778, Washington received intelligence that *"the Enemy"* had moved up the North [Hudson] River (3 December 1778) with 52 sail of transports as far as Fort Lee. Initially, he did not yet know their intentions, as he wrote to the President of Congress, Henry Laurens (5 December 1778)—referring to himself in the third person—informing Laurens that precautions were being taken in case the British were, in fact, advancing upon the river's American forts: "...fifty two Vessels great and small, including a Bomb Ketch, with troops on board, had the day before yesterday moved up the North river as far as Cloyster landing, and yesterday morning got under way and were proceeding farther up...He is much at a loss to determine the design of the enemy; but then as it may either have respect to the Forts in the Highlands or to the Convention troops. When he left Peeks Kill, the two Massachusetts brigades, on their march thither from Hartford were not arrived, so that the troops on the spot were only the original garrison of West point and Nixon's brigade, which lay near the Continental village; but without the most inexplicable delay, those must have reached their destination some days since. If so, and the Enemy should mediate a stroke against Westpoint, they will probably fail in it, unless there should be something like a surprize. The General also thinks it probable, that the Maryland division was yesterday evening at the Clove; their instructions were to communicate with West point and reinforce it on an emergency ...The Carolina Brigade has been some time stationed at the Entrance of the Clove. One brigade of the Virginia troops is at Pumpton, and the other two were expected to reach Springfield yesterday."

Upon receiving the intelligence, Washington rushed to Paramus, New Jersey. Soon, however, he came to the realization that the British's efforts were non-aggressive, as he comments in this letter: *...from what I have just learned it looks more like a forage than any attempt upon the posts.* He resumed his march to Middlebrook, where he arrived on 11 December 1778 and opened his headquarters four miles from the village. **$15,000 - $25,000**

Paramus 5th Decr 1778. 10 Oclock P.M.

Dear Sir

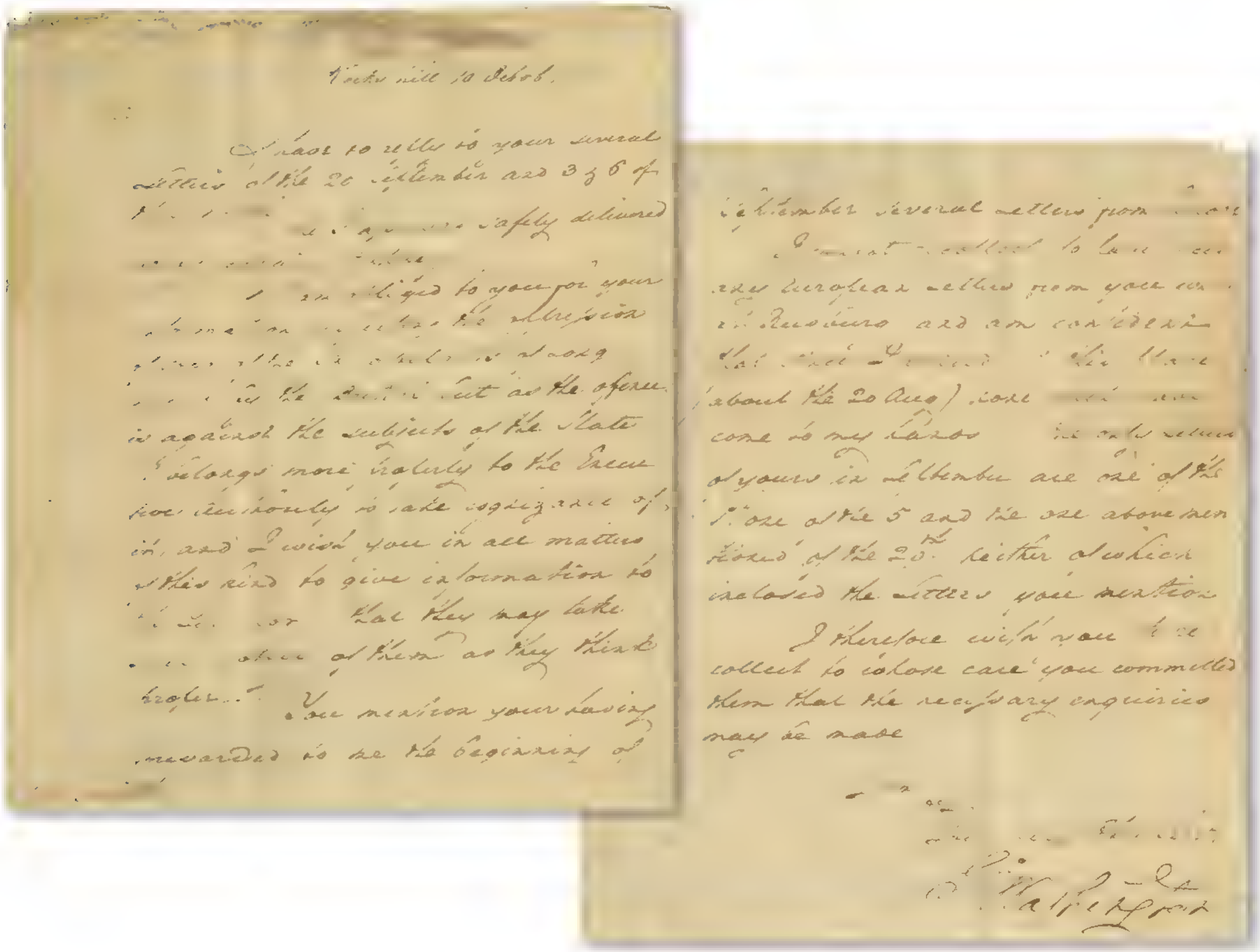
I am this moment favord with your polite intelligence of the Movement of the Enemy up the River. I have halted Gen[l] Hazen at this place (Col[o] Morgan with Woodford's Brigade & at Chatham Col[o] Clarke with the Jersey Brigade at the Three mile Run Road in the Maryland Brigade on the other side the Mountain. All these troops have orders to move towards the Point on the Highland should there be occasion. If do not get known the intention of the Enemy, but from what I can learn I do not imagine they will attempt any thing upon the North River, but to draw me down to their assistance, you have received an Express before, and with the Troops and Cannon Brigade I have with me shall. If they have not, you shall find me always there or, I shall wait your answer at this neighbourhood. Please Direct to

Your most Obed[t] Hble

G. Washington

turn over

P.S. I beg you will strengthen the posts immediately as far as Capt Lee's Corps and not depend upon the troops upon this side who may not get up in time should there be occasion.

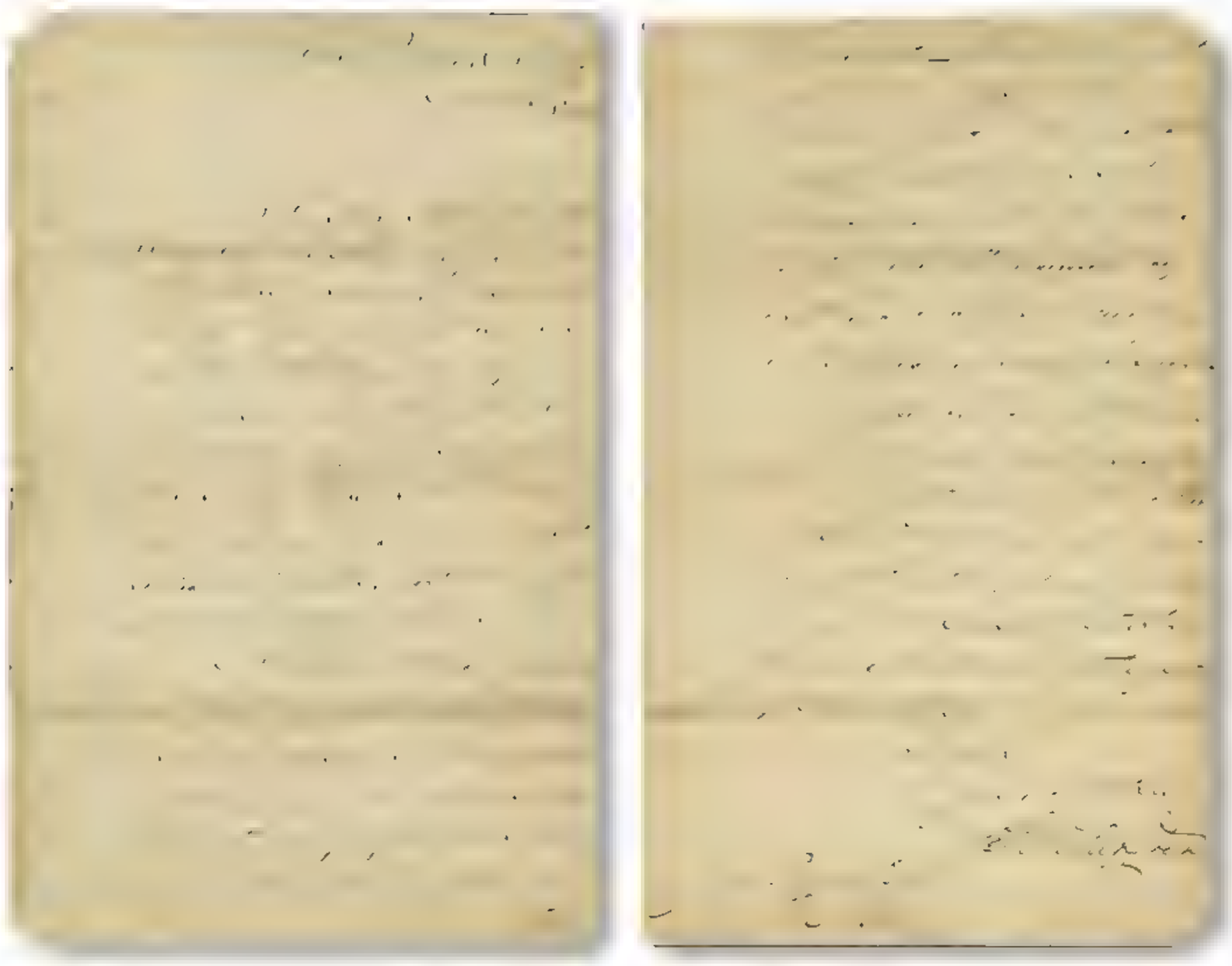


66. Washington, George. Letter signed ("G°:Washington"), 2 pages (9 x 7.5 in.; 229 x 191 mm.), Rocky Hill, 10 October 1783, to Lieutenant Colonel William Stephens Smith (1755-1816), who had been appointed as an aide to Washington in July 1781; minor marginal chipping.

Eager to withdraw from public life, George Washington defers an officer's concern for the inhabitants of Long Island after he receives reports concerning their oppression during the British evacuation.

Executed in the hand of Benjamin Walker, Washington's letter reads in full: *I have to reply to your several Letters of the 20 September and 3 & 6 of this month. The Glass was safely delivered me by Captain Pinkney. I am obliged to you for your information respecting the oppression of some of the Inhabitants of Long Island by the British but as the offence is against the subjects of the State it belongs more properly to the Executive authority to take cognizance of it, and I wish you in all matters of this kind to give information to the Governor that they may take such notice of them as they think proper. You mention your having forwarded to me the beginning of September several Letters from Europe. I cannot recollect to have reced any European Letters from you whilst at Newburg and am confident that since I arrived at this place (about the 20 Aug) none such have come to my hands - the only Letters of yours in September are one of the 1st one of the 5 and the one above mentioned of the 20th neither of which inclosed the Letters you mention. I therefore wish you to recollect to whose care you committed them that the necessary enquiries may be made. G°:Washington*

Smith was responsible for the evacuation of New York by the British in accordance with the Treaty of Peace signed in Paris on 3 September 1783. The letter is written a little over two months before Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief (23 December at Annapolis) - after he had issued his last official communication (8 June) and his last official order (17 August). He had served as Commanding General for more than eight years and six months (June 1775 to December 1783), and was ready, indeed, eager to retire. As Washington wrote to the Marquis de Chastellux on 12 October 1783, two days after this letter to Smith: *Having the appearance, and indeed the enjoyment of peace, without a final declaration of it, I, who am only waiting for the ceremonials, or till the British forces shall have taken leave of New York, am placed in an awkward and disagreeable situation, it being my anxious desire to quit the walks of public life, and under the shadow of my own vine and my own fig tree to seek that relaxation, which a mind, that has been constantly upon the stretch of more than eight years, stands so much in need of.* **$15,000 - $25,000**



67. Washington, George. Letter signed (*"G.° Washington"*), 2 pages (12.62 x 7.87 in.; 321 x 200 mm.), Headquarters, Newburgh, 6 April 1783, to John Peirce [sic] *Esq*r P[ay] M[aster] G[eneral].

Just three weeks after personally condemning the Newburgh Addresses and expressing his confidence that Congress would treat the Army's officers justly, Commander-in-Chief George Washington urges the Paymaster General to expedite the settlement of the accounts of the Continental Army.

Washington's letter, in the hand of his secretary David Humphreys, states in full: *Sir The speedy settlement of the Accounts of the Army being a matter of the utmost consequence, I cannot help repeating to you my earnest desire and expectation, that the greatest diligence will be used in accomplishing it. And I will venture to give it as my opinion that so many hands as can be made use of, after you have fully digested & settled the principles, ought to be employed in the execution of the business.*

No expence that can be incurred by hiring a great number of Writers for the occasion is to be compared with the expences which will arrive from keeping the Army together one single day to wait for the liquidation of their Accounts. That the Troops must be kept together a considerable time for this purpose only will be, I conceive inevitable, unless the greatest exertions shall in the mean time be made – And that a variety of other ill consequences may result from a delay in the completion of this business, need scarcely be suggested.

Impressed as I am with the Ideas before mentioned, I cannot hesitate to give you every assistance in my power either by stimulating the Army to uncommon efforts on their part, or by writing to any public Characters in the States to forward the Accounts with the greatest possible dispatch. I am Sir Your most Obed· Serv· G:° Washington.

The Newburgh Addresses (1783): The surrender of Lord Cornwallis after his defeat and capture at Yorktown on 19 October 1781 ended the fighting, though the war was not officially over until Congress proclaimed an end to the Revolutionary War on 11 April 1783 and the Treaty of Paris was signed 3 September 1783; ratified by Congress on 14 January 1784. Shortly after the signing of the Preliminary Articles of Peace (30 November 1782), in early January of 1783, just three months before Washington's letter, a delegation of army officers memorialized Congress regarding grounds of their discontent: arrears in pay, unsettled food and clothing accounts, and Congress' failure to make provision for the life pension of half pay from the time of their discharge, which was promised them on 21 October 1780. Two unsigned addresses, known as the Newburgh Addresses, by Major John Armstrong, written in March of 1783, extolled the patriotism of the officers and deplored their treatment by Congress. The officers were on the verge of staging a coup if they weren't paid. The dangerous potential existed for a "fascist" alliance of Army Officers and financiers that lead to military intervention in civil government, as a threat of military force was proposed to take that which was denied.

But it was Commander-in-Chief George Washington's eloquent appeal to the officers' honor, which convinced the officers to disavow the addresses. On 15 March 1783, Washington, risking his command, stood before the very soldiers who had followed him and trusted him through years of hunger, suffering and bloodshed and were now implicating him in their complaints. He addressed the continuing issue of the decline of the welfare of the Continental Army and the grievances of its officers about back pay, unpaid food and clothing accounts. He condemned the defiant tone of the Newburgh Addresses, and expressed his confidence that Congress would treat the officers justly. He called for patience, and counseled the officers to take no action, which would sully the glory they had won. In so doing, Washington met the critical situation head on with tact, wisdom and sincerity, thereby neutralizing the dangers as he urged Congress to comply with the officers' petitions. Just three weeks later, Washington wrote to the Paymaster General, urging the prompt settlement of the accounts of the Continental Army, all the while realizing that with every passing day, the officers' grievances could still erupt explosively.

The importance of Washington's intervention in favor of the officers cannot be underestimated. As Washington biographer James Thomas Flexner states: *Americans can never be adequately grateful that George Washington possessed the power and the will to intervene effectively in what may well have been the most dangerous hour the United States has ever known.* George Washington in the American Revolution (1775-1783), p. 508. **$20,000 - $30,000**

68. Washington, George. Autograph manuscript signed twice (*"G°:Washington"*), 3 pages (9.12 x 7.5 in.; 232 x 191 mm.), Mount Vernon, December 1797; small splits on horizontal folds, minor paper loss near first signature, slightly affecting one character.

After leaving office, George Washington attends to his estate's financial future by making an orderly provision for rental of prime real estate—23,000+ acres of his land—for the next 100 years (through the year 1897).

Washington writes in full: *I will lease my four tracts of land on the Great Kanawa, containing by the Patents 10,900, 7276, 2950 and 2000 acres, amounting in the aggregate to 23,216 acres, for 20 years, to commence from the beginning of 1798 and to end at the close of 1817 on the following rents and covenants.*

The years of 1798 and 1799 shall be exempt from the payment of rent, in order to enable the tenants to open the land & build houses thereon, for their own accomodation.

For the year 1800-1801-1802 and 1803 the rent shall be fixed at $5,000 annually, payable in Alexandria (at the Bank) to me, or my heirs, and secured to be so done, unequivocally.

For the year 1804-1805-1806 and 1807 it shall be increased to $7,500 to be paid annually at the same place, and in like manner.

From thence, until the close of the year 1817, the rent shall be $10,000, at the expiration of which, the lease shall become null & void, and the land revert to the Lessor, or his Representatives, unless the Lessee, or tenants in possession, should incline to renew it at an increased annual rent, that is to say, to $15,000 for another term of 10 years, in which case the Proprietor in fee, shall be obliged to grant it at that rent, & for that term, with the former Covenants - and so on forever, if required by the Lessee or his representative, upon condition that the rent every ten years thereafter be advanced $2,500, and in addition to the former sum, be annually, & regularly paid, in manner afore-mentioned.

The Lessee may divide & rent the afore-said tracts to sub-tenants, on the following conditions, but no lot shall contain less then 100, or more than 500 acres in it, and the conditions shall be, that on each lot 1/4 part of the wood & timber contained thereon shall be reserved in one body for the support of the tenement, and that before the year [?] *there shall be erected on each sub-tenement, a good dwelling house of stone or brick or of hewed or sawed logs - or of framed work, with brick or stone chimneys, a Barn & other buildings, and meadow grounds all suitable to the extent of the tenement. Other usual covenants in leases may be inserted.*

And lastly, as it would not only be inconvenient, but might prove injurious for me to make a bargain <u>now</u> which the other party could not, or might not be willing to carry into effect, thereby tying my hands for a time from selling or otherwise disposing of my lands on the Kanawa with more certainty perhaps in the accomplishment, the first day of April next shall be fixed upon, before which to be perfectly assured & satisfied that all the stipulations herein contained can, & will be complied with or otherwise these propositions are to become, to all intents and purposes, null & void.
G°:Washington

Mount Vernon
December 1797

Recordant with the preceeding scheme, the ratio of Rent for every 100 acres, will be as follow viz.

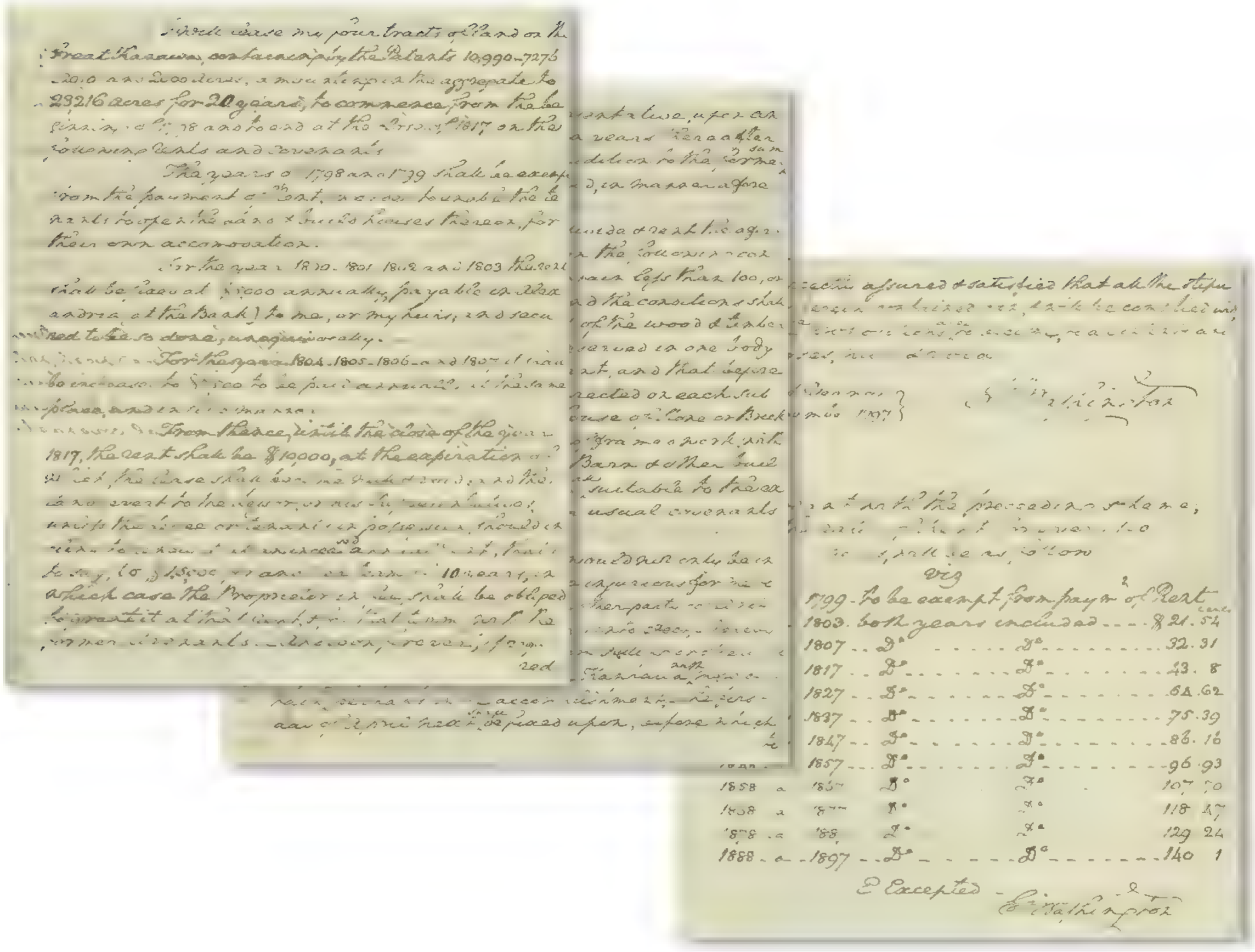
1798 and 1799	*to be exempt from paym[t] of Rent*	
1800 -a- 1803	*both years included*	*$ 21.54 cents*
1804 -a- 1807	*- - D° - - - - - -*	*32.31*
1808 -a- 1817	*- - D° - - - - - -*	*43. 8*
1818 -a- 1827	*- - D° - - - - - -*	*64.62*
1828 -a- 1837	*- - D° - - - - - -*	*75.39*
1838 -a- 1847	*- - D° - - - - - -*	*86.16*
1848 -a- 1857	*- - D° - - - - - -*	*96.93*
1858 -a- 1867	*- - D° - - - - - -*	*107.70*
1868 -a- 1877	*- - D° - - - - - -*	*118.47*
1878 -a- 1887	*- - D° - - - - - -*	*129.24*
1888 -a- 1897	*- - D° - - - - - -*	*140. 1*

& Excepted – G°:Washington

Less than a year after leaving office, and just two years before his death, Washington set about drawing up legal papers concerning the disposal of 23,216 acres of his lands on the western waters of the Great Kanhawa River. In his own words, Washington considered his land holdings in the Western Country - all intervale or meadow lands upon the banks of the Rivers Ohio and Great Kanhawa - to be *the cream of the lands being the first choice of them* [foreigners] *near 30 years ago...* (Letter to James Anderson, 25 November 1797).

Washington owned four parcels of land in the Western Country:

1. 10,990 acres – near the mouth of the Great Kanhawa. Granted by Letters Patent to Washington on 15 December 1772, and confirmed after the Revolution by other Letters Patent (6 July 1784). 2. 7,276 acres – higher up the Kanhawa. Granted to Washington and George Muse (conveyed to Washington afterwards) on 1 December 1773. 3. 2,950 acres – opposite the mouth of the Cole River, and still



higher up the Kanhawa. Granted to Washington on 12 April 1784.
1. 2,000 acres – on the fork between the Ohio River and Kanhawa. Granted to Washington on 12 April 1784.

Early in December, Washington quickly concluded a bargain with Mr. James Welch of Greenbrier County for the four tracts of land on the River Kanhawa. In a letter to James Ross (22 January 1798), Washington describes the lessee: *That he is a Speculator; I need not add; but he must be a fool as well as a Speculator, if he does not see his way tolerably clear to fulfil the bargain on his part. His mind (he acknowledges) is made up for loss in the outset, but he looks forward to ample compensation in the result. His grand object is apparent to me, without any confession thereof on his part; Knowing the quality, situation, and value of the Land…*

Washington agreed to lease the said lands to Welch for the term of 30 years, to commence on 1 January 1798 at the rent of $5,000 for the first year, $8,000 for the next year, and thence until the expiration of the 30 years for $11,143 annually (equal to the interest of $8 an acre), and for 99 years thereafter on an annual rent of $22,286. The rents were considered due on 31 December in each year. The lessee was given the privilege (at the end of six years) of purchasing the fee simple at the price of $200,000, paid in four years ($50,000 annually). Welch agreed to lay out the tracts of land in convenient tenements of 50 to 300 acres according to the abilities and force of the applicants.

Washington further describes the transaction in his letter to Ross: …*he* [Welch] *wanted, but for lack of means, was unable to become, at this time, the purchaser in fee; and therefore he agreed to pay a rent equivalent to the interest of what would have been the purchase money, had he taken the whole quantity, viz., eight dollars pr. acre. His interest (and all his exertions now) coincide with mine to plant the land with settlers; which, admitting he should be unable to comply with the contract in all its parts, will render the property more valuable on account of the improvements, to me.*

It is clear after comparing the rental terms in Washington's original document with the final terms of the deal that Washington significantly improved his position. Washington was often generous to a fault, refusing any pecuniary reward for his services during the Revolutionary War, but here he makes ample provision for his heirs.

A superb manuscript document that clearly conveys Washington's astute business sense and his great concern for the future of his vast properties. **$30,000 – $50,000**

69. Washington, George. Extraordinary autograph letter signed (*"G°:Washington"*), 2 pages (10 x 8 in.; 254 x 203 mm.) Mount Vernon, 15 August 1798, to the Reverend Jonathan Boucher; integral blank; a small section of the bottom portion of the letter has been replaced and a few words & letters on each side have been expertly added including the "G" and the "W" of Washington's signature, the area affected is approximately 1 x 2 inches.

Even amid the undeclared naval war with France (after the XYZ Affair), Commander-in-Chief & former President George Washington can declare: *Peace, with all the world is my sincere wish. I am sure it is our true policy.- and am persuaded it is the ardent desire of the Government.*

Washington writes in full: *I know not how it has happened, but the fact is, that your favour of the 8th of Novr, last year, is but just received; and at a time when both public & private business pressed so hard upon me, as to afford no leisure to give the "View of the causes & consequences of the American Revolution" written by you, and which you had been pleased to send me, a perusal.*

For the honor of its Dedication, and for the friendly & favourable sentiments which are therein expressed, I pray you to accept my acknowledgment of thanks.

Not having read the Book, it follows of course that I can express no opinion with respect to its Political contents; but I can venture to assert, beforehand, and with confidence, that there is no man in either country, more zealously devoted to Peace and a good understanding between the two Nations that I am - nor one who is more disposed to bury in oblivion all animosities which have subsisted between them & the Individuals of each.

Peace, with all the world is my sincere wish. I am sure it is our true policy.- and am persuaded it is the ardent desire of the Government.- But there is a nation whose inter-medling, & restless disposition, and attempts to divide, distract & influence the measures of other countries, that will not suffer us, I fear, to enjoy this blessing long, unless we will yield to them our rights, & submit to greater injuries and insults than we have already sustained, to avoid the calamities resulting from War"

What will be the consequences of our Arming, for self defense, that Providence, who permits these doings in the Disturbers of Mankind; & who rules and Governs all things, alone can tell. To its all powerful decrees we must submit, whilst we hope that the justice of our Cause if War must ensue will entitle us to its Protection.

The present letter is undoubtedly one of the finest autograph letters by George Washington letters in existence. The former President declares *Peace, with all the world is my sincere wish. I am sure it is our true policy.- and am persuaded it is the ardent desire of the Government.* Washington's letter is his response to correspondence from an Anglican clergyman, The Reverend Jonathan Boucher, who had written View of the Causes & Consequences of the American Revolution (1797), containing thirteen of his discourses preached in America. The book was dedicated to George Washington, a family acquaintance dating back to the days when Boucher had tutored Washington's stepson John Parke "Jacky" Curtis in the early 1770s. Jacky was one of Martha's four children by her first husband, Daniel Parke Custis, who died in 1757. The letter and book were delayed in reaching Washington, and though he did not have the time to examine the volume, Washington nonetheless thanks Boucher for the dedication, and states, *there is no man in either country, more zealously devoted to Peace and a good understanding between the two Nations than I am - nor one who is more disposed to bury in oblivion all animosities which have subsisted between them & the Individuals of each.*

The first President left office after serving two terms, declining a third term. He attended the inauguration of the second President, John Adams, on 4 March 1797, then departed from Philadelphia for Mount Vernon - to retire. However, his pro-British policy during his term in office led to a gradual breakdown of relations with France; by 1797, relations with France had severely deteriorated. Jay's Treaty (19 November 1794) had already angered the French, as it placed Britain in a more favored position with America. As a result, the French interfered with American shipping and refused to receive the U.S. Minister to France, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, when he arrived in December, 1796. An attempt was made to secure a treaty of commerce and amity with France. But the American peace commissioners failed. During the negotiations, three agents of the French Foreign Minister, Talleyrand, suggested a large U.S. loan to France - and a bribe to Talleyrand. Termed the XYZ Affair, the Americans responded by refusing to make concessions. When the news of the affair was made public in April, 1798, American public opinion was greatly aroused. On 2 July 1798, the former President, George Washington, was asked to return to the service of his country. He was nominated Lieutenant General and Commander-in-Chief of the armies by Adams and he promptly accepted the commission on 13 July. The reason for his appointment is clear: in the aftermath of the XYZ Affair, an undeclared naval war with France had resulted, which lasted from 1798-1800 and had to be closely monitored. Adams favored a peaceful course of action, and sought to strengthen the nation's defenses (the Department of the Navy was created at this time). If war was to come, France would have to take the initiative. Despite the international tensions, Washington, too, favored peace, as his heartfelt letter proclaims. In fact, he has written the word *Peace* in lettering that is twice as large as any other word in his lengthy letter.
$40,000 - $60,000

Mount Vernon 15 Aug. 1798.

Rev. Sir,

I know not how it has happened, but the fact is, that your favour of the 8th of May, last year, is but just received; and at a time when both public & private business press so hard upon me, as to afford no leisure to give the view of the "causes & consequences of the American Revolution" written by you, and which you had been pleased to send me, a perusal.

For the honor of its Dedication, and for the friendly & favourable sentiments which are therein expressed, I pray you to accept my acknowledgment & thanks.

Not having read the Book, it follows of course that I can express no opinion with respect to its Political contents; but I can venture to assert, beforehand, and with confidence, that there is no man in either Country, more zealously devoted to Peace and a good understanding between

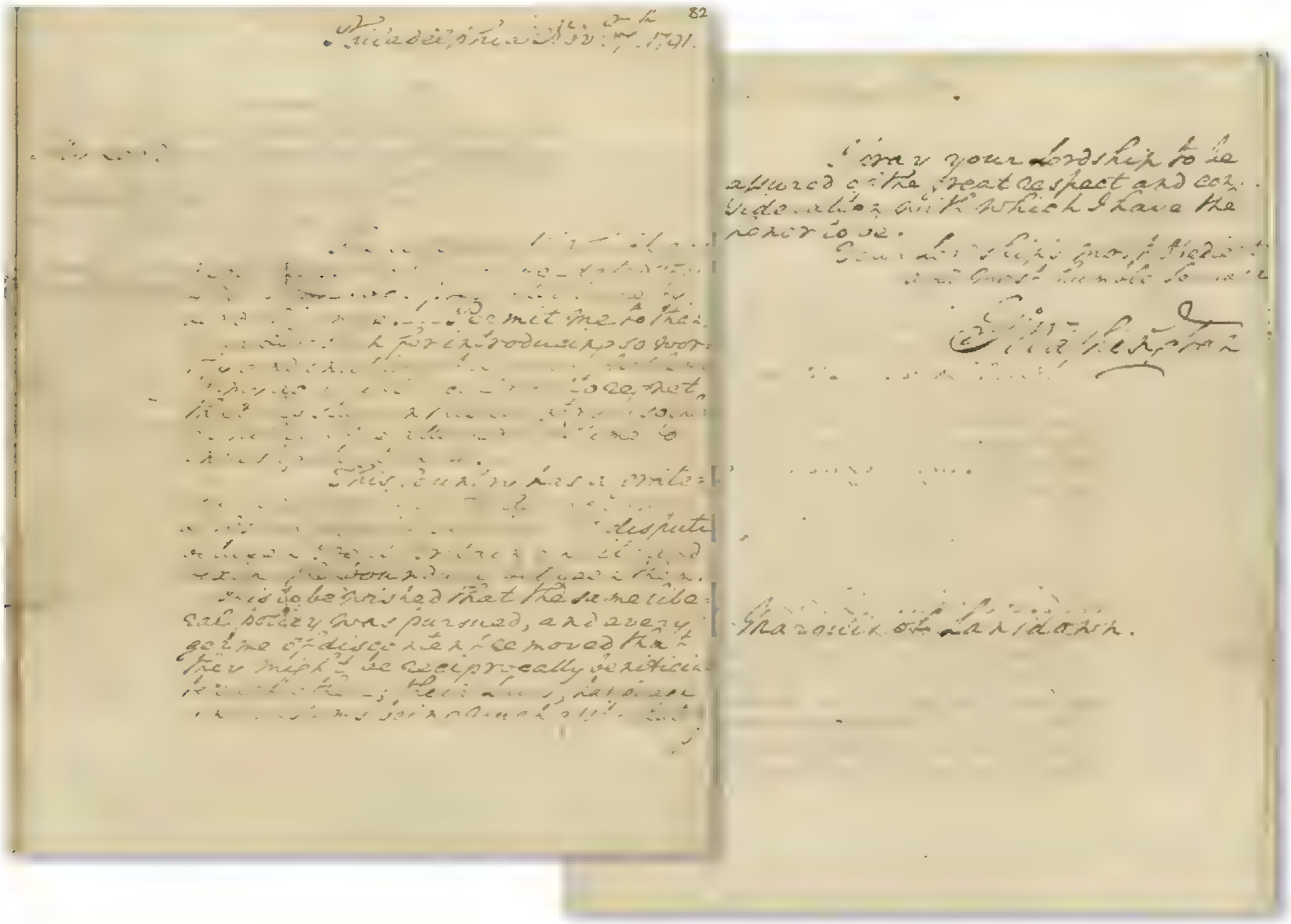
[illegible] than I am — nor one who wishes more to bury in oblivion the [illegible] which have subsisted between individuals of each — with all the world it is I am sure it is our [illegible] am persuaded it is of the Government of that Nation whose interest, disposition, and attempts to influence the measures of other Countries, that will not suffer us, I fear, to enjoy this blessing long, unless we will yield to them our Rights, & submit to greater injuries and insults than we have already sustained, to avoid the calamities resulting from War.

What will be the consequences of our Arming for self defence; that Providence, who permits these doings in the Disturbers of Mankind; & who rules and governs all things, alone can tell. — To its all powerful decrees we must submit, whilst we hope that the justice of our Cause if War must ensue will entitle us to its Protection. — With very sincere respect — I am,

Rev. Sir, Your Most Obed. Servant

The Rev. Mr. Bracher

Go. Washington



70. Washington, George. Important autograph letter signed (*"G°: Washington"*), 2 pages (9.5 x 7.75 in.; 241 x 194 mm). Philadelphia, 7 November 1791, To the 1st Marquis of Lansdowne; integral blank; skillful repair to folds.

Washington pays tribute to the man, who, while leading the administration of Great Britain was responsible for the recognition of American Independence.

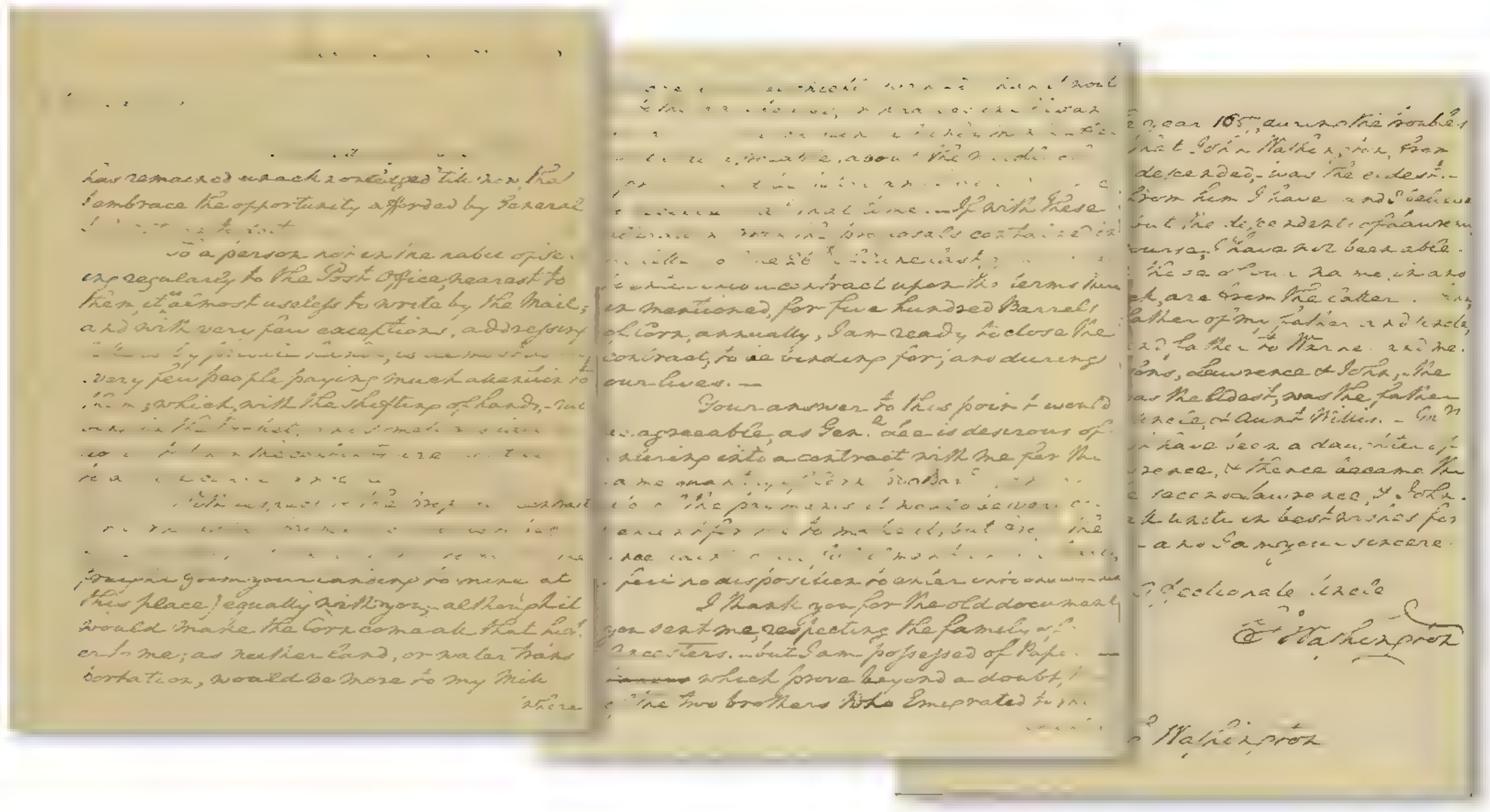
Washington writes in full: *The letter with which you were please to honor me – dated the 4th of July was presented to me by Lord Wycombe. Permit me to thank your Lordship for introducing so worthy and intelligent a young Nobleman to my acquaintance, and to regret that his stay in this Country is so short as not to have allowed him to investigate it more. We flatter ourselves however that the impression it has made on him is not unfavorable and we should have hoped a better knowledge of it would not have weakened the first impressions. This Country has a grateful recollection of the agency your Lordship had in settling the dispute between Great Britain and it; and in fixing the boundary between them: It is to be wished that the same liberal policy was pursued, and every germe of disconnect removed that they might be reciprocally beneficial to each other; their laws, language and customs being much assimilated…*

A fine letter in which the first President of the United States compliments Lansdowne on his work at bringing peace between Great Britain and America. Washington also compliments him on the attainments displayed by Lord Wycombe, Lansdowne's son. He notes his regret that Lord Wycombe's stay in America was so short as not to have allowed him time to investigate it more. He closes his letter subscribing himself with elaborate courtesy: *I pray your Lordship to be assured of the great respect and consideration with which I have the honor to be Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble Servant.*

A letter of great historical significance in which Washington commends the 1st Marquis of Lansdowne for his instrumental role in America's independence from Great Britain.

References: J. C. Fitzpatrick. The Writings of George Washington (1931-44). Vol. xxxi, pp. 410-11.

Provenance: Christie's London, Boxwood House Archive 12 October 1994, lot 86. **$20,000 - $30,000**



71. Washington, George. Autograph letter signed (*"G°:Washington"*) as President, 3 pages (9.75 x 7.87 in.; 248 x 200 mm.), Mount Vernon, 3 October 1798, to his nephew, Colonel William Augustine Washington. One of several interesting letters between Washington and William Augustine concerning the latter's attempt to reconstruct the family's hazy genealogy and a proposed contract for corn. Blank page 4 neatly laid down on a larger protective sheet, otherwise in very fine condition.

Washington on a proposed contract for corn and "old documents" relating to his family genealogy.

Washing writes in part: *Your letter of the 27th. of July has remained unacknowledged 'till now, that I embrace the opportunity afforded by General Lee's return, to do it [to forward it by Lee]. To a person not in the habit of sending regularly to the Post Office, nearest to them, it is almost useless to write by the mail; and with very few exceptions, addressing letters by private hands, is almost as bad, very few people paying much attention to them; which, with the shifting of hands, rubbing in the pocket, and sometimes idle curiosity to know the contents, are great lets to a safe conveyance, in that way.*

With respect to the proposed contract for corn, as my primary object is to be certain of getting it, I will agree to divide the freight from your landing to mine (at this place) equally with you although it would make the corn come all the higher to me; as neither land, or water transportation, would be more to my mill (where it will be chiefly wanted) than it would be to the warehouses, or Wharves in Alexandria. March being a windy month, often cold and disagreeable, about the middle of April would be better and I would agree to receive it at that time. If with these alterations...you incline to enter into a contract upon the terms therein mentioned, for five hundred barrels of corn, annually, I am ready to close the contract, to be binding for, and during our lives.

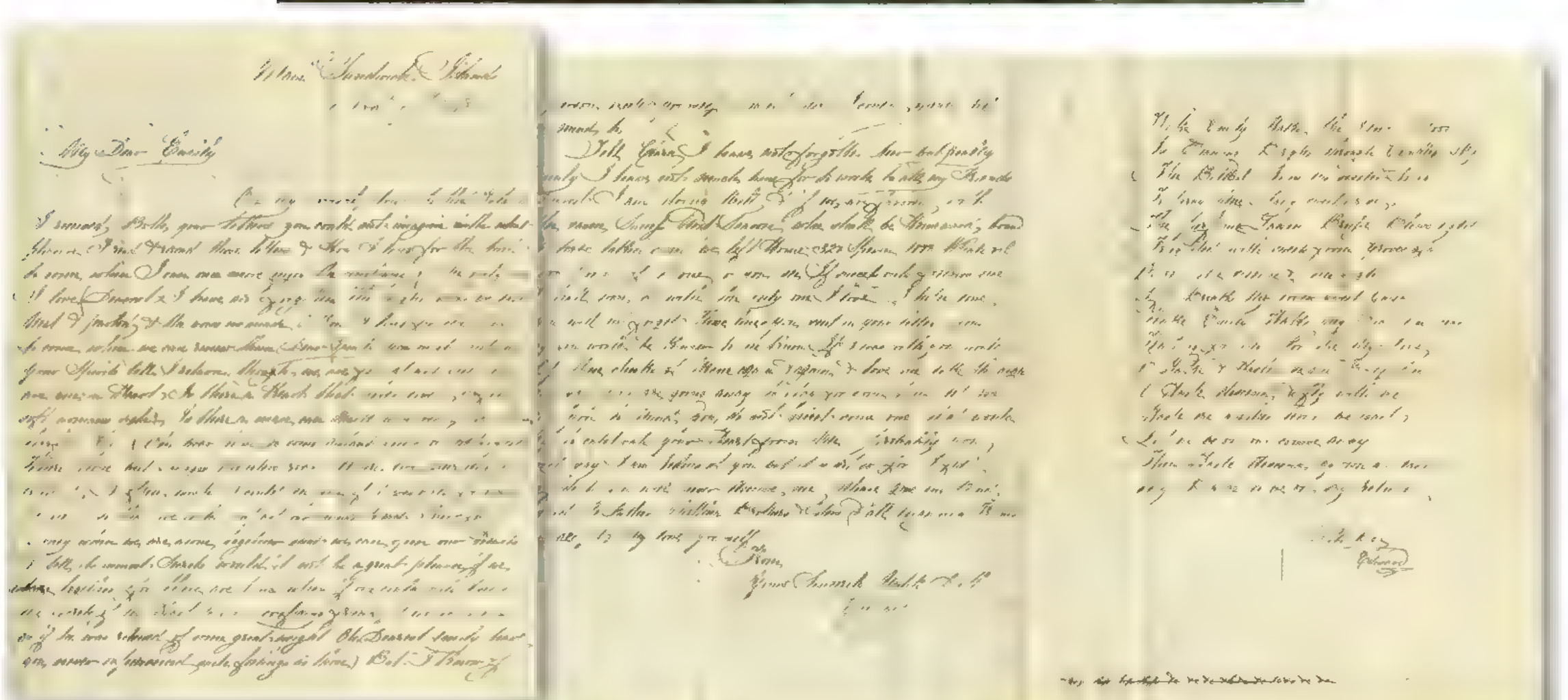
Your answer to this point would be agreeable, as Genl. Lee is desirous of entering into a contract with me for the same quantity of corn (500 Bar[ls]); and . . . it would be very convenient for me to make it; but from the uncertainty of its fulfillment, on his part, I feel no disposition to enter into one with him.

I thank you for the old documents you sent me, respecting the family of our ancestors, but I am possessed of Papers which prove beyond a doubt, that of the two brothers who emigrated to this Country in the year 1657, during the troubles of that day, that John Washington, from whom we are descended, was the eldest. The pedigree from him, I have, and I believe very correct; but the descendants of Lawrence, in a regular course, I have not been able to trace. All those of our name, in and about Chotanck, are from the latter. John, was the Grandfather of my father and Uncle, and Great grandfather to Warner and me. He left two sons, Lawrence and John; the former, who was the eldest, was the father of my father, Uncle and Aunt Willis. Mrs. Hayward must have been a daughter of the first Lawrence, and thence became the cousin of the second Lawrence, and John. We all unite in best wishes for you and family, and I am your sincere friend and Affectionate Uncle G:° Washington

Entire books have been written on the subject of Washington's ancestry, including Washington C. Ford, The Washington Family and Charles Arther Hoppin, The Washington Ancestor, (Privately printed, 1932). The main points of this genealogy are summarized by D.S. Freeman, George Washington, volume 1, appendix I-4. "Concerning his ancestors," Freeman writes that "George Washington knew scarcely anything," of the family's ancestry. "All he remembered at sixty was that in youth he had been told the family had come from one of the Northern Counties of England. He was not sure whether it was Lancashire or Yorkshire or a region still farther North."

References: Published in Fitzpatrick, 36:481-482.

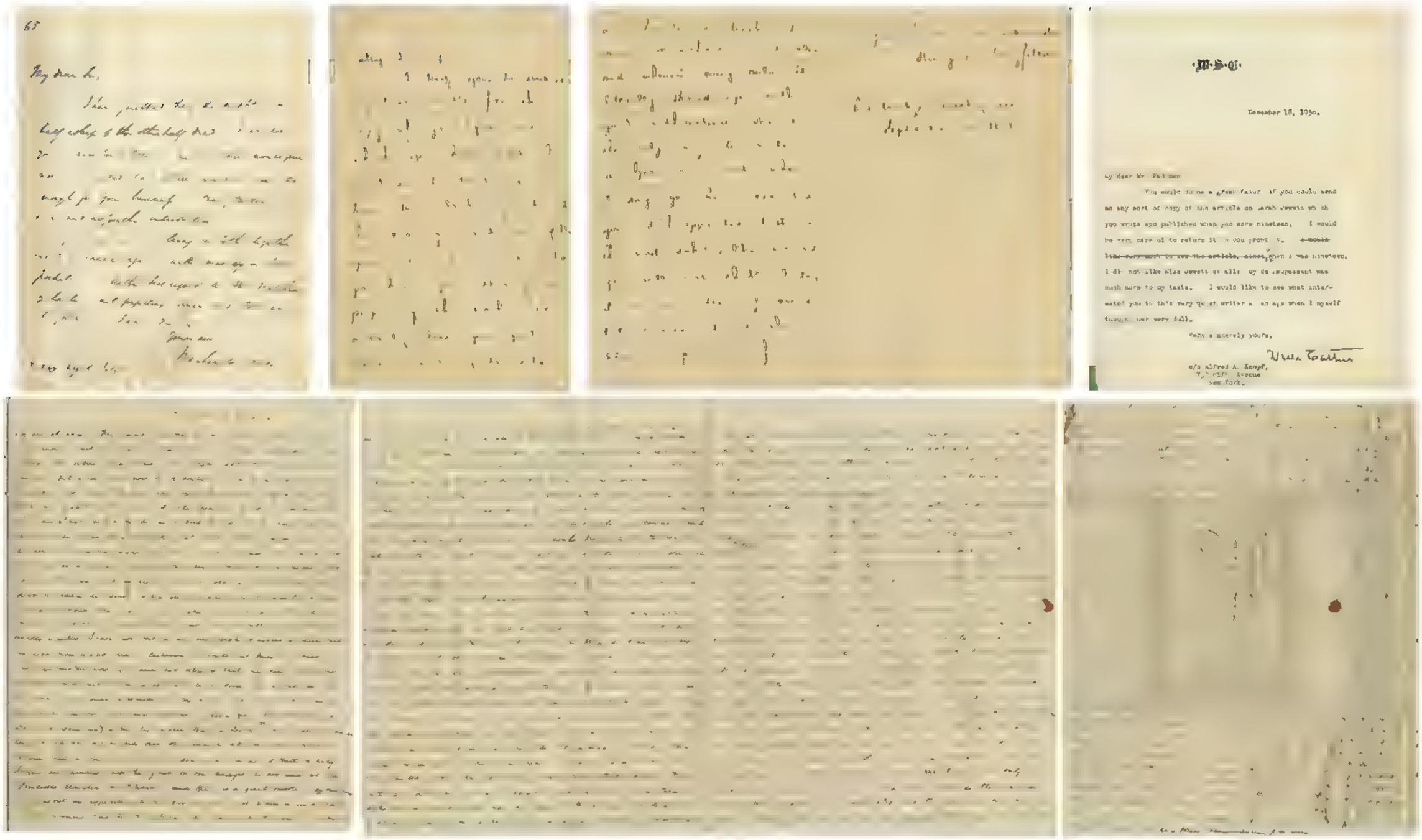
Provenance: Christie's New York, 9 December 1993, lot 226.
$20,000 - $30,000



72. [Whaling Manuscript]. Autograph letter signed twice (*"Edward"*), at the conclusion of the letter and following a poem, 3 pages (9.75 x 7.5 in.; 248 x 191 mm.), Maui, Sandwich Islands, 9 November 1858, to *My Dear Emily*.

A rare letter reporting a successful whaling voyage in and around the Sandwich Islands.

In this charming love letter, an unidentified young whaler named Edward expresses his devotion to the woman of his heart and writes of the great success of his whaling voyage, in part: *...We have taken once we left Home 320 Sperm 1000 Whale oil 13,000 pounds of Bone so you see if success only follows me I shall soon be with the only one I love . . . .* He closes his letter with a 16-line poem to his beloved correspondent.
$3,000 - $5,000


W·S·C·
December 18, 1936.
My dear Mr. Fadiman
You would do me a great favor if you could send
me any sort of copy of the article on Sarah Jewett which
you wrote and published when you were nineteen. I would
be very careful to return it to you promptly. When I was nineteen,
I did not like Miss Jewett at all: Guy de Maupassant was
much more to my taste. I would like to see what inter-
ested you in this very quiet writer at an age when I myself
thought her very dull.
Very sincerely yours,
Willa Cather
c/o Alfred A. Knopf,
730 Fifth Avenue
New York.

73. [American authors.] A fine collection of some of the most iconic names in American literature. The group includes a sample of Harriet Beecher Stowe's florally metaphors that articulate her melancholy; Washington Irving writes candidly about the laborious process of writing, Willa Cather admits her dislike of Sarah Jewett's writing style and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow gushes to an unknown correspondent about the importance of his scholarly piece.

The collection includes:

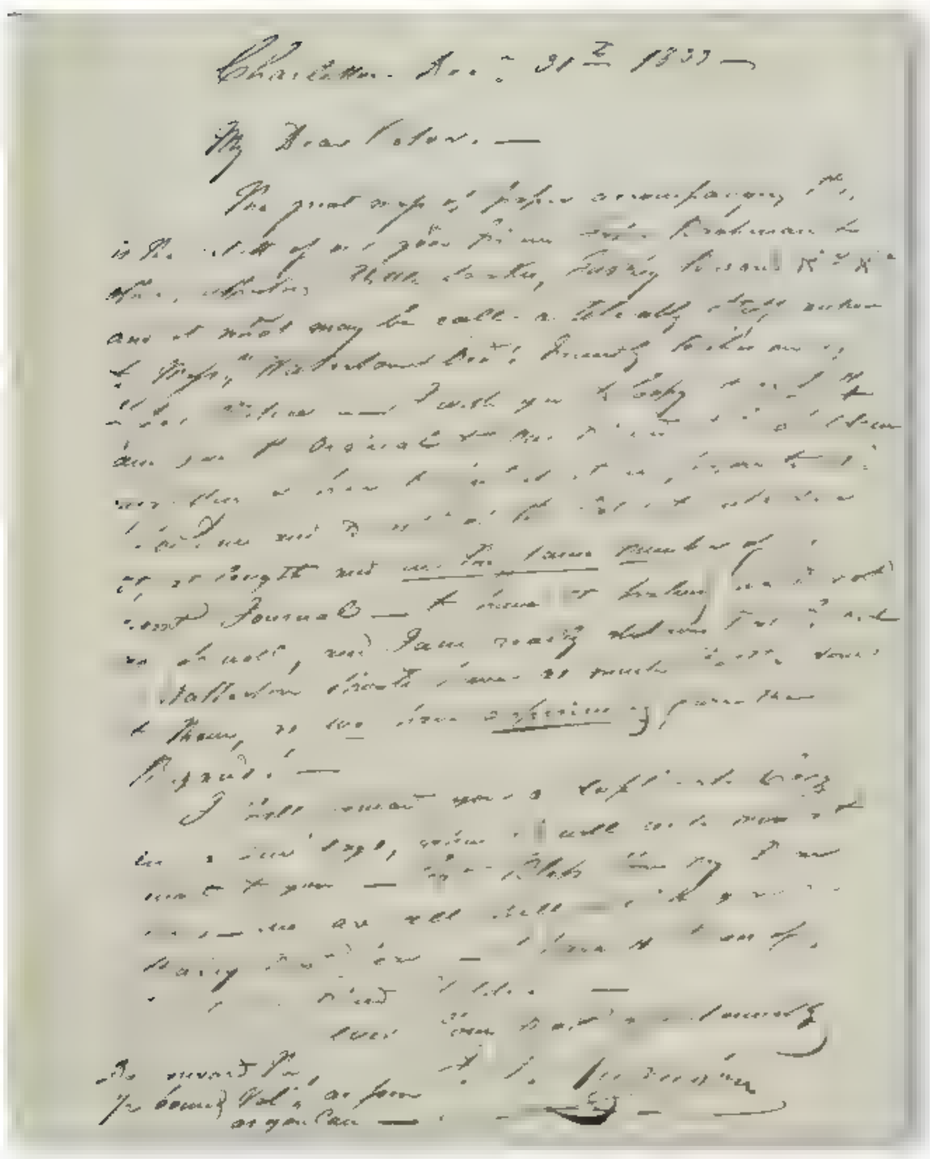
Stowe, Harriet Beecher. Autograph letter signed (*"HBS"*), 4 pages (10 x 8 in.; 254 x 203 mm.), Hartford, 7 June 1842, to Sarah H. Allen of Cincinnati, Ohio; minor splitting on horizontal folds. Stowe writes, in part: *I cant tell you what a delightful place we live in here--every window is like a great mural picture--a fine farm 106 acres & one of the most delightful houses I ever lived in. Sister Mary has two excellent women who take all the care of house & children off from her shoulders, & if she had not miserable health with all would be a happy woman. But still you cannot think how I perfectly long to get home-- 'my soul breaketh for the longing that it hath'. Little Freddys bright eyes if truth must be told make the deepest impression on me…*

Irving, Washington. Autograph letter signed, 1 page (8.75 x 6.75 in.; 222 x 171 mm.), Friday night, July 6th, [no year], to Mr. Matthews, in care of Mr. John Miller, Fleet Street, (London); with portion of integral address leaf and wax seal. Washington writes to a publisher, in part: *I have scribbled half the night & am half asleep & the other half dead. I enclose you a number of letters & had I time would send more, but indeed half of these would be more than enough for your business. Once started you will need no further introduction. So prosper you & bring us both together hearty & happy again, with money in both pockets…*

Cather, Willa S. Typed letter signed, 1 page (8 x 6.75 in.; 203 x 171 mm.), 18 December 1936. On her imprinted stationery, to Mr. Fadiman, at the New York publishing house of Alfred A. Knopf, with a handwritten deletion and correction, in part: *You would do me a great favor, if you could send me any sort of copy of the article on Sarah Jewett which you wrote and published when you were nineteen. I would be very careful to return it to you promptly. When I was nineteen, I did not like Miss Jewett at all: Guy de Maupassant was much more to my taste. I would like to see what interested you in this very quiet writer at an age when I myself thought her very dull.*

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth. Autograph letter signed (*"Henry W. Longfellow"*), 1 page (7.75 x 4.87 in.; 197 x 124 mm.), Cambridge, 25 September 1838, to an undisclosed recipient. Longfellow writes to the unidentified author about his dedication of writing a scholarly work, in part: *I have been looking into it this evening; and can fully appreciate the immense labor you have gone through in preparing the work. It certainly does you great honor: and puts into our hands a book at once comprehensive and clean…*

A fine group of letters by four of America's eminent authors. **$4,000 - $6,000**



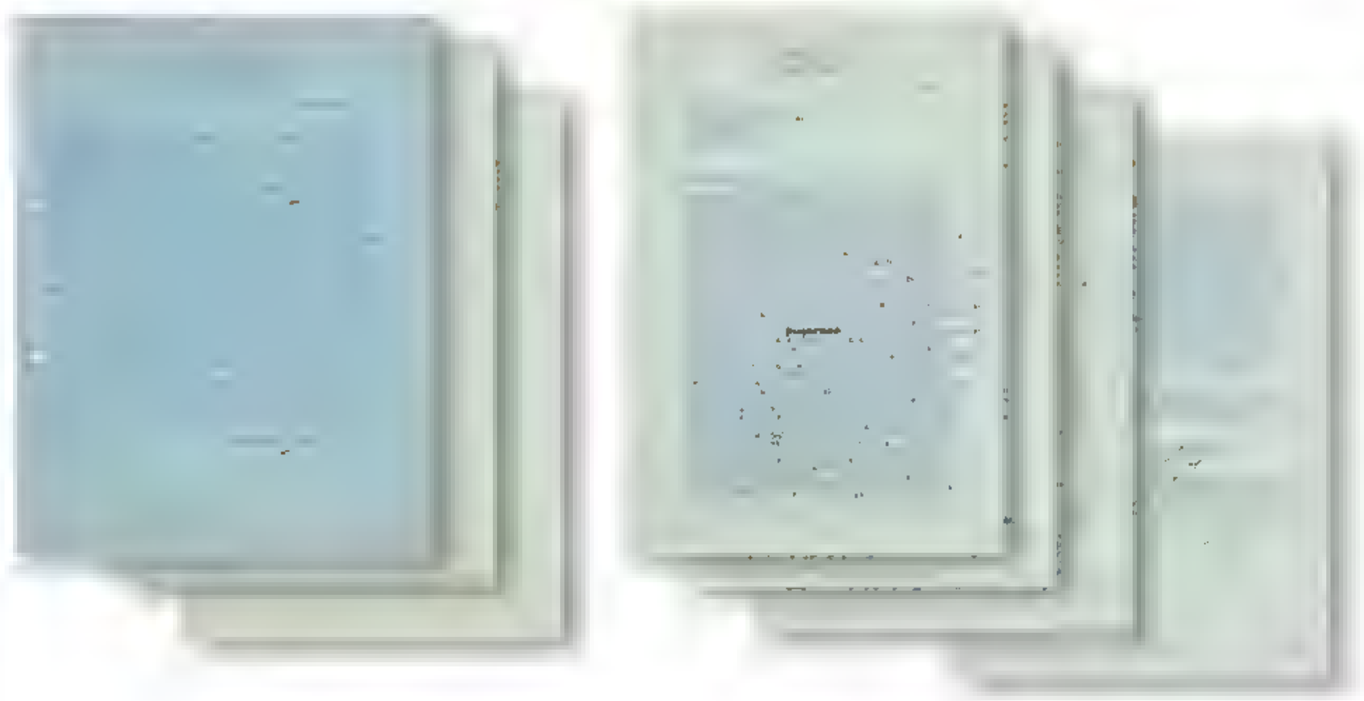
74. Audubon, John James. Autograph letter signed (*"J.J. Audubon"*), 1 page (10 x 8 in.; 254 x 203 mm.) Charleston, 31 December 1833, to his son, Victor; mounting remnants on verso.

A letter to Audubon's son, Victor, sending along text from fellow naturalist John Bachman and reminding him that he has boxes of insects for John G. Children.

In full: *My dear Victor The great mass of paper accompanying this, is the result of our good friend John Bachman & others, respecting Rattle Snakes, Turkey Buzards &c. &c. and it [is] what may be call[ed] a tolerably stiff answer to Messrs. Waterton & Ord: Friendly touches on my Life's Picture. I wish you to Copy it, carefully and give the original to our Friend J.G. Children requesting of him to present it in person to Mr. Loudan and to ask of the last to introduce it, at length and in the same number of his Next Journal--to have it halved would not do so well, and I am really desirous that G. Ord & Wattenon should have as much Justice done to them, as we have experienced from the Buzzards!*

I shall forward you a duplicate Copy in a few days, when I will write more at Length to you. God Bless You my Dear Son--we are all well and wish you a Happy Next Year. I have 4 boxes of insects for friend Children. Do forward the 1/2 bound vol[um]e as soon as you can. ever yours most affectionately J. J. Audubon

John G. Children, to whom Audubon sends insect specimens, was at the time active in the establishment of the English Entomological Society and became the Society's president soon after Audubon wrote this letter. John G. Loudon was the publisher of the *Magazine of Natural History.* The American naturalist John Bachman would collaborate with Audubon on his work *The Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America* (1845-49). **$4,000 - $6,000**



75. Chandler, Raymond. Three typed letters signed (*"Ray"*) and (*"R"*), 7 pages total (ranging from 7.25 x 10.5 in.; 184 x 266 mm. to 8.5 x 11 in.; 215 x 279 mm.), La Jolla, California, 4 April 1957, 22 April 1957, and 15 January 1958, on his personalized stationery, to Michael Gilbert, London.

A trio of letters reveals Chandler's paranoia regarding his income and taxes to literary equal and personal lawyer, Michael Gilbert.

In his first letter, the author attempts to find ways to avoid U.S. taxes. Chandler writes in part: *Your letter is full of beautiful words. It seems, somehow, to me, to evade the issues that really worry me: first, whether income transferred by me to England from capital sources, that is, the sale of property of any kind, is not to be regarded as taxable income in the United Kingdom…From the general tone of your letter I gather, perhaps incorrectly, that you have reconciled yourself to my paying income tax for the fiscal year of 1955-56. I am not reconciled at all. I have not accepted that I owe the tax, nor that my stating in England in aggregate but not continuously, longer than six months necessarily makes me subject to your tax…I like you as a friend and I admire you as a writer but I am rather disappointed that you do not engage an expert tax accountant, because after all, this is an age of specialization and tax matters are hardly your line of country.* In a postscript, Chandler writes: *A letter from the British Consulate received this morning tells me that I need not renounce British nationality but does not make it certain to my mind that even travelling on an American passport I still may not be regarded as a British national, since they refused me a permit to enter as a prospective resident.*

In his second letter, Chandler discusses provisions for his will, in part: *…The question of personal letters is always difficult. It is difficult for me to destroy the last link with Cissy by destroying her letters to me and mine to her. Since then, also, I have many intimate letters which could be embarrassing. So I should like that any such letters be handed over unread to Helga…*

Finally, Chandler attempts to clarify the U.S. taxes owed, in part: *…Of course, this is what Helga and her solicitors had in mind, and the Guinness Mahon Tax Department, when I was so strongly advised not to disclose any of the funds transferred by me to my London Bank…A point which has not been cleared up is this: although a regular annual visit of three months is assumed to make one a resident, I was in England in the tax year of 1956-7 only from April 6 to May 11, so as a visitor, would I, in the current tax year, be allowed to stay 6 months, or if not, for how long?*

Similar to Chandler, Michael Gilbert was a highly accomplished fictional crime writer who wrote a host of novels and plays on crime. In his letters, Chandler perseverates on his income and his refusal to accept the fact that he may have to pay taxes to the U.S. government. **$4,000 - $6,000**

New York Feb 1 1901

Dear Sir.
[Consider Mr Irving's note re-written here]
Truly yours
S L Clemens

Sunnyside, Sept. 12th 1848

Dear Sir

In compliance with your request I send you my autograph

Respectfully
Your Ob'dt

Washington Irving

To R Winchell Esq.

Mr. Irving was most cordial in his welcome--to younger men--& would have been well pleased to know that a letter of his would be saved so long. Edward Everett Hale Feb 19, 1907

Dear Sir – This is as full a sketch as I have
S L Clemens

From Routledge's "Men of the Time."

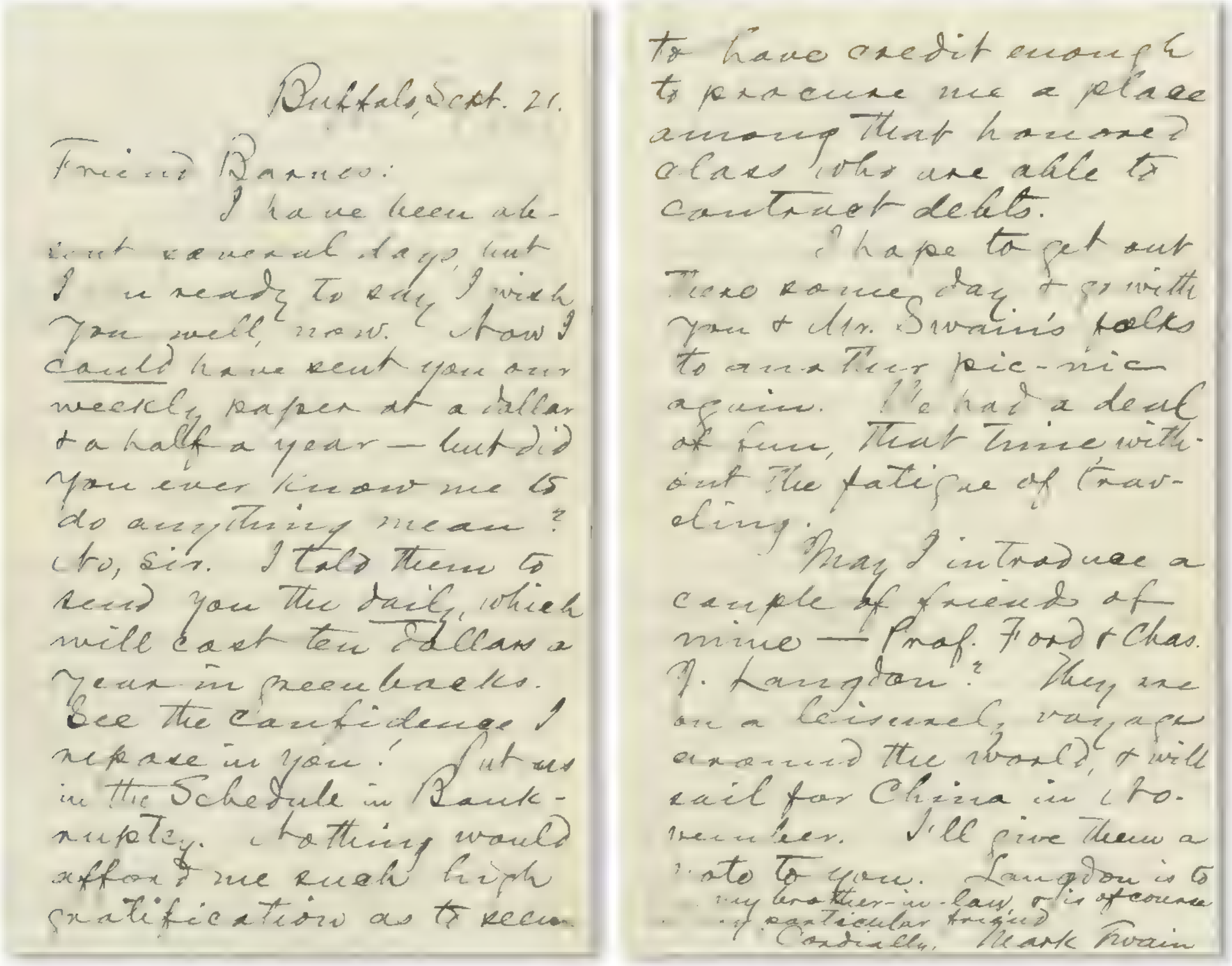
CLEMENS, SAMUEL LANGHORNE, better known by his *nom-de plume* of "Mark Twain," an American humorous writer, born in Florida, Monroe County, Missouri, Nov. 30, 1835. He lost his father when twelve years of age, and his early advantages of education were but meagre. Soon after his father's death he apprenticed himself to a printer, with whom he remained three years, striving to improve his education meanwhile, and then started upon his travels, supporting himself by his trade. At the age of seventeen he resolved to become a steamboat pilot on the Mississippi river, and, having "learned the river" between St. Louis and New Orleans (1,375 miles) he followed that occupation till he was twenty-four years old. An elder brother, having been appointed lieutenant-governor of Nevada Territory, offered him the position of private secretary, which he accepted for a few months, but soon abandoned it for mining life, in which he was eventually unsuccessful. He had written occasionally for the *Virginia City Enterprise*, the principal newspaper of the Territory, and about 1862 was offered the position of local editor. He first adopted the *nom-de plume* of "Mark Twain" (an allusion to his former pilot life), in the columns of this paper. About 1864 he was offered an editorial position on a San Francisco journal. He remained there two years, writing, in addition to his editorials, occasional sketches for literary periodicals, some of which were extensively copied. In 1866 he went to the Sandwich Islands to write up the sugar interest there for a California paper. On his return he commenced lecturing in California and Nevada. Some of his sketches having attracted attention in the eastern periodicals, he sailed for New York in the spring of 1867, and published a small volume of these sketches, entitled "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras, and Other Sketches," which sold well in the United States, and was republished in England by Messrs. Routledge & Sons. He was one of the party who made an extended European and Oriental pleasure excursion in the steamship *Quaker City*, in 1867, and on his return went to California, and wrote there "The Innocents Abroad; or, the New Pilgrim's Progress."

His later books, and dates of publication, are as follows: "Roughing It," 1871; "The Gilded Age" (by Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner), 1873; "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," 1876; "Sketches," 1877; "A Tramp Abroad," 1880. The six books have sold, in the United States, in the aggregate, 495,000 copies. American publishers, The American Publishing Co., Hartford. English publishers, Chatto & Windus, London; Continental publisher, Tauchnitz, Leipzig.

76. Clemens, Samuel Langhorne; Washington Irving and Edward Hale. Three autograph notes signed on a single leaf and mounted on larger sheet (10.37 x 4.75 in.; 264 x 121 mm.), 1848, 1901 and 1907.

An interesting vestige of American literature links the first and last of the great 19th-century American writers.

First is a note of 1848 by Washington Irving to R. Winchell responding to an autograph request. Samuel Clemens adds a note of 12 February 1901 on a newspaper article: *Dear Sir, [Consider Mr. Irving's note re-written here], Truly yours, Mark Twain.* Finally, Edward Everett Hale writes: *Mr. Irving was most cordial in his welcome--to younger men--& would have been well pleased to know that a letter of his would be saved so long. Edward Everett Hale Feb 19, 1907.* **$3,000 - $5,000**



Buffalo, Sept. 21.

Friend Barnes:

I have been absent several days, but I am ready to say I wish you well, now. Now I could have sent you our weekly paper at a dollar & a half a year — but did you ever know me to do anything mean? No, sir. I told them to send you the daily, which will cost ten Dollars a year in greenbacks. See the confidence I repose in you! Put us in the Schedule in Bankruptcy. Nothing would afford me such high gratification as to seem to have credit enough to procure me a place among that honored class who are able to contract debts.

I hope to get out there some day & go with you & Mr. Swain's folks to another pic-nic again. We had a deal of fun, that time without the fatigue of traveling. May I introduce a couple of friends of mine — Prof. Ford & Chas. J. Langdon? They are on a leisurely voyage around the world, & will sail for China in November. I'll give them a note to you. Langdon is to be my brother-in-law, & is of course a very particular friend.

Cordially, Mark Twain

77. Clemens, Samuel Langhorne. Autograph letter signed (*"Mark Twain"*), 2 pages (8 x 5 in.; 203 x 127 mm.), Buffalo, N.Y., 21 September 1869.

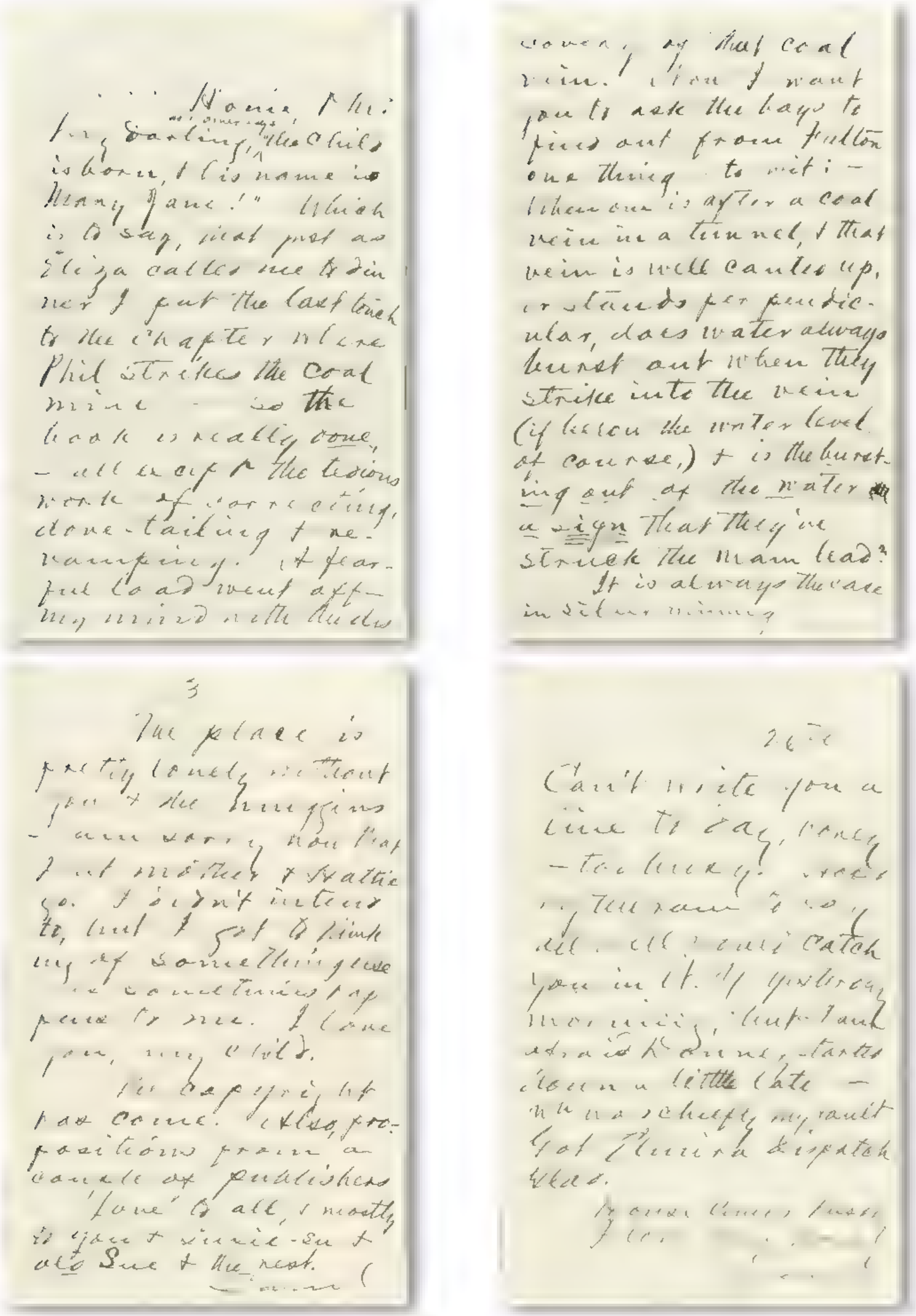
Clemens writes a warm letter to former editor George Barnes, who fired Clemens five years earlier.

Twain writes in full: *Friend Barnes: I have been absent several days, but I am ready to say I wish you well, now. Now I could have sent you our weekly paper at a dollar and a half a year-but did you ever know me to do anything mean? No, Sir. I told them to send you the daily, which will cost ten dollars a year in greenbacks.*

See the confidence I repose in you! Put us in schedule in Bankruptcy. Nothing would afford me such high qualification as to seem to have credit enough to procure me a place among that honored class who are able to contract debts.

I hope to get out there someday and go with you and Mr. Swain's folks to another picnic again. We had a deal of fun, that time without the fatigue of traveling. May I introduce a couple of friends of mine---Prof. Ford & Chas. J. Langdon? They are on a leisurely voyage around the world, and will sail for China in November. I'll give them a note to you. Langdon is to be my brother-in-law and is of course a very particular friend. Cordially, Mark Twain.

George Barnes co-owned the San Francisco *Morning Call* where he was also editor. He hired and subsequently fired Clemens five years earlier without malice. Clemens wrote various columns in Barnes's paper particularly regarding the inequity of greenbacks, which were worth half their face value at the time. In this letter, Clemens mentions the greenbacks assuming Barnes would remember the columns.
$4,000 - $6,000



. . . Name, Phil
for Darling, "the child
is born, & his name is
Mary Jane!" Which
is to say, that just as
Eliza called me to din
ner I put the last touch
to the chapter where
Phil strikes the coal
mine — so the
book is really done,
— all except the tedious
work of correcting,
dove-tailing & re-
vamping. A fear-
ful load went off
my mind with the discovery of that coal
vein. Now I want
you to ask the boys to find out from Fulton
one thing — to wit: —
When one is after a coal
vein in a tunnel, & that
vein is well canted up,
or stands perpendic-
ular, does water always
burst out when they
strike into the vein
(if below the water level
of course,) & is the burst-
ing out of the water
a sign that they've
struck the main lead?
It is always the case
in silver mining

3

The place is
pretty lonely without
you & the huggins
— am sorry now that
I let mother & Hattie
go. I didn't intend
to, but I got to think
ing of something else
— as sometimes hap
pens to me. I love
you, my child.
The copyright has
just come. Also, pro-
positions from a
couple of publishers
Love to all, & mostly
to you & Susie-su &
old Sue & the rest.
Saml

26th

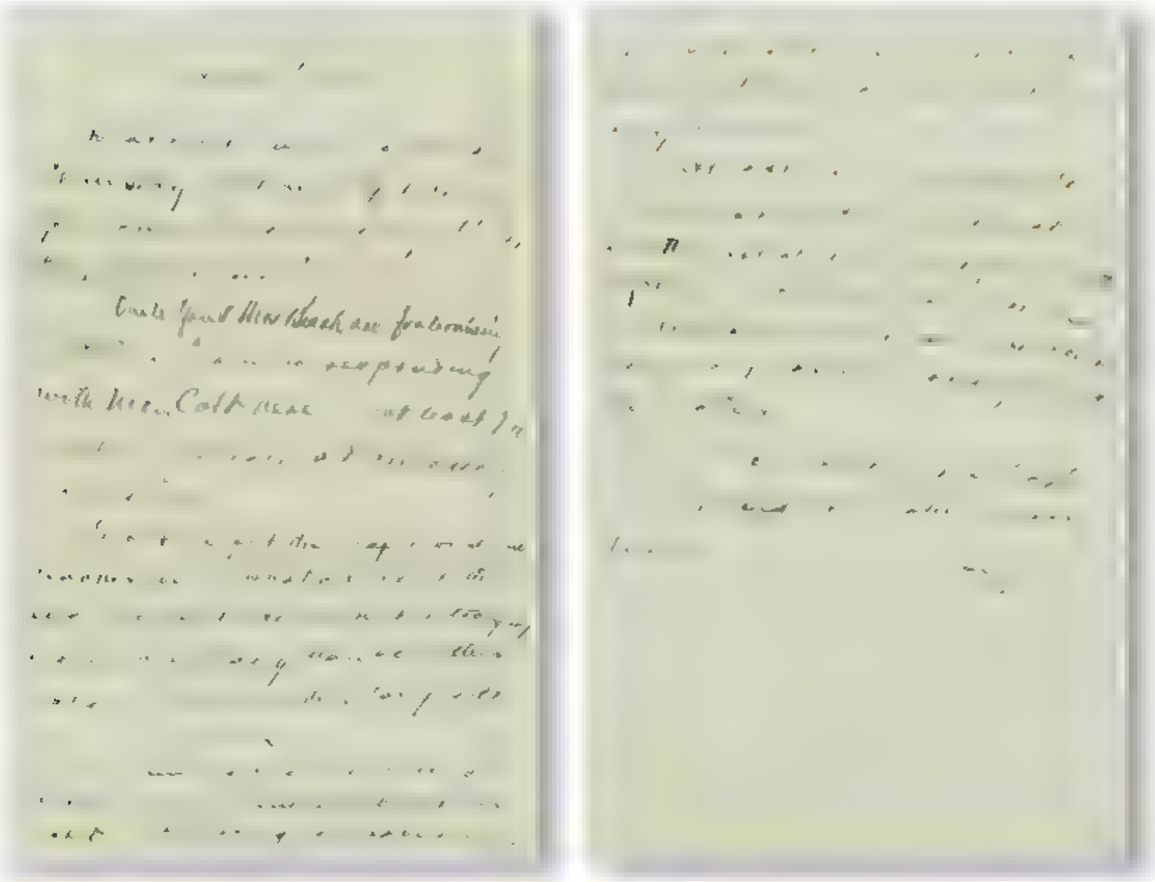
Can't write you a
line to day, honey
— too busy. Hoped
my telegram to say all
well would catch
you in N.Y. yesterday
morning, but I am
afraid Downey
started down a little late —
wh[ich] was chiefly
my fault. Got Elmira dispatch
Glad. House comes
Tuesday I love you,
honey,
Saml

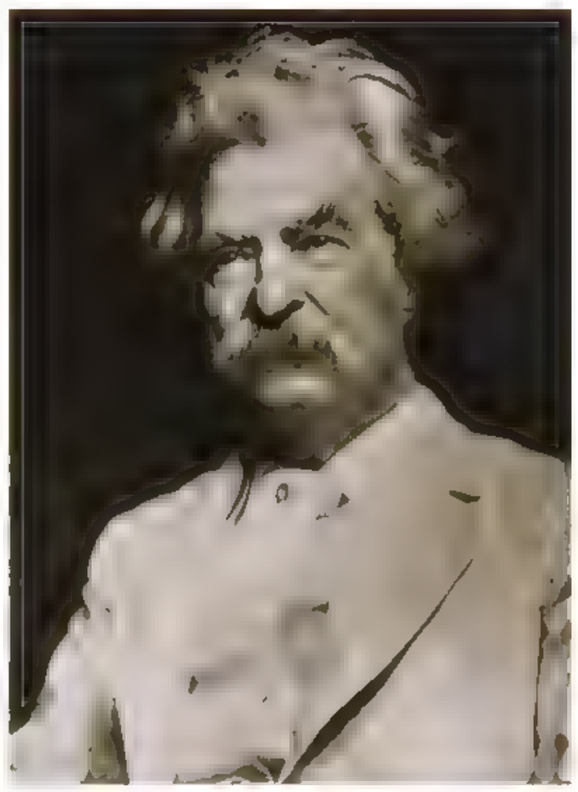
78. Clemens, Samuel Langhorne. Autograph letter signed twice (*"Saml"*), 4 pages (8 x 5 in.; 203 x 127 mm.), [Hartford, Connecticut, 25 and 26 April 1873], to his wife, Livy; with the original envelope.

Clemens happily writes his wife that *The Gilded Age* is finished and asks her advice on coal mining.

Clemens writes over a two-day period about his book, *The Gilded Age,* in full: *Livy Darling, As [Charles Dudley] Warner says, 'the child is born, & his name is Mary Jane!' Which is to say, that just as Eliza called me to dinner I put the last touch to the chapter where Phil strikes the coal mine--so the book is really done,--all except the tedious work of correcting, dovetailing & revamping. A fearful load went off my mind with the discovery of that coal vein. Now I want you to ask the boys to find out from Fulton one thing--to-wit: When one is after a coal vein in a tunnel, & that vein is well canted up, or stands perpendicular, does water always burst out when they strike into the vein (if below the water level, of course), & is the bursting out of the water a sign that they've struck the main lead? It is always the case in silver mining. The place is pretty lonely without you & the huggins -am sorry now that I let mother & Hattie go. I didn't intend to, but I got to thinking of something else -as sometimes happens to me. I love you, my child. The copyright has come. Also, propositions from a couple of publishers. Love to all, & mostly to you & Susie su & old Sue & the rest. Saml.* In his signed postscript, dated 26th, Clemens adds: *Can't write you a line to day, honey- too busy. Hoped my telegram to say all well would catch you in N.Y. yesterday morning, but I am afraid Downey started down a little late--wh[ich] was chiefly my fault. Got Elmira dispatch. Glad. House comes Tuesday I love you, honey, Saml*

Charles Dudley Warner was Clemens' collaborator on *The Gilded Age.* Clemens's wife was raised in a family that owned a coal mining business hence his reasoning for asking her technical advice. **$4,000 - $6,000**





79. Clemens, Samuel Langhorne. Autograph letter signed (*"Saml"*), 3 pages (9 x 5.75 in.; 229 x 146 mm.), Quebec, 4 December 1881, to his wife, Livy; with original envelope imprinted *Windsor Hotel, Montreal.*

Clemens describes winter in Quebec to his wife: *...maybe it is the costume that makes pretty girls seem so monotonously plenty here. It was a kind of relief to strike a homely face occasionally.*

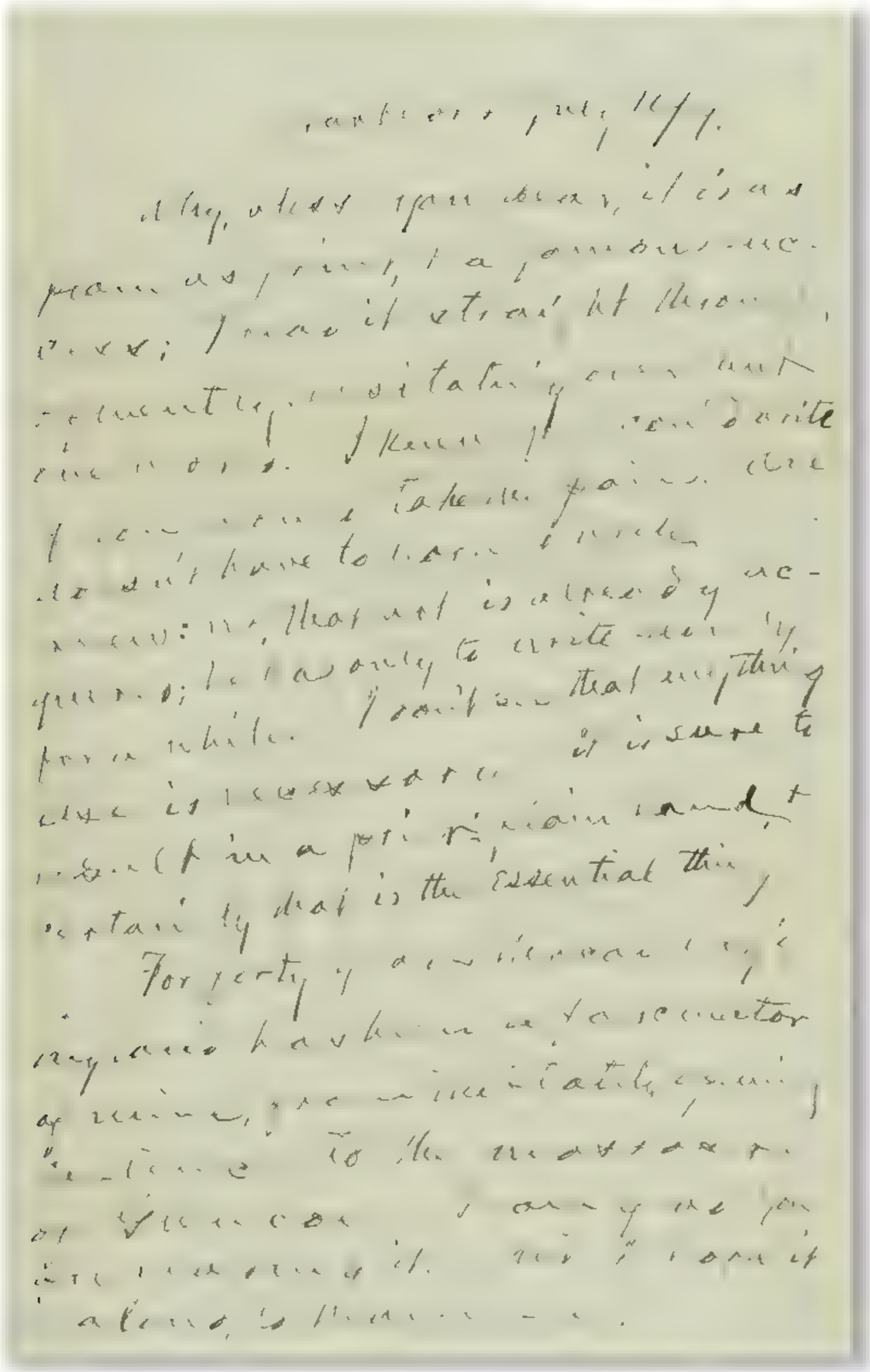
Clemens writes of his itinerary while in Quebec, in part: ...*We drove about the steep hills & narrow, crooked streets of this old town during three hours, yesterday, in a sleigh, in a driving snow storm. The people here don't mind snow; they were all out, plodding around on their affairs--especially the children, who were wallowing around everywhere, like snow images, & having a mighty good time. I wish I could describe the winter costume of the young girls, but I can't. It is grave & simple, but graceful & pretty-the top of it is a brimless fur cap. Maybe it is the costume that makes pretty girls seem so monotonously plenty here. It was a kind of relief to strike a homely face occasionally...I did wish you were here to see these things.You couldn't by any possibility sleep in these beds, though, or enjoy the food. Goodnight, sweetheart, & give my respects to the cubs. Saml.*

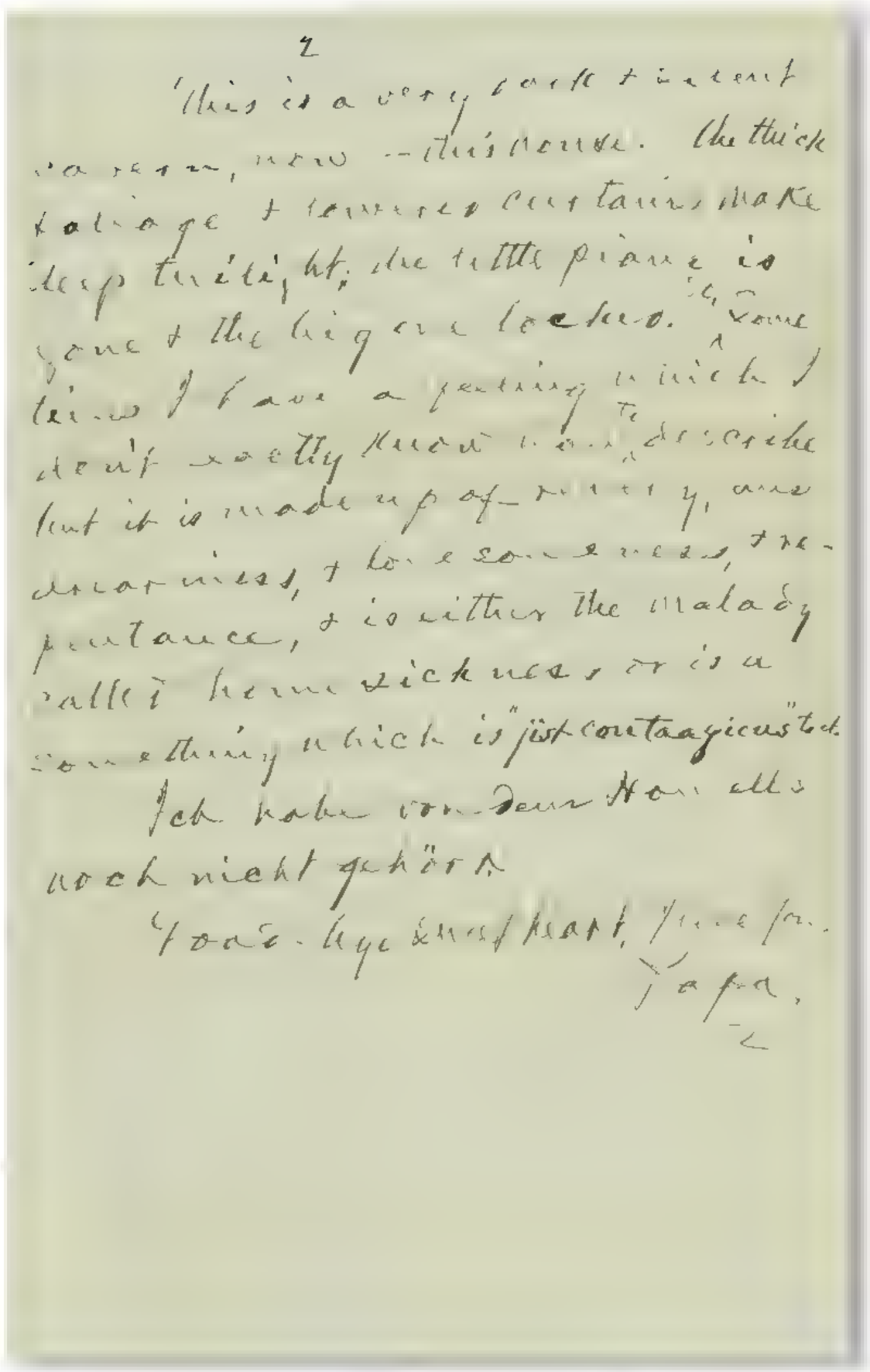
Together with:

Clemens, Samuel Langhorne. Autograph letter signed ("*Saml*"), 2 pages (9 x 5.5 in.; 229 x 140 mm.), Le Havre, 7 February 1891, to his wife, Livy; on pale green paper, with original stamped envelope with panel addressed by Clemens himself.

Addressing his wife, *Dearheart,* Clemens finalizes his plans for the week and continues, in part: ...*At last the sun is trying to shine; but if I couldn't make a better fist of it I would join another system. However, I am not rheumaticked anywhere but in the shoulder, now, so I don't seriously mind the weather...*

Two lengthy letters written to his wife discussing his travels and longing for her company **$4,000 - $6,000**





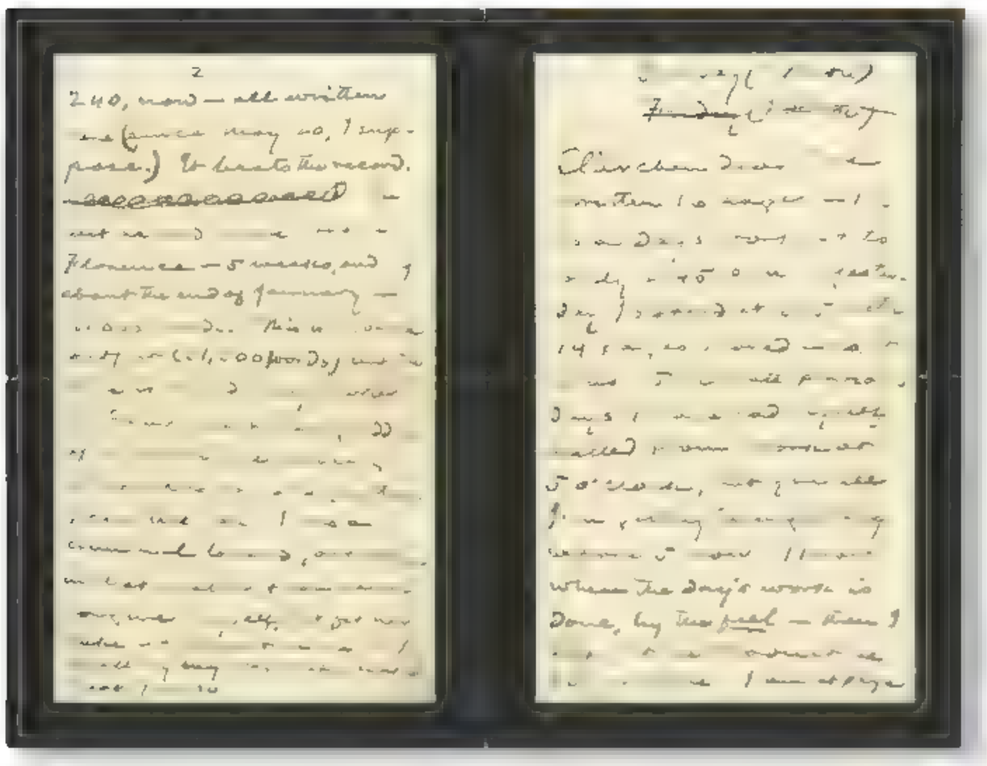
80. Clemens, Samuel Langhorne. Autograph letter signed (*"Papa"*), 2 pages (9 x 5.5 in.; 229 x 140 mm.), Hartford, Connecticut, 16 July 1889. To his daughter Susy [Olivia Susan] Clemens; with original stamped envelope hand-addressed by Clemens to *"Miss Susy Clemens, Elmira, N.Y."* with Clemens' Hartford, Connecticut return address and postmarked 17 July 1889.

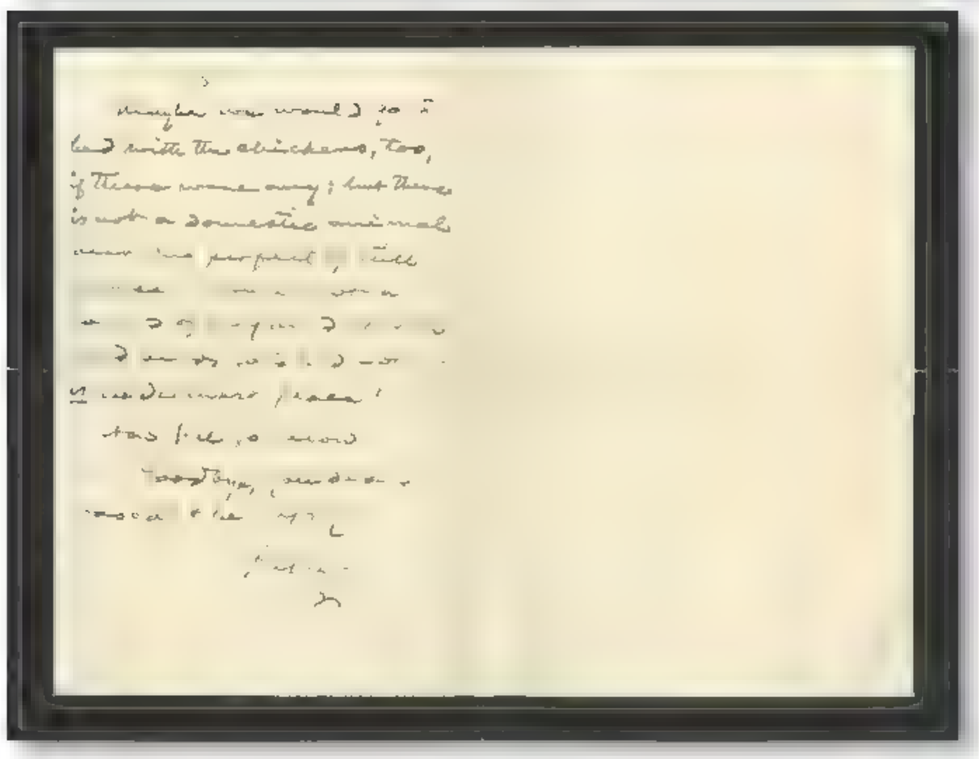
Clemens writes a cherished letter to his daughter confirming her talent as a writer.

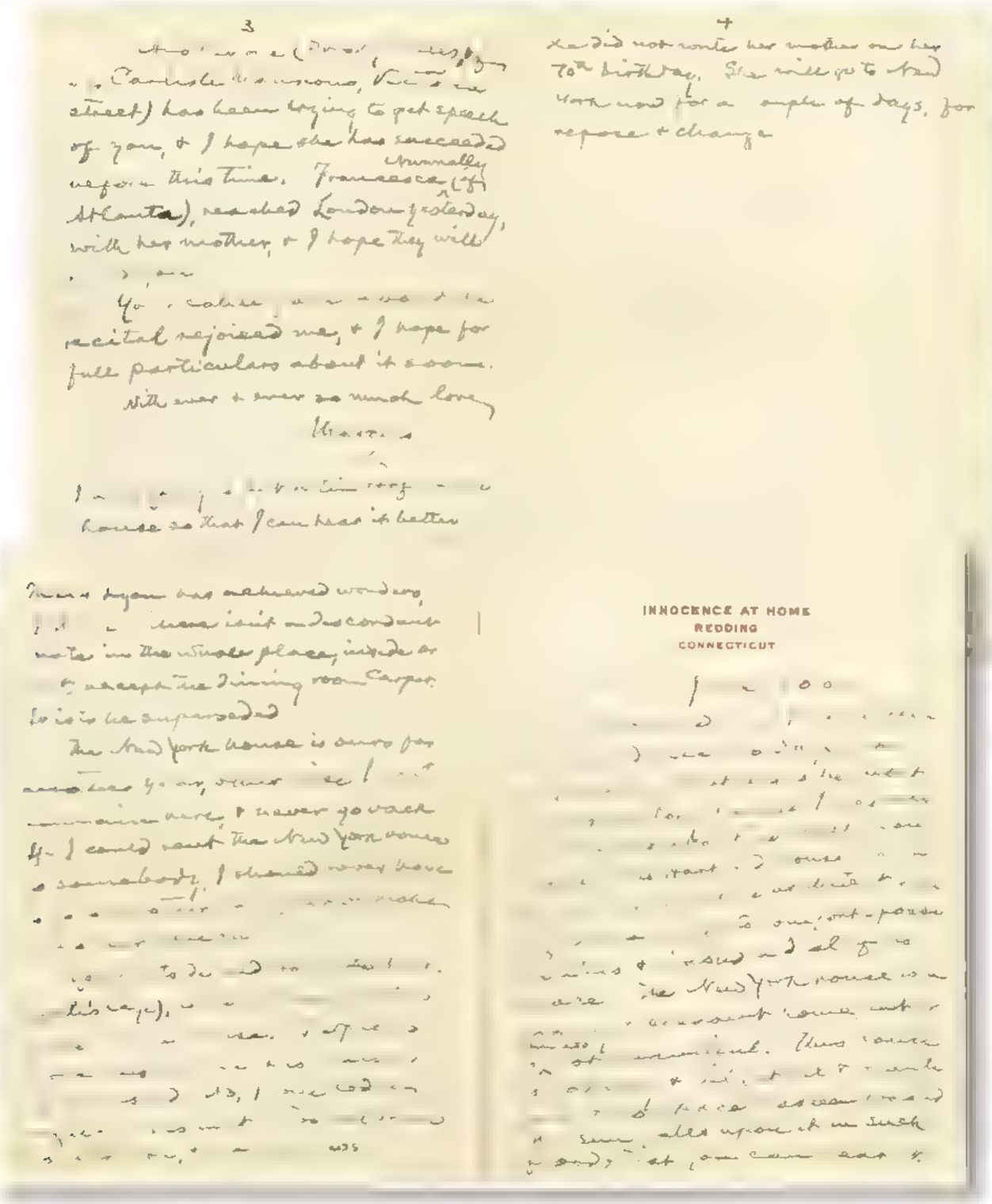
Clemens writes in full: *Why, bless you, dear, it is as plain as print, and a famous success; I read it straight through, and fluently; hesitating over but one word. I knew you could write, if you would take the pains. One doesn't have to learn to write -- anew: no, that art is already acquired; he has only to write slowly for a while. I don't see that anything else is necessary. It is sure to result in a print-plain hand & certainly that is the essential thing.*

For forty years Macaulay's England has been a fascination of mine, from the stately opening sentences to the massacre of Glencoe. I am glad you are reading it. And I hope it is aloud, to Mamma. This is a very dark & silent cavern, now – this house. The thick foliage and lowered curtains make deep twilight; the little piano is gone and the big one locked. So, sometimes I have a feeling which I don't exactly know how to describe, but it is made up of revery, and dreariness, & lonesomeness, & repentance, & is either the malady called homesickness or is a something which is "jist contagious" to it. Ich habe von dem Howells noch nicht gehort. [I've not yet heard from the Howells.] Good-bye sweetheart, I love you. Papa.

A charming letter revealing the close relationship Clemens had with his daughter, Susy, as he encourages her endearingly to cultivate her natural writing talent. **$4,000 - $6,000**







81. Clemens, Samuel Langhorne. Autograph letter signed (*"Father"*), 3 pages (6 x 4 in.; 152 x 98 mm), 12 June 1907 (postmark), to his daughter Clara, on mourning stationery with matching autograph envelope.

Twain gives a full report on his writing and keeping score.

Clemens writes with warmth and affection to his daughter, in part: *Clärchen dear, I've written 16 pages––12 is a day's work––& it's only 2:45 p.m. Yesterday I stopped at 3:15, with 14 pages scored––no, it was 15. On all previous days I have had myself called from work at 5 o'clock, but you will see I'm getting through long before 5 now. I know when the day's work is done be the <u>feel</u> ––then I stop, let the product be big or little. I am at page 240 now––all written here (since May 20, I suppose.) It beats the record. The best record before was in Florence––5 weeks, ending about the end of January––31,000 words. This is the same output (31,500 words) but the time is considerably shorter . . . .*

Together with:

Clemens, Samuel Langhorne. Autograph letter signed ("Marcus"), 3 pages (6.5 x 5 in.; 163 x 123mm), 20 June 1908, to his daughter Clara, on his personalized stationery with autograph envelope.

At home in Connecticut and utterly content.

Settled in his Redding, Connecticut home, *Innocence at Home,* Clemens thoughtfully writes, in part: *I have been in residence two days now, & I realize that this is the most satisfactory house I was ever in, & also about the most beautiful. The Hartford house was a lovely home but the architect damaged many of its comfort-possibilities & a deal of its space. The New York house is a roomy & pleasant home, but it is sunless not beautiful. This house is roomy & delightful, & no space has been wasted. The sun falls upon it in such floods that you can hear it . . . The New York house is ours for anothr year, otherwise I would remain here, & never go back. If I could rent the New York house to somebody, I should never have to go to another banquet or make another speech . . . .*

Two wonderful letters from Clemens to his daughter in his later years shedding light on his writing productivity and describing the house he felt was his real home. **$4,000 - $6,000**

Contents.
PREFACE.
1. My Watch — an Unfortunate Little Tale.
2. Political Economy.
3. The Jumping Frog.
4. Journalism in Tennessee.
5. Story of the Bad Little Boy.
6. " " " Good "
7. Two Poems — by Bowers & Thomas
8. A Visit to Niagara
9. Answers to Correspondents
10. To Raise Poultry
11. The Experiences of Tho. McWilliams with Membranous Croup.
12. A Peaceful Persecution
13. How the Author was sold in Newark.
14. Information Wanted.
15. My First Literary Venture.
16. Some Tables for Good Old Size
I
II
III
17. The Facts Concerning the Contested Seat
18. The Killing of Julius Cæsar Localized.
19. Mental Photographs.
20. After Jenkins
21. A Fashion Item
22. Our Mutton of Fellowship in England.
23. Riley — newspaper Correspondent
24. Science vs. Luck.
25. A Fine Old Man.
26. An Item which the Editor himself could not understand
27. A Mediæval Romance
28. After-Dinner Speech
29. The Judge's Sperrits Woman
30. Lionizing Murderers.
31. The New Crime.
32. A Curious Dream.
33. A True Story, just as I heard it.
34. Personal Habits of the Siamese Twins.
35. Speech at the Scottish Banquet in London
36. Jack from Hymer
37. A Ghost Story.
38. Legend of the Capitoline Venus
39. Speech on Accidents
40. Advice to Good Little Girls
41. Mrs. Winslow's Protégé
42. Mr. Whittaker
43. Interpolations of the "two-year-olds."
44. Lucretia Smith's Soldier
45. Study of Human Nature
46. Enigma.
47. John Chinaman in New York
48. How I once Edited an Agricultural Paper.
49. The Petrified Man.
50. My "Bloody" Murder
51. Reading at Woman's Club
52. [illegible]
53. A Memorable Meeting & Experiences.
54. The Undertaker's Chat
55. Confidences.
56. Concerning
57. Reasons
58. Aurelia's Unfortunate Young Man
59. Mont Blanc.
60. Party Cries in Ireland
61. The Facts Concerning the Recent Resignation
62. Dogberry
63. As History Repeats Itself
64. "Honored as a Curiosity" Household
65. A Curious Phenomenon
66. A General Reply.
67. The late Benjamin Franklin.
68. Blind Letters — Department London P.O.
69. First Interview with Artemus Ward.
70. Cannibalism in the Cars.
71. The Scriptural Panoramist.
72. Petition Concerning Copyright
73. Curing a Cold.
74. An Entertaining Article.
75. A Curious Pleasure Excursion
76. Running for Governor.
77. A Mysterious Visit.
BATTLE OF THE SAND-BELT
I read it to Clarence, and said I proposed to send it by a flag of truce.
I humored the idea. I came forward under an imaginary guard of the enemy's soldiers, produced my paper and read it through. For answer Clarence struck the paper out of my hand, curled up a scornful lip and said with lofty disdain—

82. Clemens, Samuel Langhorne. A notable collection of the famed writer's manuscripts of *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court* and a collection of humorous stories.

Clemens' famed manuscripts are littered with interesting notations between his trusted literary friends who offered comment and criticism.

Clemens, Samuel Langhorne. Autograph manuscript, 9 pages (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.) contents for a collection of his humorous works; margins finger soiled, edges frayed and with minor tears. The table of contents reads as a list of 81 stories, speeches and sketches including: "The Jumping Frog", "A Visit to Niagara", "The Experiences of Tho. McWilliams with Membranous Croup", "How the Author Was Sold In Newark", "My First Literary Venture", "Speech at the Scottish Banquet in London", "How I Once Edited an Agricultural Paper", "Map of Paris", and "First Interview With Artemus Ward".

Together with:

Clemens, Samuel Langhorne. Galley proof for a page of *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court*, with two autograph notes signed, 1 page (7 x 8.5 in.; 178 x 216 mm.), consisting of a proof of page 558 of the book with marginal notations by Clemens; on the verso, a penciled note from the publisher, C.E. Webster and another ink note by Clemens, dated 14 November.

The materials herewith provide a fascinating illustration of Clemens' inadvertent tendency to strain certain Victorian sensitivities to language. The character Clarence, in one place on the galley, exclaims: "*Disembowel me this animal, and convey his kidneys to the base-born knave, his master; other answer have I none!*" The sentence is underlined. Clemens notes in the margin: "*Dear Mr. Hall: Submit this sentence (underlined by Howells) to Stedman. I strenuously object to modifying it—in fact, it is already modified, for the man would have said guts—but if Stedman sides with Howells I will yield. In that case, return it to me for alteration, S.L.C.*" The penciled note overleaf reads, "*Mr. Stedman says that this is stronger as it is, but that it had better be changed, he suggests the words "Disembowel" & "Kidneys" might offend some.*" CEW & Co. [Charles E. Webster & Co.] Beneath that note in ink, Clemens responds: "*I yield. Make it read thus: "Dismember me this animal & return him in a basket to the baseborn knave of his master; other answer have I none! SLC.*"

Clemens circulated the galleys of *A Connecticut Yankee*, published December 1889, to William Dean Howells and Clarence E. Stedman for criticism and comment. **$6,000 - $8,000**

83. Clemens, Samuel Langhorne. Group of four books from Clemens' library including: Kingsley, Charles. Heroes or Greek Fairy Tales. *Chicago: Donohue's Henneberry.* (4.25 x 6 in.; 108 x 152 mm.). Inscribed on dedication page: *(I knew Rose & Mary.) SLC* and with a lengthy inscription on inside cover: *Of course I shall not deny that a fellow endowed with such overwhelming self-conceit when he comes to write about himself will set down much which cannot be taken entirely on trust---Remarks of John Addington Symons concerning Benvenuto Cellini S. L. Clemens, 1906. Provenance:* Estelle Doheny (leather bookplate)—Brown, Horatio. Studies in the History of Venice. *New York: E. P. Dutton, 1907.* Two volumes (6 x 8.75 in.; 152 x 222 mm.). First edition with a lengthy and amusing tongue-in-cheek anecdote of over 180 words by Clemens about meeting the author some thirty years earlier. *Provenance:* Estelle Doheny (bookplate)—Morely, John. The Life of Richard Cobden. *London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1905.* Two volumes (5.62 x 8.25; 143 x 210 mm.). Inscribed and signed on the front pastedowns of each of the two volumes. *Provenance:* Frank A. Vanderlip (bookplate)—Sylva, Carmen. A Real Queen's Fairy Tales. *Chicago: Davis and Co., 1901.* (5.58 x 8 in.; 140 x 203 mm.). Signed: *S. L. Clemens Riverdale-on Hudson Feb. 22, 1902.*

A wonderful selection of books from the personal library of Samuel Clemens. **$4,000 - $6,000**

84. Conrad, Joseph. Typed letter signed, with several corrections and the concluding half-page paragraph and postscript in his hand, 10 pages (9 x 7 in.; 229 x 178 mm). Bishopsbourne, Kentshire, 22 January 1923, On his imprinted stationery, to his friend and biographer, Elbridge L. Adams. *Together with:* the typescript of the article entitled "Joseph Conrad—The Man," extensively annotated and corrected in pencil by Conrad himself; mounting remnants at margin of second page of letter.

Conrad corrects and annotates an article on himself by biographer and friend, Elbridge L. Adams, before its publication in *The Outlook*. In the text of his letter, Conrad writes in full:

Your registered article arrived this morning and I put everything aside to welcome it with all the regard and care due to this proof of your solid friendship for us. I have just read it carefully once and am writing this to (first of all) give you my warm thanks for the pervading sympathy of this sketch of our personal relations. The man who would not be satisfied with it would have to be a very cantankerous, conceited, crooked-minded and objectionable brute. Seriously...I am touched by the genuineness of sentiment which informs this survey of our intercourse. I am not alluding here to facts, which are correct but which might have been expressed accurately in many other forms of words, but to that something intangible proceeding from the spirit which makes your form specially welcome to me.

I have not yet touched the text so I can not allude here precisely to certain corrections which I am going to make. Some of them will bear mainly on the minor details of matters of fact; just a few words changed. One will deal with a whole paragraph. It is very short and relates to the remarks I made to you about Wells, Belloc and Chesterton. I think it could very well come out, as it is a very general statement, dealing mainly with Wells from a critical point of view, and certainly not expressing all my views of Wells, which, in many respects is quite appreciative. There is also the passage dealing more or less with my material position, which I should like to tone down, as what one says to a friend for whom one has a particular regard need not be repeated quite so openly to the world at large. You may think that I am too particular in that respect. It is, no doubt, a weakness of mine to cling to my prejudices in favour of privacy. If, in a sense, it may be a weakness, it is a harmless one.

I assure you, I was extremely annoyed at this beginning of publicity started by Mr. Doubleday. On the other hand Morley's article is perfectly charming and I can not but be grateful to him for striking the right note. What is most vexing is to think that after all the thing may not come off, as you know my health is very uncertain, and the month of March and April are a critical time for me in that respect. So the least said about it the better. I am hard at work at a novel and am feeling fairly well, but the uncertainty of which I have spoken prevents me indulging in hopes. Even my 'good' health is a very poor and precarious thing. What frightens me most is the fact that people on your side won't be able to understand how the commonest social exertion may on any given day be too much for me, and take my shrinking for ungraciousness, or laziness, or lack of appreciation, or any other repulsive trait of character.

I have just finished to annotate and modify -- as you have permitted me to do. You may think I have been too meticulous in the alterations suggested. My view is that this first personal sketch by a friend of mine will become an authority. People will refer to it in the future. This accounts for my care to get the shades of my meaning established in your recollections which are wonderfully accurate in the main. As to alterations on pp 20 & 21 I tried to tone down all references to my age. Must give no opportunity to seize on what may have been a pessimistic moment in our talk. The world is very stupid and one must be careful. I must finish here to catch the mail -- with and united love to you both and the chicks...." In a postscript, Conrad has added: *Thanks for the press cuttings. The incident on board that ship was an extraordinary one. I have had a 50 foot spar on deck getting adrift in a gale and it was terrifying enough to tackle it in the dark.*

An extraordinary letter and typescript from Conrad all about Conrad. **$4,000 - $6,000**

85. Cooper, James Fenimore. Autograph letter signed (*"J. Fenimore Cooper"*) 2 pages (7.13 x 9.5 in.; 181 x 241 mm.), Paris, 28 February 1827, to Luther Bradish, New York; with integral address leaf attached; marked pr. stephania, the name of the ship that carried this letter from Paris to New York.

Mixing business with pleasure, Cooper writes to friend and lawyer, Luther Brandish about life in Paris and the publishing of his new novel.

He writes in part: *After your patience is famously tried, I daresay, you will see a duplicate of Prairie with this. The original went in the Packet of the 25th. I calculate that Cary will publish on the 1st of April. This will give an opportunity to get the notes discounted in season to meet your first payment. If there should be a loss you must deduct it from the avails of the next book, with which I am about to trouble you. I have commenced a sea tale, to be called the next Red Rover. I hope this book will be ready for publication in America by the 1st Nov. This is taking more time than has actually been employed on Prairie. The illness of my child and of Mrs Cooper, both of whom were dangerously ill at the same time, took at least six of the first weeks after my arrival in Paris. I have not been well all winter (indigestion) and until these few days, I have actually been confined to my room since the 1st of January with the effects of a cold. Under all these disadvantages Prairie has actually been written in six months, and you see I give myself eight for Red Rover. Thank God I am essentially better in all my complaints. My indigestion is got under by temperance, and my cold is going off with the severe weather.*

I found myself so well last night, as to go to what has proved the greatest party given this winter, in Paris. They say 1500 people were there. It appeared to me there were 15000. My servant tells me that a man at the Porte à Cochére had counted 600 voitures at midnight, at which hour the company was still coming in crowds. It surpassed every thing I have yet seen. I was in 16 rooms myself, and there were several that I did not enter. Tickets were begged by Duchesses but were necessarily refused. I have forgotten to say who gave the fete. You know he is [the] Russian Ambassador.

I have been very civilly treated here, and but for my health, I might have been in the world every day. We shall stay here until Autumn, I think, and perhaps another winter. My girls are getting on very well. Paul who is but three years old speaks French nearly as well as English. He never thinks of changing [to] the language address[ed] him in which you will . . .

If the King is not careful he will bring the whole fabric about his cares yet. He is exceedingly unpopular. The Papists appear to be desperately intent on reestablishing themselves in Europe, but it is too late. Indulgences will not commend a price much longer, though the struggle between superstition and infidelity may lead to bloodshed. Of true religion there is little enough, I believe, on either side. Now to business.

I shall not commence printing Red Rover until June. Prairie has been entirely done with Frenchmen. Hence a great deal of delay. I shall not make another blunder of the sort. There is time for you to offer the book to Cary on the old terms, if you will charge yourself with the commission, and to send me his answer with such a Power of Attorney as it may be necessary to execute. Everything ought to be done in a business-like manner. I do not know that I shall require any of the money to be sent to Europe, as I am now in funds, for several months, and Red Rover will give me enough for six or eights months longer, by which time I shall be ready to be in the field again. However all these things are subjects of the thought. I spend about $4000 a year, and I think the Rover will give me three of them, here. Let me hear from you, early, on the subject . . .

I do not know whether Cary has deemed it prudent to publish a letter that Scott wrote to me, and which I forwarded for their consideration. I hope there will be sufficient justice and spirit in the reading world to vindicate the claim of Sir Walter. Where a man is struggling so nobly to extricate himself from debt, his cause becomes in a degree, sacred. And yet he gets paid like a prince in his own country. He told me himself that Longmans gives him £11,000 for 6000 copies of the Life of Napoleon! Six volumes of the work are in Paris, and they are rather remarkable for their liberality. My own fear is, that a desire to show he is not prejudiced will prevent him from exhibiting the striking deformities in the character of his subject. A man who lived so entirely for himself as Napoleon deserves no favor from posterity . . .

You may tell everybody who thinks it worth while to inquire after me that I am doing well…I sent a few sheets of a German translation of Prairie to Cary by the Packet of the 25th…the admirable production in two languages before it is published…I hope you do not actually read the sheets. Nothing is more horrible to an author than to be read piece meal. In a postscript, Cooper has added: *I believe I have told you that your letter of introduction came to hand some months after my arrival. I am completely at home with Mr Brown, who treat[ed] us with the greatest kindness.*

Cooper writes to lawyer and politician, Luther Bradish, who eventually became Lieutenant Governor of New York. After discussing rather trivial conversation about his life in Paris, he begins talking business. The business of getting his novel, Red Rover, published. He appears to be asking for Brandish's legal advice in royalties regarding the printing and publishing of the novel.

Together with:

Cooper, James Fenimore. Autograph letter signed (*"J. Fenimore Cooper"*) 1 page (8 x 9.37 in.; 203 x 250 mm.), New York, 3 January 1836, to General Peter Gansevoort.

Cooper, a naval officer and an authority on naval affairs, writes vigorously to Peter Gansevoort on the subject.

He writes in part:*…These Frenchmen are going to give us trouble—I am afraid the Administration is not alive to their chicanery, and that we shall be driven into a war, unprepared. ARM-ARM-ARM! Can anything be more feeble than to be disputing about the surplus funds at a moment when we are likely to be driven to loans in order to protect our rights on the ocean? We ought to launch and man every ship in the navy, forthwith. If we escape a war, the money will be well expended in giving experience to the officers, and in exhibiting our force in the different stations; if there is to be a war, we shall be ready for it. Here the feeling is much less disposed to the expectation of peace, than it was before the arrival of the Poland…*

Peter Gansevoort is the son of General Peter Gansevoort who was a Colonial in the American Revolution. He was New York State Senator from 1833-36, which is most likely why Cooper is writing to him regarding politics and war.

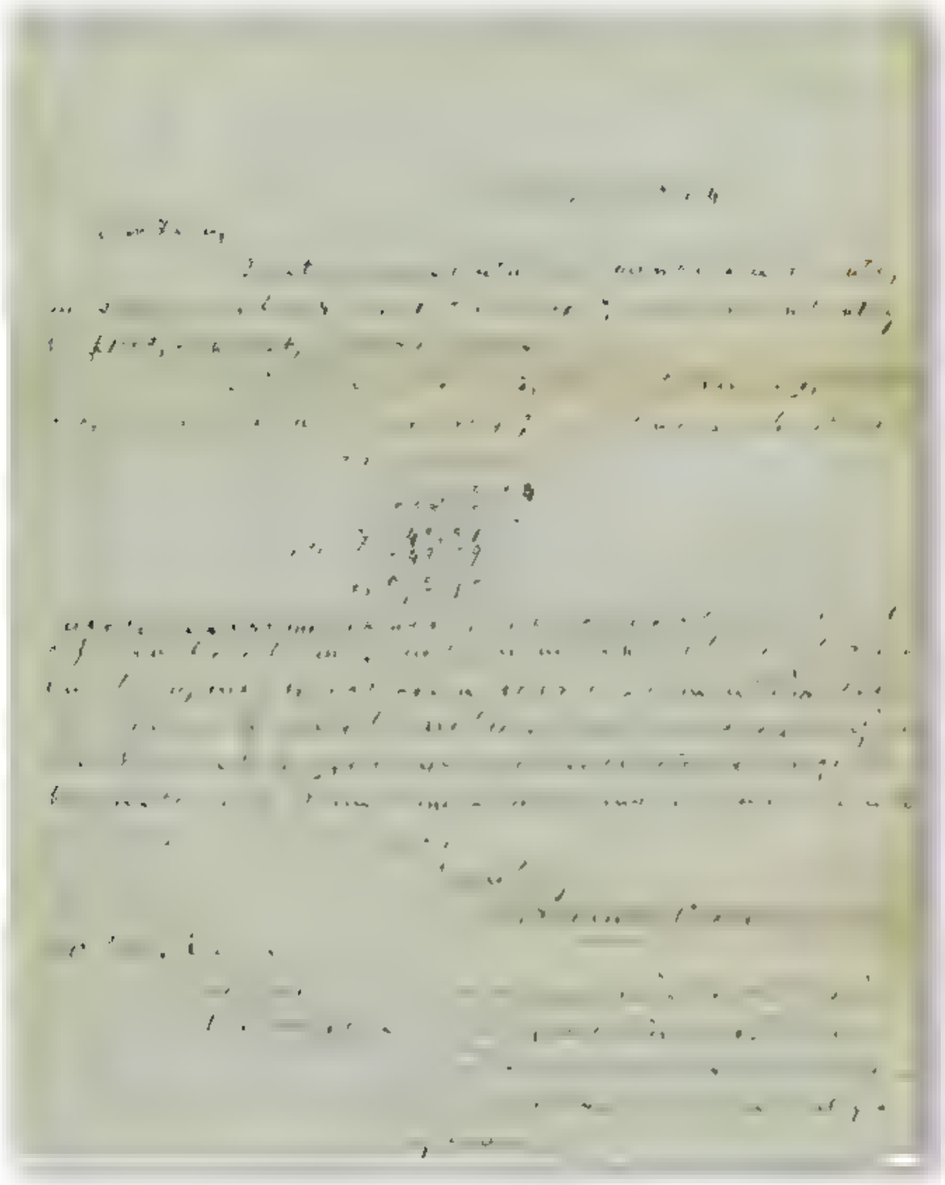
A fine pair of letters on diverse subjects entirely in Cooper's hand.
$4,000 - $6,000

My dear Bradish,

After your patience is famously tried, I dare say, you will see a sheet of Prairie with this. The original went in the Packet of the 15th. I calculate that Lacy will publish on the 1st of Jan. This will give an opportunity to get the notes discounted in season to meet your first payment. If there should be delay you must deduct it from the credit of the next draft, with which I am about to trouble you. I have announced a sea tale, to be called the "Red Rover," a work that we intend to ready for publication in America by the 1st of Nov. This is taking more time than has actually been employed on Prairie. Darkness, mental and perhaps bodily, I alone were sleepy, and ill at the same time both at least one of the first seven after my arrival in Paris. I have not been well since, and until these last few days have actually been confined to my room since the 9th January with the effects of a cold. Under all these misadventures Prairie has actually been written in six months, and you see I have given myself eight for "Red Rover." Thank God I am often ill in this way, complaints. My constitution is good under it, temperate, and my cold is gone with the second exertion.

I bound myself to walk last night as far as the Palais Royal. The gardens there were to be illuminated. My eyes were struck by a large placard, announcing that Mr Cochrane had wanted 600 workmen at midnight at which hour the company were still among the woods. Curiosity led me to see what it was in the morning, and I found there were several Mrs Cochranes, but none who had sent for me. I was in 16 rooms in a palace, and there were crowds. Most of the women were handsome, but some were perfectly ugly. Many people were there apparently as they are at the opera without invitations. One of the most notable things I heard on entering the rooms was Jerome Bonaparte, ci devant King of Westphalia, who had invited me with Jerome's name, when I and myself are regularly known at Court. Peyre de Bruyn called for me, & I have my letter to my dear Jerome, the latter you know he is Russian Ambassador.

I have been very kindly treated here, and but for my health, might have been in the world every day. The Duke of Orleans has invited Fenimore, Charles, and perhaps another with me. My girls are getting on very well. Paul, who is but three years old, speaks French nearly as well as English. He made Mrs Cooper laugh the other day in the language address him in which you will. He was sitting on his mother's lap this morning, when we talked to him of Jack Halyard (in English) when his name came to just hear him to laugh. When I told him to say "Jack Halyard" he answered by saying "Jack Halyard." He answers the appearance of his brother, by telling the latter, during which he was busy, quel sot homme! & at one breakfast, on a second to observe some one put salt on his meat, he said to me "Papa, you see the man with a bottle over his eye, & not one eye." Paul is very fond of Jerome, but he is very little with him. If the boy is not complete in other things it will not be about his name, for he is surprisingly intelligent. The Duke of Orleans & the Duchess of Orleans, on returning the visit, were both struck with the boy's intelligence & vivacity. Both are very fond of children, & the Duke is a most kind man. Prairie has been selling, I am told, very well. I have not seen any of the notices



Hall, Cooperstown, Janv. 28th 1842

Dear Sir,

I send back the papers executed, and hope they may prove of an advantage to you. Feu-Follet sells well here, and I hope will meet with equal good luck in England.

I am busy with a new tale. An Indian, or Forest story, on a somewhat new plan. It is not yet christened, but will be ready by June. The sheets shall be sent in good season.

I have but a moment to write, to save inland postage, but you will hear from me, again, early in March.

Yours very truly
J. Fenimore Cooper

W. Bentley.

No. 244 Cooperstown, Oct. 24 1846

Otsego County Bank,

Pay to Cornelia Cobham —or bearer,
Twenty one — Dollars 00 Cents.
$21 00/100
J. Fenimore Cooper

86. Cooper, James Fenimore. Autograph letter signed (*"J. Fenimore Cooper"*), 1 page (8 x 7.25 in.; 203 x 184 mm.), Otsego Hall, Cooperstown, [New York], 28 January 1842, to W. Bentley; mounted on brown paper. Also included is an autograph photograph and a bank note dated 9 May 1846.

Cooper writes to a friend about his next novel.

Cooper writes in full: *Dear Sir, I send back the papers executed, and hope they may prove of an advantage to you. Feu-Follet sells well here, and I hope will meet with equal good luck in England. I am busy with a new tale. An Indian, or Forest story, on a somewhat new plan. It is not yet christened, but will be ready by June. The sheets shall by sent in good season. I have but a moment to write, to save inland postage, but you will hear from me, again, early in March. Yours very truly, James Fenimore Cooper*

This letter was written shortly after the publication of The Deerslayer. It is not known to which new tale Cooper refers; it is possibly Wyandotte, published in 1843. "Feu-Follet" is apparently a reference to Cooper's work, The Wing-And-Wing or Le Feu-Follet, published in 1842 in Philadelphia and simultaneously in London as The Jack O'Lantern; Le Feu-Follet, or The Privateer.

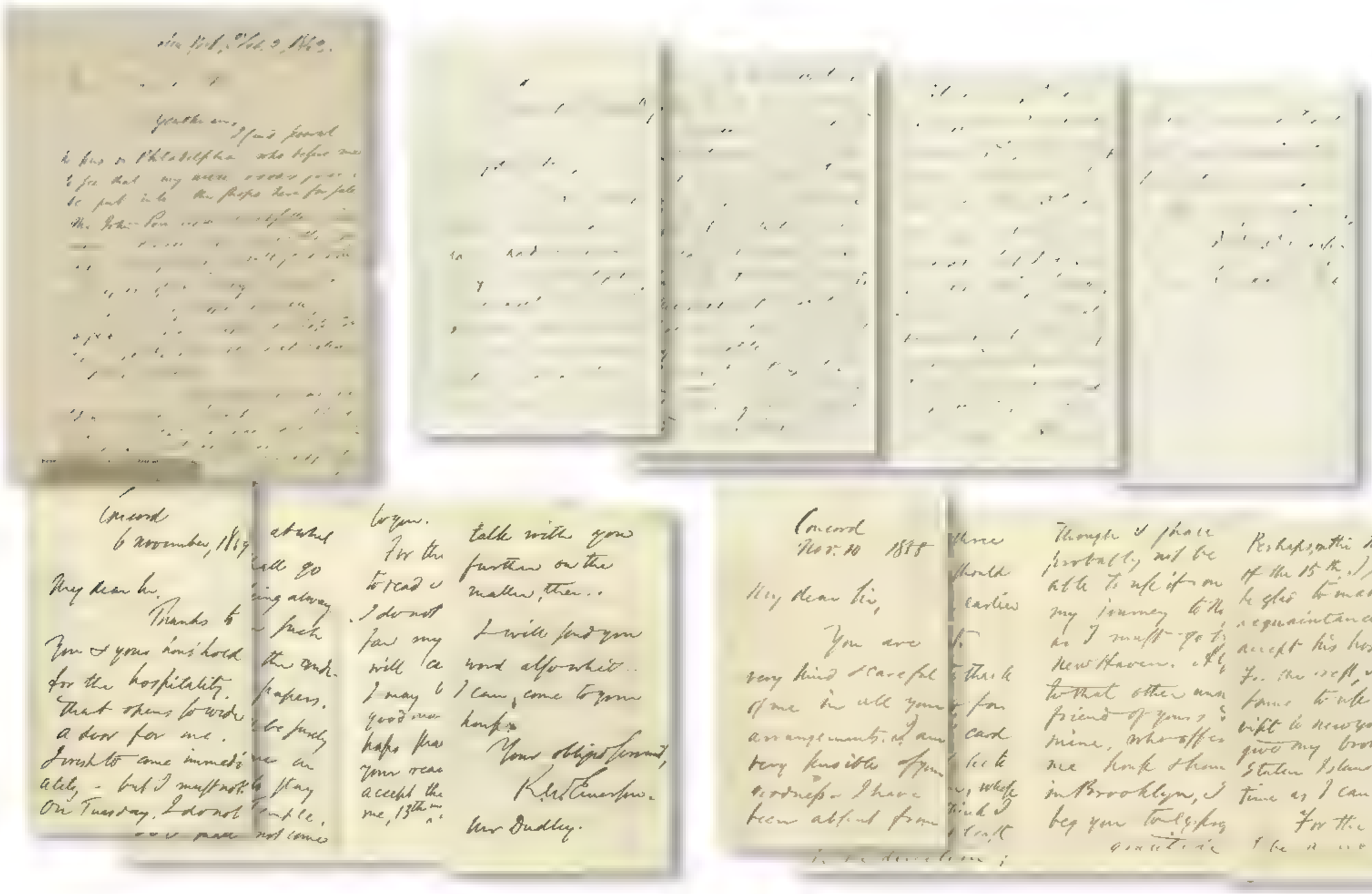
Together with:

Cooper, James Fenimore. Autograph letter signed (*"J. Fenimore Cooper"*) 1 page (7.75 x 10 in.; 196 x 254 mm.), 20 July 1848, to John Fagan.

"I am almost melted and am dying to be in the mountains".

Cooper writes in part: *I am tired to death waiting for a person who is in the country, and I offer you as follows—September 15th and October 15th, I shall draw on Bentley for £100, each draft, or £200 altogether. I will sell you these drafts, to be held to their dates, for six per cent, to be paid by my note...* Cooper explains the details of his offer. *This arrangement would be a real convenience to me, and I regret not having proposed it when in Philadelphia. I enclose the drafts to save time. If you accept them, if not, send them back here, where you will send the notes and drafts, if bargain be made. I am almost melted and am dying to be in the mountains—so do not delay.* In a postscript, he adds: *I offer to you, knowing that the bills will be held, until their dates. The bills are against a new book which will go to press in about a month, and of which Bentley is duly advised.*

Cooper's new book was The Oak Openings, or The Bee Hunter, which first appeared in London, published by Robert Bentley. John Fagan was the stereographer. **$4,000 - $6,000**



87. Emerson, Ralph Waldo. Autograph letter signed (*"R.W. Emerson"*), 1 page (8.25 x 10.5 in.; 209 x 266 mm.), New York, 2 February 1843, to his publisher, James Munroe & Co., in Boston; with the integral address leaf attached.

Emerson writes in part: *I find several persons in Philadelphia who desire me to see that my little book should be put into the shops here for sale. Mr John Pennington, Bookseller, is very willing & desirous to receive them, on sale. I wish you would send to him 50 copies of the Essays, and, say, ten or twenty copies of Nature, & as many copies of the Orations, at Dartmouth, & at Waterville, & at Cambridge. My wife sends me no tidings of your 'Account.' I doubt however, that you have sent it, & that I shall find it at Concord…*

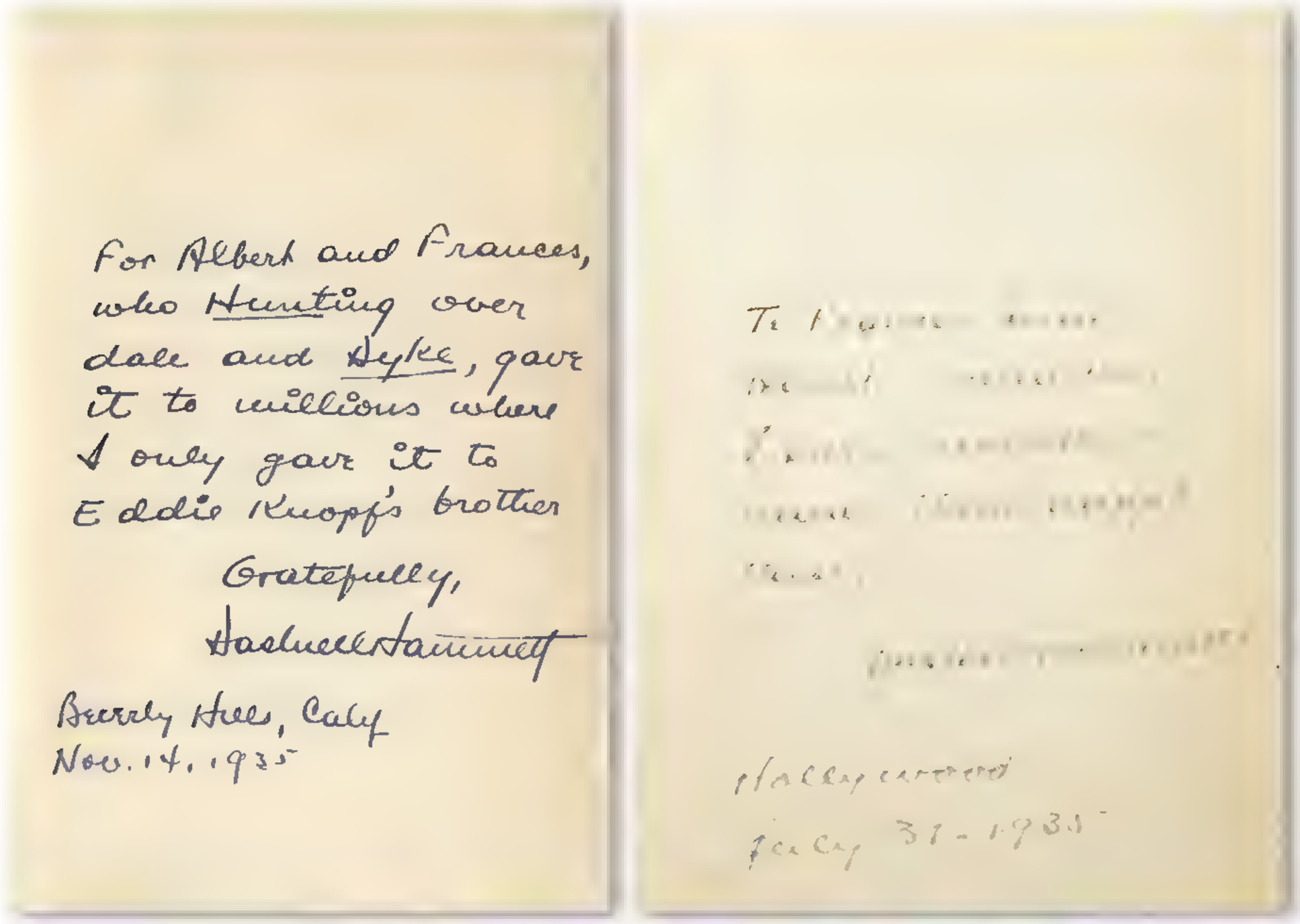
Together with:

Emerson, Ralph Waldo. Autograph letter signed (*"R.W. Emerson"*), 5 pages (4.38 x 7 in.; 111 x 177 mm.), Concord [Massachusetts], 10 November 1858, to Mr. Bovee. The author writes in part: *You are very kind and careful of me in all your arrangements…I have been absent from home two or three days, or you would have had an earlier acknowledgement. I pray you to thank Mr. Lockwood for the magical card you have included to me from him, whose efficacy I think shall try at least in one direction; though I shall probably not be able to take it on my journey to N.Y. as I must go by New Haven. Also to that other unnamed friend of yours & mine, who offers me help & home in Brooklyn, I beg you to express my gratitude. Perhaps, on the night of the 15th, I shall be glad to make his acquaintance, & accept his hospitality. For the rest, I am bound to…New York to give my brother at Staten Island as much time as I can. For the project to be announced, I must ask your grace…for a few days, as I have not yet quite decided and I think a month will be as much space as you want for advertising…*It can be assumed that Mr. Bovee is Christian Netell Bovee, lawyer and author that was good friends with Emerson and other prolific writers of the time.

Emerson, Ralph Waldo. Autograph letter signed (*"R.W. Emerson"*) 4 pages (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.) , Concord, [Massachusetts], 6 November 1859, to Mr. Dudley. Emerson writes in full: *Thanks to you and your household for the hospitality, that opens so wide a door for me. I wish to come immediately—but I must not. On Tuesday, I do not yet know at what hour I shall go to town, being always governed, on such occasion, the condition of my papers. But it will be surely safest for me on that day to stay near the Temple. So I shall not come to you. For the proposition to read Sunday lectures, I do not know how far my winter journeys will carry me, but I may be absent a good many weeks, & perhaps shall not be within your reach. But I will accept the day you offer me, 13th instant, and will talk with you further on the matter, then. I will find word also whether I can come to your house…*

Emerson, Ralph Waldo. Autograph letter signed (*"R.W. Emerson"*) 4 pages (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.), Concord, [Massachusetts], 1869, to Evan Randolph. He writes in part: *You are very kind to have so far interested yourself in my behalf and I am very sensible of the kindness you express from yourself and your friends in your city. And it would, I am sure, give me much pleasure, and I doubt not, much advantage, to look a little closer into your circle of friends: but I am ever an unwilling traveler and am now as usual…held fast at home by impending engagements. I have lately accepted a pretty serious task of reading at Harvard College a series of university lectures…on philosophy and as this enterprise of the college is a new one for me and for it, I shall need to stay at home pretty firmly for the present. My visit to Philadelphia had one result—to whet my appetite to know it more and better and I am not therefore hopeless of returning to you some time with more leisure…*

A fine group of letters from Ralph Waldo Emerson illustrating his personal relationship through correspondence with friends. **$4,000 - $6,000**



88. Hammett, Dashiell. The Thin Man. *New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1934.* Octavo (7.5 x 5 in.; 191 x 127 mm.). Third printing, original cloth; slightly faded with stamp of MGM Library on front flyleaf.

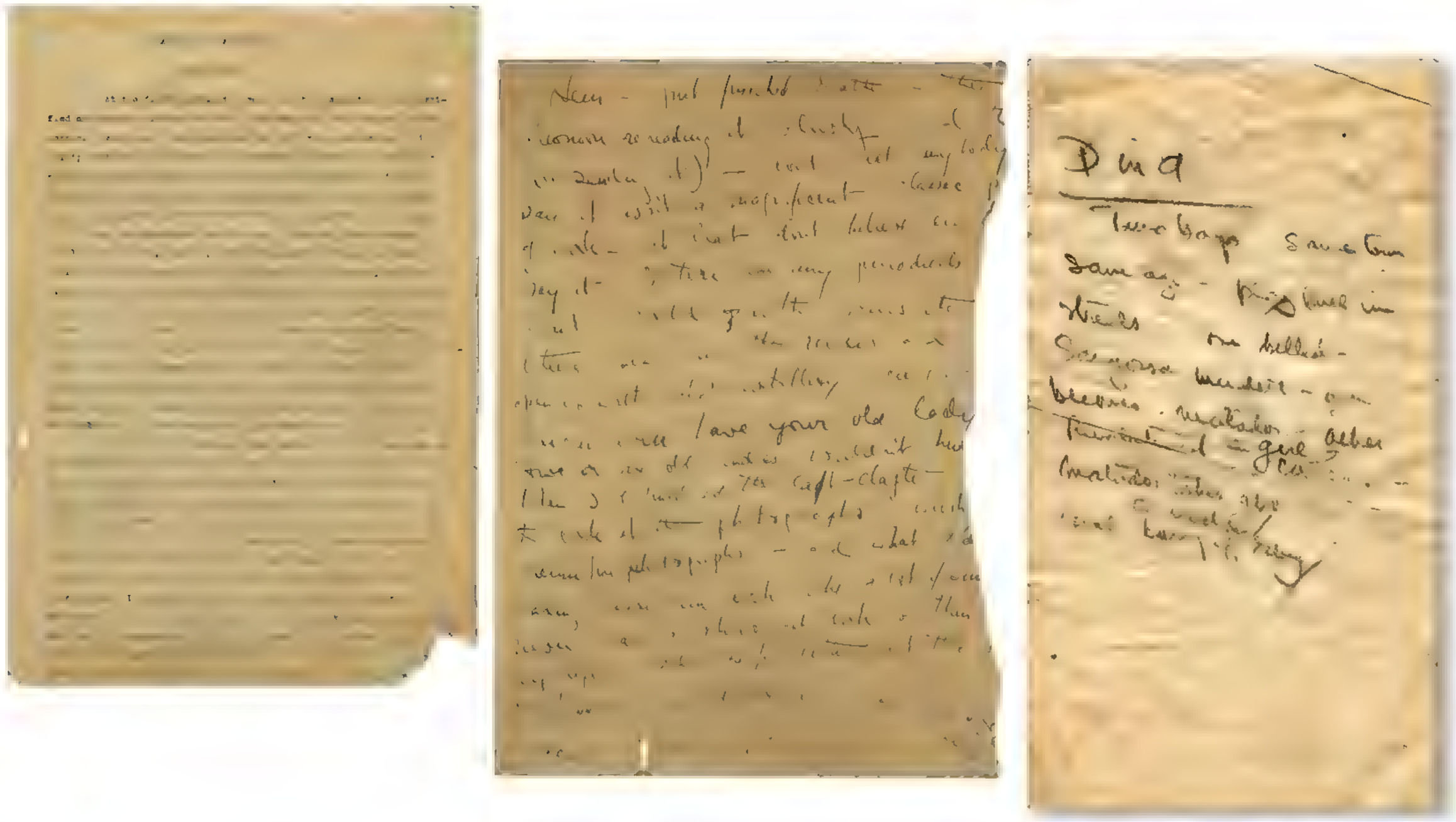
An extraordinary association copy to Albert Hackett and Frances Goodrich, authors of the screenplay of The Thin Man.

Inscribed on the flyleaf: *For Albert and Frances, who Hunting over dale and Dyke, gave it to millions where I only gave it to Eddie Knopf's brother/Gratefully, Dashiell Hammett/ Beverly Hills, Calif/ Nov. 14 1935.* The punning allusions to Hunt and Dyke in the inscription refer to the Producer and the Director of the film, Hunt Stromberg and W. S. Van Dyke, respectively. Goodrich and Hackett wrote the screenplay in just three weeks, the shooting lasted only eighteen days and Hammett was an overnight sensation.

Together with:

Hammett, Dashiell. Omnibus. *New York: Alfred Knopf, 1935.* Octavo (7.5 x 5 in.; 191 x 127 mm.). First collected edition of Red Harvest, The Dain Curse, and The Maltese Falcon. Original cloth. Inscribed: *To Frances [Goodrich] and Albert [Hackett], and am I sorry nobody's made them adapt these! Dashiell Hammett/Hollywood/ July 31-1935.*

An important pair of association copies. **$4,000 - $6,000**



89. Hemingway, Ernest. Autograph manuscript in pencil, 1 page (8.5 x 12 in.; 215 x 304 mm.), [circa 1925], included is the first page of an early carbon typescript of Hemingway's draft of Death in the Afternoon.

Possibly the first draft of Hemingway's Death in the Afternoon with a personal letter from John Dos Passos, commenting of the novel.

Hemingway's manuscript is an outline idea for his book that encompassed his love of Spain and his passion for bullfighting, written in nine lines on a small sheet. Headed D in A, he continues: *Two boys—same town—same age—play bull in streets—one killed—Sargossa incident—one becomes Matador—other Revolutionist—give careers—Matador takes girl [around] ring—final [burying] of.*

Hemingway's carbon typescript is an early draft of the first page of the novel, differing textually from the published version in six places.

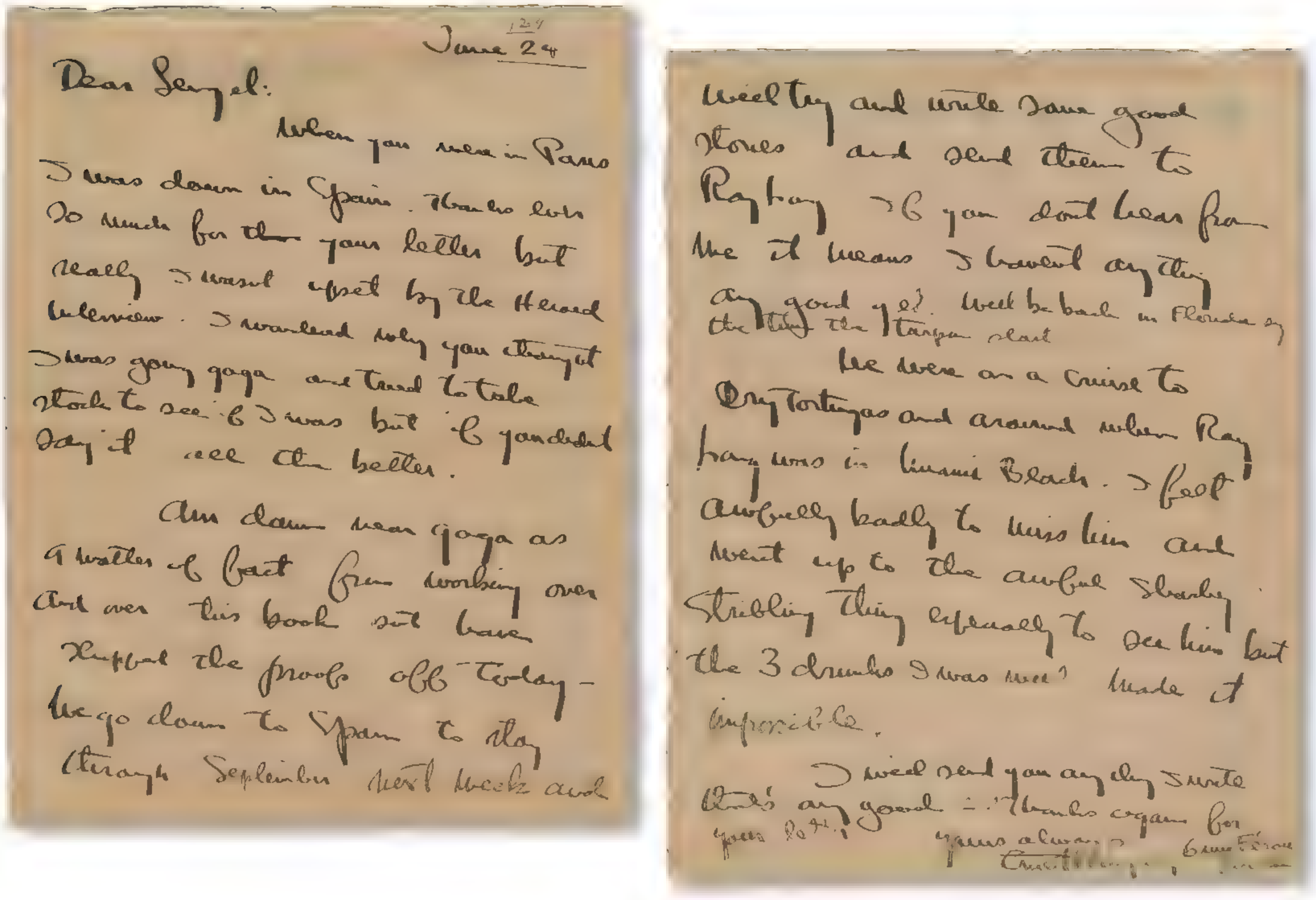
Together with:

Dos Passos, John. Autograph letter signed (*"Dos"*), 1 page (7.75 x 11 in.; 196 x 279 mm.), [no place, 1932]. Irregular right margin with some missing text.

Dos Passos on Hemingway's Death in the Afternoon.

The letter from Dos Passos offers his opinion of Death in the Afternoon, in part: *Hem—just finished Death in the Afternoon, rereading it slowly (and th[anks] for sending it)—don't let anybody say it isn't a magnificent classic p[iece] of work—at least dont believe 'em if [they] say it. If there are any periodicals [you] want scorched with yours etc [or] letters send me the review and [I'll] open up with what artillery I can get. You can even have your old lady. Fice or six old ladies wouldn't hur[t]. When I'd finished the last chapter [I had] to look at the photographs—which [are] damn fine photographs—and what I'd [be] reading made 'em look like a lot of su--. Never saw a photograph look so fine [in] my life. Makes me feel better about the profession of woodfellows…*In a postscript, Dos Passos has added: *Thought I'[d] better send this century—Haven't the..*

Death in the Afternoon, which was published in 1932, is a discursive work describing the rearing and fighting of bulls in Spain, including individual discussions of bullfighters, and depicts the bullfight as a microcosmic tragedy. Even though the death of the bull is inevitable, it must be achieved by the observance of ritual, which gives the animal a maximum chance to destroy the matador. The discussion includes lengthy digressions presenting his philosophy through the discussion of various aspects of life and death.
$4,000 - $6,000



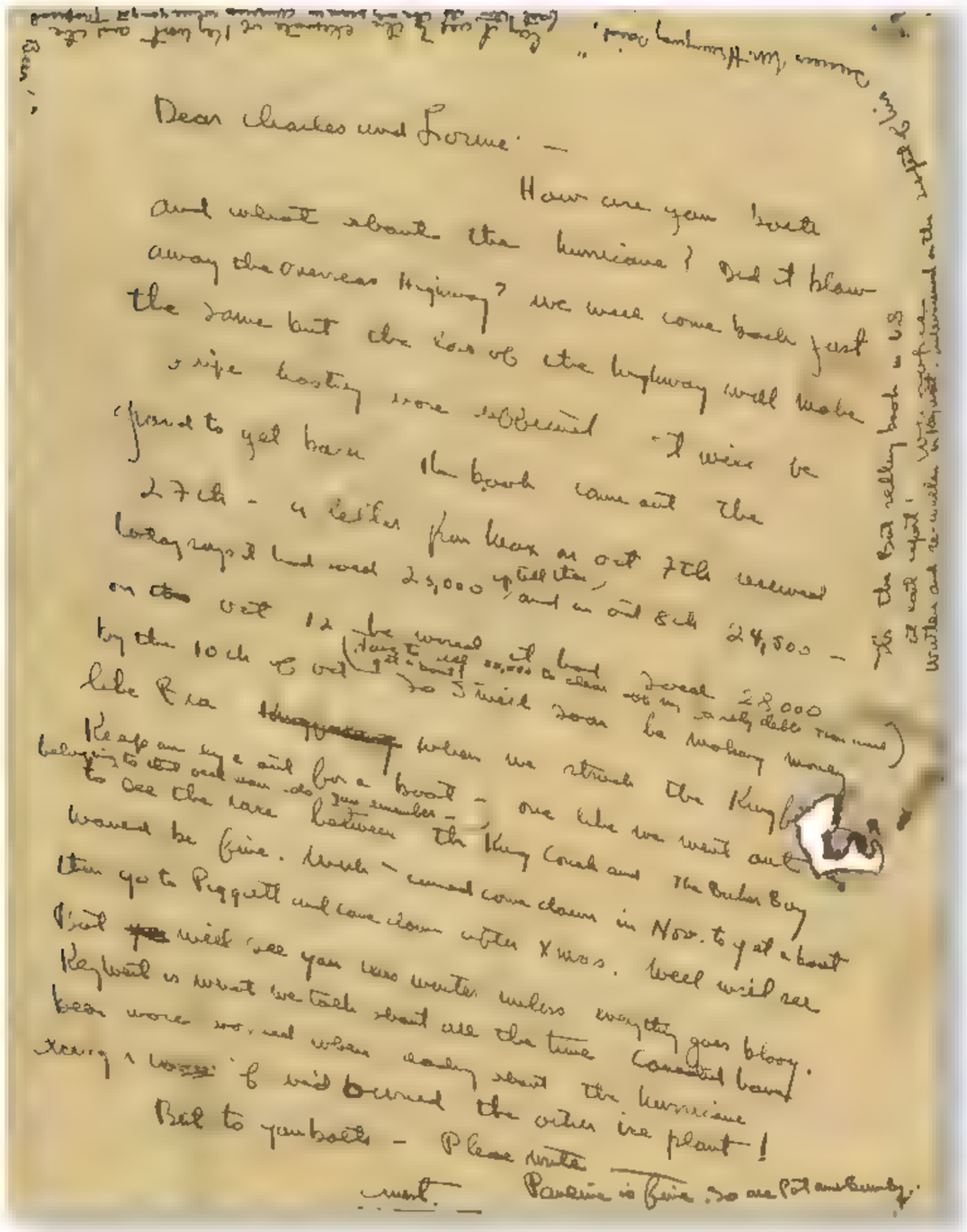
90. Hemingway, Ernest. Autograph letter signed (*"Ernest Hemmingway"*), 2 pages (8.25 x 6.37 in.; 210 x 162 mm.), Paris, 24 June [1929], to literary editor William Lengel; browning, marginal chipping.

An extraordinary and timely letter, in which Hemingway discusses A Farewell to Arms and looks forward to a new season of sport fishing in Florida.

Hemingway writes in full: *Dear Lengel: When you were in Paris I was down in Spain. Thanks ever so much for your letter but really I wasn't upset by the Herald interview.* [Hemingway heard that Lengel recently gave an interview to the *Miami Herald* in which he called the author "crazy"]. *I wondered why you thought I was going gaga and tried to take stock to see if I was but if you didn't say it–all the better.*

Am damn near gaga as a matter of fact from working over and over this book but have shipped the proofs off today--we go down to Spain to stay through September next week and will try and write some good stories and send them to Ray Long. If you don't hear from me it means I haven't anything any good yet. Will be back in Florida by the time the Tarpon start. We were on a cruise to Dry Tortugas and around when Ray Long was in Miami Beach. I felt awfully badly to miss him and went up to the awful Sharky Stribling thing equally to see him but the 3 drunks I was with made it impossible. I will send you anything I write that's any good. And thanks again for your letter. Yours always Ernest Hemingway.

From almost the moment Hemingway arrived in France (with his family in tow), the author was furiously at work editing the proofs for the first publication of his newest novel, A Farewell to Arms. *Scribner's Magazine had* agreed to pay him the princely sum of $16,000—the most ever offered by *Scribner's for* a magazine serialization. Hemingway was dissatisfied with the last three paragraphs of the story, in which he loosely summarized the aftermath of Catherine's death, and he rewrote the conclusion several times in the attempt to get it exactly right. In addition to the conclusion, Hemingway battled with his editors over the use of several "dirty words" in his novel. His argument, supported by the recent publication in Europe of another war story, All Quiet on the Western Front, which made judicious use of obscenities, was that the offending words were integral to the book and that their shock effect would be absorbed by the context of the story. Hemingway agreed only with great reluctance to the use of dashes in their place.
$4,000 - $6,000



Dear Charles and Lorine. —

How are you both and what about the hurricane? Did it blow away the Overseas Highway? We will come back just the same but the loss of the highway will make snipe shooting more difficult. It will be grand to get back. The book came out the 27th — a letter from Max on Oct 7th received today says it had sold 23,000 up till then and on Oct 8th 24,500 — on Oct 12 he wired it had sold 28,000 by the 10th of Oct. (I have to sell 60,000 to clear off my family debts — then will get a boat!) So I will soon be making money like B[?] when we struck the Kingfisher belonging to that old man do you remember — to see the lake between the King Conch and The Bakers Bay would be fine. Wish I could come down in Nov. to get a boat then go to Piggott and come down after Xmas. Well we'll see but will see you this winter unless everything goes blooy. Key West is what we talk about all the time. Couldn't have been more worried when reading about the hurricane danger if we'd owned the other ice plant! Best to you both — please note Pauline is fine. So are Pat and Bumby.

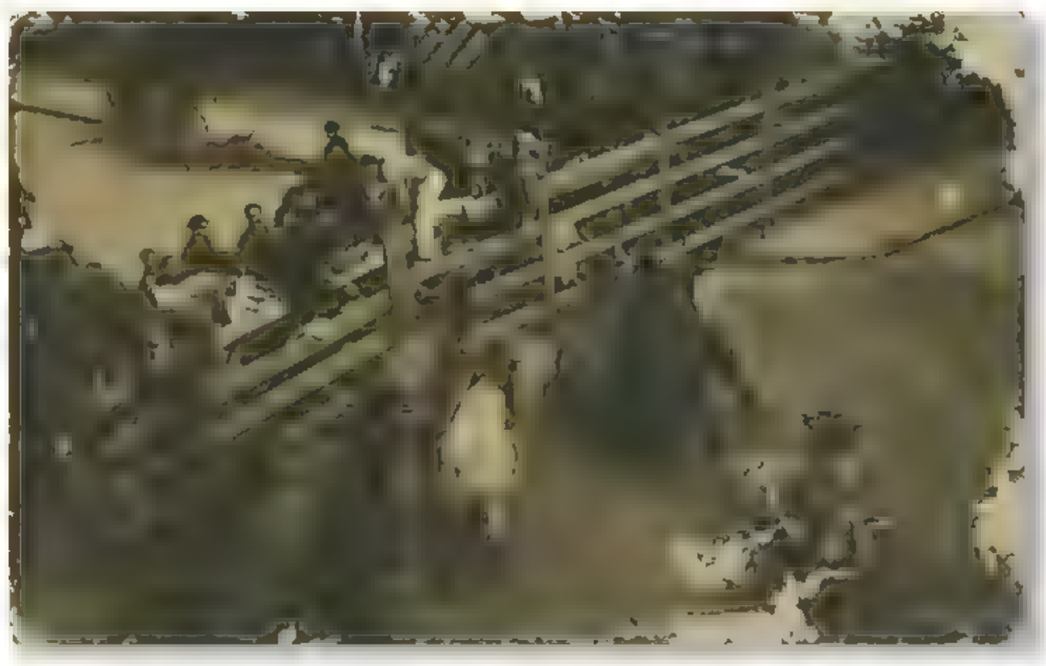
P.S. It's the best selling book in US at last report! Whoopee. Written and re-written in Key West. Interviewed on the subject on his success Mr. Hemingway said, "I lay it all to the climate of Key West and the fact that it's the only place in America where you can get tropical beer."

July 14.

Dear Charles —
We're at Pamplona
where the bulls chase
etc. etc. etc.
The rods came fine.
Both of you. Thanks ever so much.
Pauline and I go from here to
Valencia in new Ford. Bullfights
have been lousy all except
one kid Felix Rodriguez.
Have been swimming
all the time. Write me all the
dope. Best to Lorine.
Yours always
Ernest

POST CARD

Mr. Charles Thompson
(The Marine Hardware King)
Key West Hardware Co.
Fishing Tackle & Fish Co.
Key West
Florida
Estados Unidos



91. Hemingway, Ernest. Autograph letter signed (*"Ernest"*), 1 page (10.5 x 8.12 in.; 267 x 206 mm.), [October 1940?], to Charles and Lorine Thompson; paper loss from ink burn affecting five characters of two words.

Hemingway lays claim that the climate of Key West and its tropical beer inspired him to write <u>For Whom the Bell Tolls</u>, his best novel for which he won the Pulitzer.

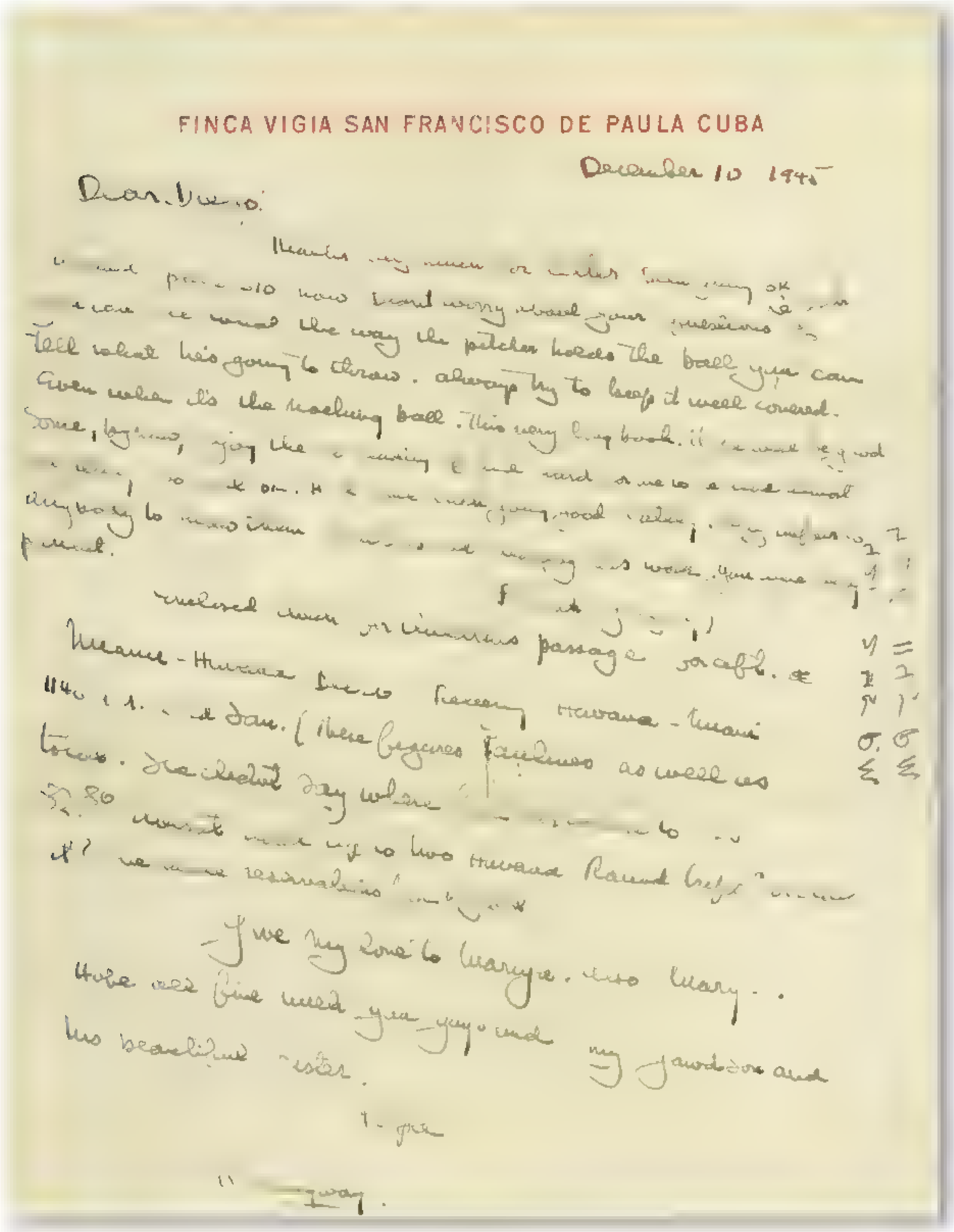
In full: *Dear Charles and Lorine—How are you both and what about the hurricane? Did it blow away the overseas highway? We will come back just the same but the loss of the highway will make snipe shooting more difficult. It will be grand to get back. The book came out the 27th—a letter from Max on Oct 7th received today says it had sold 23,000 up till then and on Oct. 8th 24,500—on Oct 12 he wired it had sold 28,000 by the 10th of Oct. (I have to sell 60,000 to clear off my family debts—then will get a boat!) So I will soon be making money like B[?] when we struck the Kingfisher belonging to that old man do you remember—to see the lake between the King Conch and The Bakers Bay would be fine. Wish I could come down in Nov. to get a boat then go to Piggott and come down after Xmas. Well we'll see but will see you this winter unless everything goes blooy. Key West is what we talk about all the time. Couldn't have been more worried when reading about the hurricane danger if we'd owned the other ice plant! Best to you both—please note Pauline is fine. So are Pat and Bumby.* In a postscript he writes: *It's the best selling book in US at last report! Whoopee. Written and re-written in Key West. Interviewed on the subject on his success Mr. Hemingway said, "I lay it all to the climate of Key West and the fact that it's the only place in America where you can get tropical beer."*

Together with:

Hemingway, Ernest. Autograph postcard signed (*"Ernest"*), 1 page (5.5 x 3.38 in.; 139 x 85.85 mm.), 14 July, to Mr. Charles Thompson, *(The Marine Hardware King)* Key West Hardware Co., on a Spanish postcard depicting a bull fight; some wear.

Dear Charles, We're at Pamplona where the bulls chase the citizens through the streets. Think of you both often. The rods came fine. Thanks ever so much. Pauline and I go from here to Valencia in new Ford…Bullfights have been lousy all except one kid Felix Rodriguez. Have been swimming all the time. Write me all the dope. Best to Lorine. Yours always Ernest.

It can be assumed that his first letter is written in October of 1940 at the time of <u>For Whom the Bell Tolls</u> was written. The novel was published in October, sold 75,000 copies and was quickly nominated for the Pulitzer Prize. It was regarded as Hemingway's best novel. Both the letter and the postcard herewith are addressed to Charles Thompson and his wife Lorine. Charles Thompson ran the local hardware store in Key West and introduced Hemingway to the exciting world of big game sport fishing, which started a long friendship. Charles and his wife Lorine entertained the Hemingways at their home on Fleming Street in Key West. Lorine Thompson proved to be as gracious as her husband and she developed a close friendship with Hemingway's wife that would last a lifetime. **$6,000 - $8,000**



FINCA VIGIA SAN FRANCISCO DE PAULA CUBA

December 10 1945

Dear Diego:

Thanks very much for your letter. Been going OK around page 310 now. Didn't worry about your questions re book. If you can see what the way the pitcher holds the ball you can tell what he's going to throw. Always try to keep it well covered. Even when its the nothing ball. This very long book. Hope will be good. Some, by now, enjoy the re-reading of and hard for me to re-read almost anything. So feel OK. Had some luck going good lately. Very unfair to anybody to show them formless and meaningless work. You were very patient.

Enclosed check for childrens (Patrick-Gregory) passage for aft. Miami-Havana Dec 26 Returning Havana-Miami 11 45 A.M. 3rd Jan. (These figures Paulines as well as total. She didnt say where from nor where to as 82.80 doesnt add up to two Havana Round trips. or does it? She made reservations from Key West).

Give my love to Mariya. Also Mary's. Hope all is fine with you guys and my gawd son and his beautiful sister. Papa E. Hemingway.

92. Hemingway, Ernest. Autograph letter signed ("Papa") and (*"E.Hemingway"*), 1 page (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), 10 December 1945 on *Finca Vigia San Francisco De Paula Cuba* letterhead stationery, to "Diego" most likely his close friend George Brown.

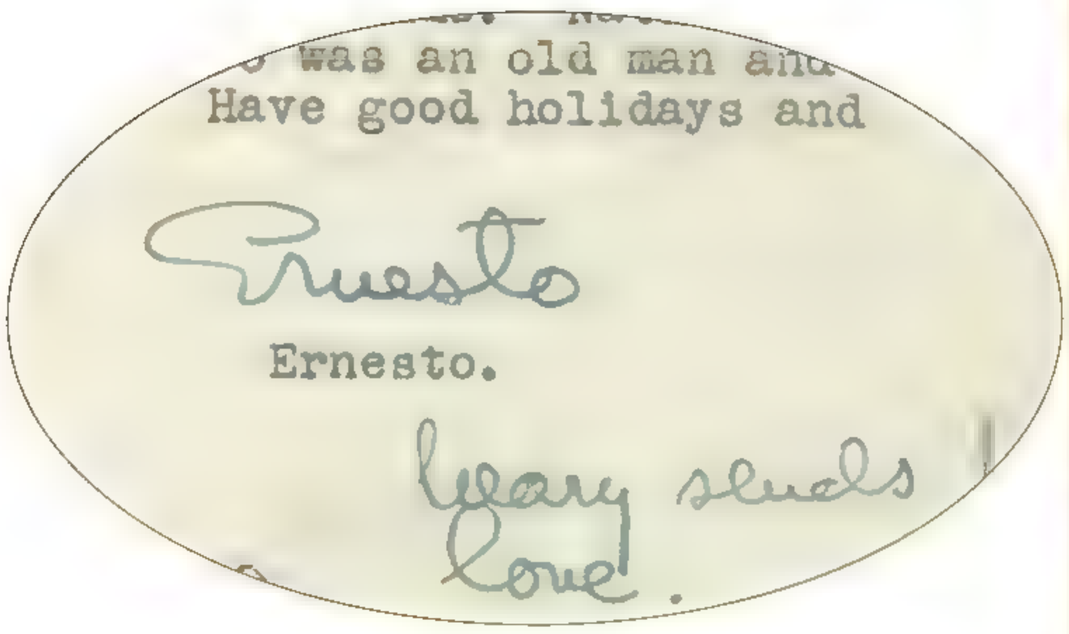
Ernest Hemingway keeps his friend abreast of his progress in writing Garden of Eden.

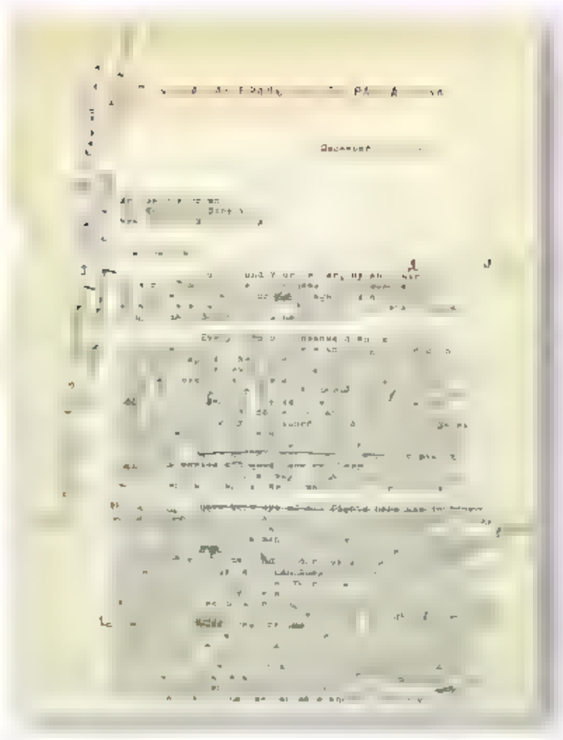
Hemingway writes in full: *Dear Diego: Thanks very much for your letter. Been going OK around page 310 now. Didn't worry about your questions re book. If you can see ~~what~~ the way the pitcher holds the ball you can tell what he's going to throw. Always try to keep it well covered. Even when its the nothing ball. This very long book. Hope will be good. Some, by now, enjoy the re-reading of and hard for me to re-read almost anything. So feel OK. Had some luck going good lately. Very unfair to anybody to show them formless and meaningless work.You were very patient.*

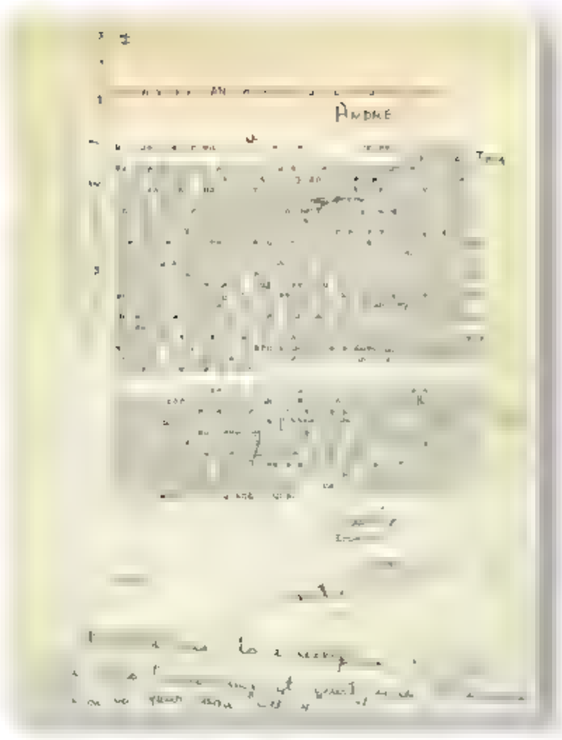
Enclosed check for childrens (Patrick-Gregory) passage for aft. Miami-Havana Dec 26 Returning Havana-Miami 11 45 A.M. 3rd Jan. (These figures Paulines as well as total. She didnt say where from nor where to as 82.80 doesnt add up to two Havana Round trips. or does it? She made reservations from Key West).

Give my love to Mariya. Also Mary's. Hope all is fine with you guys and my gawd son and his beautiful sister. Papa E. Hemingway.

The book that Hemingway describes is Garden of Eden, an experimental work filled with past and present memories. It is based in part on his first marriages to Hadley and Pauline, with some references to his current partner, Mary. One of his lesser works, the book is overflowing with hedonistic descriptions and meaningless commentary on two young lovers in the old days at Grau-du-Roi and the Costa Brava. Long passages describe the color and condition of their hair, the food and drink they consume, and the current state of their sun-tanned skins. As this letter illustrates, he kept his close friends informed of his progress. By the end of April 1946, he wrote 700 pages, and by mid-July, 1000 pages were complete. He also makes reference to his writing style, inventing as he goes along, not knowing what is to come next. He confessed that he was compelled to write the book because he was sure he would be dead within a year. **$4,000 - $6,000**


was an old man and
Have good holidays and
Ernesto
Ernesto.
Mary sends
love.





93. Hemingway, Ernest. Typed letter signed (*"Ernesto"*), 2 pages (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), on *Finca Vigia San Francisco De Paula Cuba* letterhead stationery, 4 December 1950, to George Brown, a close friend who was first introduced to Hemingway in 1940 when he began giving boxing lessons to the writer at his New York City gym.

With extensive handwritten corrections, Hemingway is palpably irritated with his inept secretary in his letter to close friend, George Brown.

He writes in full with corrections in bold: *Dear George: Just found your letter, boy, and hazsten to answer. Thanks for all the news of the ~~weaked~~ **wicked** city. If they are operating on [Shipwreck] ~~Co~~**Kelly** again is a sure sign we will be at war shortly. When will they start operating on Earl Smith? Or is he too old?*

Every form of nonsense down here but no news of any kind. Never believe anything your read in the funny papers. Never believe anything you hear on the radio. Never even believe anything I tell you unless I say am leveling and now am leveling. How did that storm do by you? Hope it didn't blow the gym down. See bulook is still reading the sellers but don't know what sort of a race it is; maybe they are selling platers. Will know eventually. Scribner lost all his staff. Sales manager, advertising manager or every other type of manager around the joint and so the horse doesn't get much of a ride. ~~He is called back I get to work for him it has to be varied and good lone cemetery~~ but the book seems to keep selling anyway. I have one for you but I want to write it and so we'll wait till I get to town.

*~~Have kept eye of all flights here and inclined to be such a~~ **Have been such** a good boy that most of my friends won't speak to me. How do you feel about fighting the Chinese? I think you are just the man. Do you want to join Hemingstein and Browns ~~and~~**mph**fibiuos [amphibious] raiders all complete with straight **left hooks.** we can make **Kelly** our leader, he certainly is probably anfibious [amphibious], and ~~when they~~ **Brenda** could design the uniforms. The only trouble with this project is that I've been in China before. Therefore am not too enthusiastic. But why shouldn't we do something sometime that we are not enthusiastic about? Wish you were down here. **Have** the ~~way~~ **weight** down ~~for~~ **to** 207 the ~~broad~~ **blood** pressure the 165 over 75 and then in good shape except for a cold in the chest from that last storm that we got down here. Had nearly an eigth (sic) of an inch of salt over all the top of the Pilar from the spray even when we were tied up with four anchors inside of the cove down the coast. Ideal weather for west **57th Street** marianers. All your friends down here send you their best. and wish that we can make another big dove shoot.*

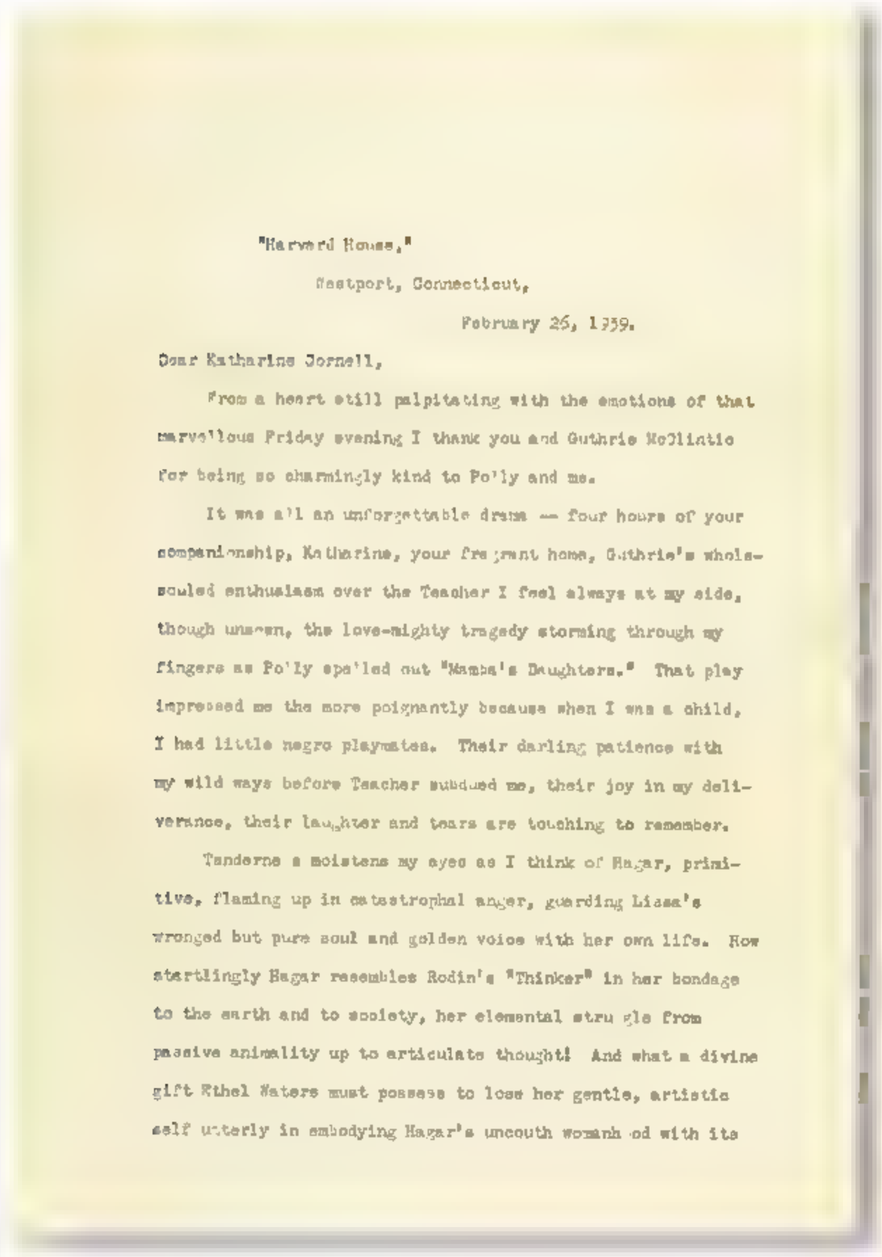
*We are going to shoot birds at the club tomorrow and stay here through Christmas and try to have Pat and Gigi [Hemingway's sons Patrick and Gregory] down if possible. Had planned to go to Sun Valley but various things made it impossible. Donnan ~~Drace~~ **Andrés** is here for lunch and is at present drinking a **BT BLACK TOM** which is named after that famous explosion in the first war. Mar is find (sic) and sends her love. We have some very nice friends visiting us and the place is cheerful and the weather now, after the storm, is fine. Fixed the pool up with one of those water purifying establishments so that it now looks all the time like Varadero beach. The hell of it is that is too cold to go swimming. Some hardy guy like you could do it but I'm waiting for spring or hot weather. My specialty was always those hot senders.* [Hemingway has written in the margin: *What the hell does this mean? try to figure it out? I'm through EH] Do you have Coronel (sic) Sweeny's address. He wrote me from the hotel Chatham but I do not know whether he was living there or out in the country. Thought he might have written just on Chatham's stationary (sic) while he was waiting to go out. I wrote Scribners for but Charley Scribner has been unable to locate him. I have an important letter to write him.*

Give my best to anybody that I know about town. Did you see the piece that I wrote about Ezzard, Honest Ezzard for the Police Gazette. They wrote and asked me to write something to be read on a presentation with the ~~bulk~~ belt but what I wrote was ~~evenly~~ evidently not the thing they needed for that occasion they decided to publish it. Kid Tunero who was a pal of mine down here ~~hit the~~ beat the _____ out of Ezzard spotting him 20 years ago and 25 pounds. Naturally the boy has imprved (sic) since then. Tunero was an old man and he only got $200.00 for the fight. Have good holidays and best always to you and yours. Ernesto Mary sends her love.

Hemingway adds at the bottom of the page: *Dictated this onto a Dictaphone. But the jerk who transcribed it must have been some relation to your man 'Celery'. EH.*

Hemingway scribbles his corrections and comments throughout the letter to Brown. The book he is referring to at the beginning of the letter is Across the River, which was ill received by American reviewers in September 1950. Nonetheless, as Hemingway comments, the book sold well, and climbed toward the top of the bestseller lists. His fan mail proved the book had reached many admirers.

Hemingway purchased Finca Vigia as a Christmas present to himself and third wife, Martha "Marty" Gellhorn. At the time of this letter, a constant stream of guests visited and Hemingway's writing ability appeared to suddenly blossom, as he finished one of his three books about the sea, The Sea When Absent. It was early in 1951, after the holiday visitors had departed, that Hemingway was to begin writing his great novel about the old Cuban fisherman and a giant marlin, The Old Man and the Sea. It was nearly finished by February of 1951. **$6,000 - $8,000**



"Harvard House,"
Westport, Connecticut,
February 26, 1939.

Dear Katharine Cornell,

From a heart still palpitating with the emotions of that marvellous Friday evening I thank you and Guthrie McClintic for being so charmingly kind to Po'ly and me.

It was a'l an unforgettable drama — four hours of your companionship, Katharine, your fra grant home, Guthrie's whole-souled enthusiasm over the Teacher I feel always at my side, though unseen, the love-mighty tragedy storming through my fingers as Po'ly spe'led out "Mamba's Daughters." That play impressed me the more poignantly because when I was a child, I had little negro playmates. Their darling patience with my wild ways before Teacher subdued me, their joy in my deliverance, their laughter and tears are touching to remember.

Tenderne s moistens my eyes as I think of Hagar, primitive, flaming up in catastrophal anger, guarding Lissa's wronged but pure soul and golden voice with her own life. How startlingly Hagar resembles Rodin's "Thinker" in her bondage to the earth and to society, her elemental stru gle from passive animality up to articulate thought! And what a divine gift Ethel Waters must possess to lose her gentle, artistic self utterly in embodying Hagar's uncouth womanh od with its f et entangled in the wire, its spirit straining towards God! I thank you also for the privilege of meeting such a superb actre s. May her work travel far, revealing to eyes that will see the unfathomable appeal, the power and creative capabilities of the negro race!

Please te'l Guthrie, I feel that I have seen "Mamba's Daughters" twice — once in his magnificent, griaping render-ing of the story that enabled me to follow the play, and again at the theatre. He has rare insight into the depths of man's nature and the stil'l more rare faculty to impart a new idea of human values.

Po'ly and I look forward happily to welcoming you in the cosine s of "Harvard House" Wednesday. I am enclosing direc-tions, hoping you may not have trouble in finding us. Any-way we sha'l be on the l ookout for you.

With our love to you both, and with a pat for Illo, (I am glad he can't take offence at my ge ting his name wrong, since he can't spell) I am,

Affectionately your friend,

Helen Keller.

94. Keller, Helen. Typed letter signed (*"Helen Keller"*) , in pencil, 2 pages (10.5 x 7.25 in.; 267 x 184 mm.), Westport, Connecticut, 26 February 1939, to Katharine Cornell; with original envelope.

An adoring note of thanks to famed Broadway actress, Katharine Cornell, for hosting Keller and a friend for an evening.

Keller writes in full: *From a heart still palpitating with the emotions of that marvelous Friday evening I thank you and Guthrie McClintic for being so charmingly kind to Polly and me. It was all an unforgettable drama—four hours of our companionship, Katharine, your fragrant home, Guthrie's wholesouled enthusiasm over the Teacher I feel always at my side, though unseen, the love-mighty tragedy storming through my fingers as Polly spelled out "Mamba's Daughters." That play impressed me the more poignantly because when I was a child, I had little negro playmates. Their darling patience with my wild ways before Teacher subdued me, their joy in my deliverance, their laughter and tears are touching to remember.*

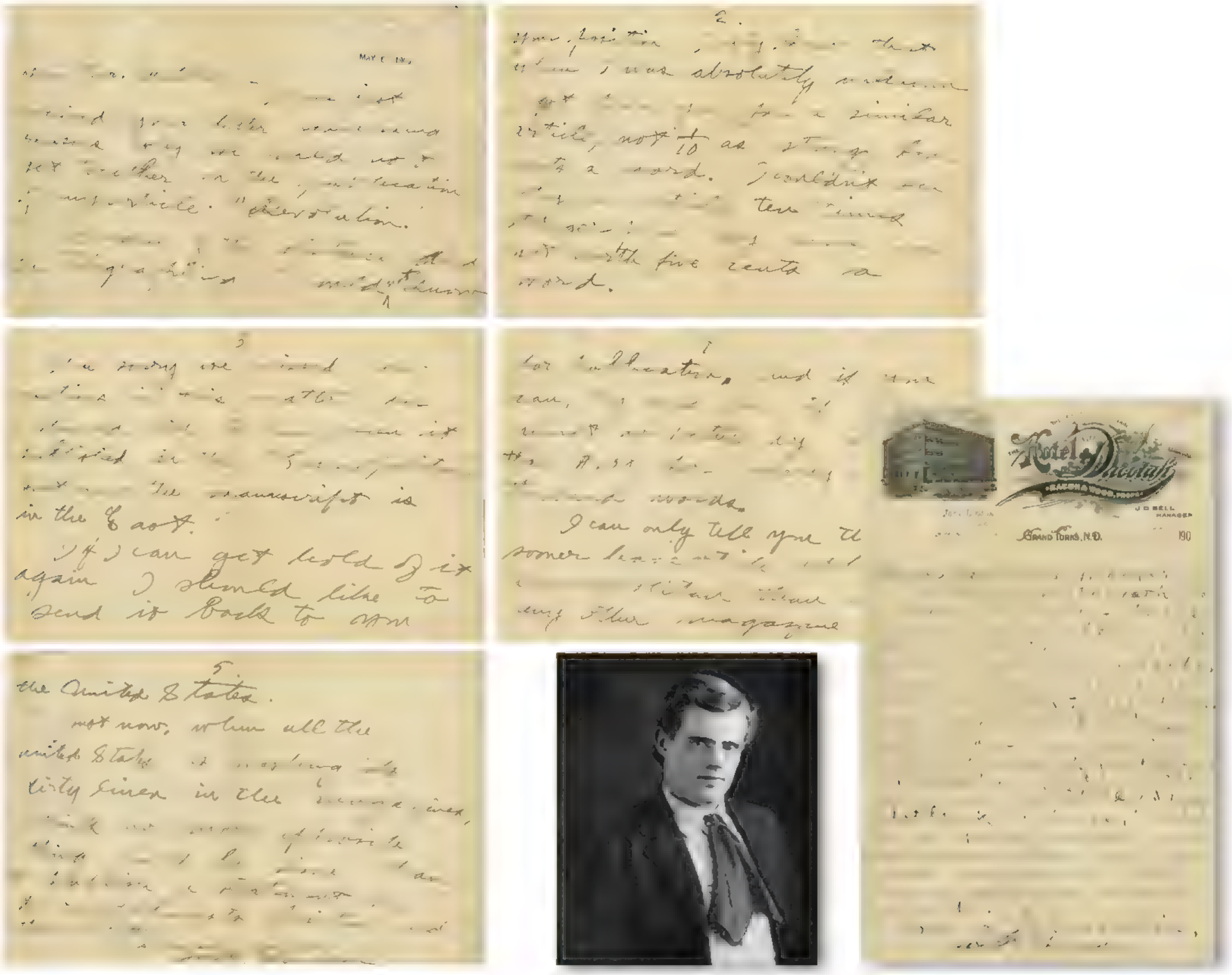
Tenderness moistens my eyes as I think of Hagar, primitive, flaming up in catastrophal anger, guarding Lissa's wronged but pure soul and golden voice with her own life. How startlingly Hagar resembles Rodin's "Thinker" in her bondage to the earth and to society, her elemental struggle from passive animality up to articulate thought! And what a divine gift Ethel Waters must possess to lose her gentle, artistic self utterly in embodying Hagar's uncouth womanhood with its feet entangled in the more, its spirit straining towards God! I thank you also for the privilege of meeting such a superb actress. May her work travel far, revealing to eyes that will see the unfathomable appeal, the power and creative capabilities of the negro race!

Please tell Guthrie, I feel that I have seen "Mamba's Daughters" twice—once in his magnificent, gripping rendering of the story that enabled me to follow the play, and again at the theatre. He has rare insight into the depths of man's nature and the still more rare faculty to impart a new idea of human values.

Polly and I look forward happily to welcoming you in the cosiness of "Harvard House" Wednesday. I am enclosing directions, hoping you may not have trouble in finding us. Anyway we shall be on the lookout for you.

With our love to you both, and with a pat for Illo, (I am glad he can't take offence at my getting his name wrong, since he can't spell) I am, Affectionately your friend, Helen Keller.

Katharine Cornell was a renowned stage actress who met Keller en route from Boston to New York by train. Cornell was to finish her final tour of a series of plays in Brooklyn, NY. While walking on the street, Cornell and a friend ran into Keller and her friend, Polly. Cornell recognized Keller from numerous public pictures and they became friends. Cornell writes in the 24 June 1956 issue of *Parade* that Keller "enriched my whole life, deepened my sympathies and understandings." **$4,000 - $6,000**



95. London, Jack. Autograph letter signed, 5 pages (9.25 x 6 in.; 234 x 153 mm.), Oakland, California, 6 May 1905, on stationery stamped with his Telegraph Avenue address, to John Brisbane Walker.

London writes to the editor of *Cosmopolitan*, complaining about the small amount they offered for his article, *Revolution*.

London writes in full: Dear Mr. Walker –*I have just received your letter concerning reasons why we could not get together on the publication of my article: 'Revolution.' Because of the distance and the telegraphing I could not know your position. I only knew that when I was absolutely unknown I got from you for a similar article, (not 1/10 as strong), four cents a word. I couldn't see why an article ten times stronger plus my name was not worth five cents a word. I'm sorry we missed connecting in this matter, for I should like to have seen it published in the 'Cosmopolitan.' Just now the manuscript is in the East. If I can get hold of it again I should like to send it back to your for publication. And if you can, try and see if you cannot do better by me than $100 for nearly eight thousand words I can only tell you that I'd sooner have [the] article appear in Cosmopolitan than in any other magazine in the United States. Just now, when al the United States is washing its dirty linen in the magazines, I think no more apposite thing could be done than to publish a statement of the revolutionists' position and their strength. Sincerely yours, Jack London*

Together with:

London, Jack. Letter signed, 1 page (6 x 9.5 in.; 152 x 241), Grand Forks, North Dakota, 3 February 1906, on imprinted stationery of the Hotel Dacotah, with his rubber-stamped Glen Ellen, California address, to Dear Comrade Moore. The text of the letter is in the hand of his wife, Charmian: *I was rushed to death when I wrote my replies to the questions published in Cosmopolitan. I don't even remember whether I replied to all the questions or not. Mr. Walker does not own the Cosmopolitan any more. It is owned by Mr. Hearst. Read article by me entitled 'My Outlook on Life,' soon to be published in Cosmopolitan and you will see that the magazine is all right. Yours for the Revolution…*
$4,000 - $6,000

96. London, Jack. Typed letter signed (*"Jack"*), 2 pages, quarto, Newport, 6 February 1908, to *Dear Lute.* Together with an autograph note signed, 7 lines on the title page of galley proofs of When God Laughs, 13 pages, oblong quarto, Glen Ellen, California, 22 March 1910. Also with a typed letter signed of Ninetta Eames, pertaining to London's views on two recent works.

London explains that a certain logic must surround a story and that an ending must be honest.

In full: *I'm glad Bob really thinks the ending of the story is all right. To be frank with you it did not suit my own ideas of what a magazine serial finale should be. But then it was the only honest ending. More and more I discover that there is a certain logic which cannot be got around. It is true that in real life we twist the logical threads into a rope and hang ourselves thereby. But it cannot be denied that what is technically known as 'the threads of the plot', however closely woven they may be during the story, must inevitably separate again. The trick is to end your story just at the inch before the division. My story wouldn't end that way. It ended an inch after it. I am sure that the time will come when the 'live happily every after' will be relegated to the fairy tale pure and simple. As a matter of fact the great vital stories of this world do not end (most of them) end in marriage. Some of them do. If this were heaven they all would. Also the climax of a man's life does not necessarily imply that he goes into silent and blissful contemplation of what he has done. If he is healthy he passes it up as another stage in the journey and packs his pillow for the next night's snooze. Therefore, my dear boy, the ending of The Last Stand. One can see that Colonel Biggers had finished his course, so far as we are concerned. But that didn't mean contentment, or happiness or a warmer bed. He was still here. That was all. Ready for another bout. Maybe a little stronger for it and a little wiser and with profounder memories. But I am sure that Colonel Biggers, however fully he may have carried out his honorable and inflexible purpose, still fought the same old fights and had the same luck.*

This brings me to a point in the short-story and the novel as well (and the painting and sculpture) too little recognized. This life ceases when change ceases. Like the small boy with the measles we all have to have 'em and be sat up with. Some changes mean more than others. It is the place of art to depict, as clearly as possible, some moment in our li[v]es. But the Art ceases, thrown aside the pencil and the colors—the life goes on. It is wrong, false technique, to insinuate that when the pencil ceases the human problem ceases. A gorgeous example of this error is in a story like Churchill's Crises. I think that is the most vilely written tale I have ever read with interest. The man wouldn't know how to conduct himself if there weren't a policeman handy. His story is rank sophistry and his style the outcome of miscegenation of ardent oratory with cold chicane. I can see how it sold. But I can also see why the writer will have to change his course if he desires to be read fifty years hence.

All this apropos of my own slight attempt. I am half through a novel of the timber country down here now. I've done a good 40,000 wor[d]s of it and have the rest all laid out. Next week will see it done. As it is of the other style—John Burt—I am rather amused with it. Elena thinks it splendid. The Lord knows what it will turn out to be. I have threatened to sell it for $100 cash and she rages. In a way it is good. It has more plot and local description etc than Archibald Clavering Gunther at his best together with some of the inimitable qualities of your humble servant. By the way, hear of the failures in the East? Appleton, Bobbs-Merrill, The Circle etc? I got quite a list the other day. Thank God none of them touch me. But from the passionate letters I have received I think the Pacific must be doing pretty well. If you should be in need of a serial by the new writer, John Burt, lemme know and I'll get him to send you a copy of his latest SALALL McCARTHY'S CLAIM, A tale of The Oregon Timber...

London's note on the galley proofs of When God Laughs is to Fred Lockley: *Here's the proofsheets of the yarn. Keep them.* Subsequently, Lockley wrote a letter, to the left of London's note, to Frederick W. Skiff, revealing that when he had asked London "which of all the stories he had written he liked best, he said 'come up in my den I will read what I consider my best story.' This is the one he had read to me."

Ninetta Eames' letter of 31 May 1908, written to Charles H. Jones, manager of the Pacific Monthly Publishing Co. in Portland, Oregon, reflects on London's views of his works, The Iron Heel and Martin Eden, and on their publishing: *...If Mr. London has any choices of his works, it is the IRON HEEL which embodies his pet socialist views. He would probably resent your putting into his mouth any words contrary to his convictions, and knowing him to be what Stevenson would call a 'bonnie fighter,' I think it unwise to provoke his antagonism. Suppose we consider what use we can make of what Mr. London really has said about Martin Eden. I have this to quote from his recent letters: "I do not know what you will think of this novel; I do not know what to think of it myself. But at any rate you will find it altogether different from anything else I have done." ...I gladly authorize you to make any use you see fit of this expression of Mr. London's own views of the story... It has occurred to me, too, that possibly Mr. Brett would not take kindly to your using the line 'My greatest Novel.' He is not ready yet to have THE IRON HEEL take second place in the public eye. The book is but out—less than two months. Later, he would undoubtedly welcome any assertion, however extravagantly praising of MARTIN EDEN, but hardly this early in the year...We at Wake-Robin think the actual utterance of Mr. London about MARTIN EDEN more attractive and unique than the line proposed by your company...I am glad that you have fixed upon a date no later than September to bring out the first installment of the story. I believe you will make a great success of it...*

Ninetta Eames wrote for *Overland Monthly* while her husband acted as business manager. Jack London wrote numerous stories for the monthly magazine and developed a relationship with the people working there.

A fine group of material by London all relating to his writing.
$4,000 - $6,000

Newport, February6th,1908.

Dear Lute-

I 'm glad Bob really thinks the ending of the story is all right. To be frank with you it did not suit my own ideas of what a magazine serial finals should be. But then it was the only honest ending. More and more I discover that there is a certain logic which cannot be got around. It is true that in real life we twist the logical threads into a rope and hang ourselves thereby. But it cannot be denied that what is technically known as "the threads of the plot" , however closely woven they may be during the story, must inevitably separate again. The trick is to end your story just at the inch before the division. My story would n't end that way. It ended an inch after it. I am sure that the time will come when the "live happily ever after" will be relegated at to the fairy tale pure and simple. As a matter of fact the great vital stories of this world do not end(most of them) end in marriage. Some of them do. If this were heaven they all would. Also the climax of a man's life does not necessarily imply that he goes into silent and blissful contemplation of what he has done. If he is healthy he passes it up as another stage in the journey and packs his pillow for the next night's snooze. Therefore, my dear boy, the ending of "The Last Stand." One can see that Colonel Biggers had finished his course, so far as we are concerned. But that did n't mean contentment, or happiness or a warmer bed. He was still here. That was all. Ready for another bout. Maybe a little stronger for it and a little wiser and with profounder memories. But I am sure that Colonel Biggers, however fully he may have carried out his honorable and inflexible purpose, still fought the same old fights and had the same luck.

This brings me to a point in the short-story and the novel as well

-2-

(and the painting and sculpture) too little recognized. This life ceases when change ceases. Like the small boy with the measles we all have to have 'em and be sat up with. Some changes mean more than others. It is the place of Art to depict, as clearly as possible, some moment in our lives. But the Art ceases, throws aside the pencil and the colors——the life goes on. It is wrong, false technique, to insinuate that when the pencil ceases the human problem ceases. A gorgeous example of this error is in a story like [illegible] Crisis. I think that is the most vilely writtem tale I have ever read with interest. The man would not know how to conduct himself if there were n't a policeman handy. His story is rank sophistry and his style the outcome of miscegenation of ardent oratory with cold chicane. I can see how it sold. But I can also see why the writer will have to change his course if he desires to be read fifty years hence.

All this apropos of my own slight attempt. I am half through a novel of the timber country down here now. I 've done a good 40,000 word of it and have the rest all laid out. Next week will see it done. As it is of the other style——John Burt—— I am rather amused with it. Elena thinks it splendid. The Lord knows what it will turn out to be. I have threatened to sell it for $100 cash and she rages. In a way it is good. It has more plot and local description etc than Archibald Clavering Gunther at his best together with some of the inimitable qualities of your humble servant. By the way, hear of the failures in the East ? Appleton, Bobbs-Merrill The Circle etc ? I got quite a list the other day. Thank God none of them touch me. But from the passionate letters I have received I think the Pacific must be doing pretty well.

If you should be in need of a serial by the new writer, John Burt, lemme know and I 'll get him to send you a copy of his latest

SARAH McCARTHY'S CLAIM

A Tale of The Oregon Timber.

ever yours,

Jack

Wake-Robin Lodge, Glen Ellen, May 31st /08

Mr. Charles A. Jones,
The Pacific Monthly Publishing Co.
Portland, Oregon.

My dear Mr. Jones:

I find your kind favor awaiting me on my return from San Francisco, and I am pleased to hear from you, and know that your sweet wife is so happily placed with her friends. I am sure she will be equally benefitted in health and nature [illegible]

As for the matter in hand. I hardly know what to say in regard to the line proposed for advertising. I have given the matter a good deal of thought since our conversation, and was only waiting to be assured that you were in Portland to write to you. You see the real difficulty lies in the fact that, as far as we know, Mr. London has not by word or implication used the expression you wish to quote, and there is no knowing how he would take it if we attributed it to him. I did not take the matter out fully at the St. Francis. The term struck me as particularly felicitous, but, interiorally, I determined to ascribe to Mr. London for permission to use it. But no cable runs to Hawaii, and so it is out of the question to get word from him re-

I am sure you will see that you should believe me very sorry not to [illegible] but I deem the more I reflect upon it, the more confident I am that it would not do. If Mr. London has any choice of his works, it is the [illegible] which embodies his pet socialistic views. He would probably resent your putting into his mouth any words contrary to his feeling all your gracious tact and consideration.

I am glad that you have fixed upon a date no later than September to bring out the first installment of the story. I believe you will make a great success of it. In a letter from the father of Mr. London's

some arrangement in regard to Mr. London's correspondence during my absence, for this is the one difficulty. The truth is I have been well-nigh overwhelmed with Mr. London's work, and I feel that I must ease up the strain. I so wish to go back to individual work, and the trip north would lead off again in this. I would wish to do an article-- an outdoor one as much as I am accustomed to write. I could get passes to and from Seattle, and can you give me any idea what added expense there would be to take me into your mountains and forests? You spoke of Puget Sound as the place to go, and of the possibility of chartering a steam launch. It would [illegible] great if [illegible] Palmer could come along to do

a "bonnie
pose we con-
ld about
:--
t know
it altogeth-
to make
tain
er
ort?
about
your
ake

Monthly I will try and get you
I have not sent the article out be-
t I have heard of an artist in
, and maybe I can purchase them

to Wake-Robin the very next time
become you, and if Mrs. Jones can
would have urged the coming of
t time there wasn't even "stand-
occupied.
elf and Mrs. Jones, I am

Yours sincerely,

trouble cashing your check, a
me the $1.25 with an apology.

Frederick W Shiff
Dear Fred Shiff
Here is something I
know you will like - One
time when I was visiting
Jack London at his home in
Glen Ellen I asked him which
of all his stories he had
said " Come up in my den
and I will read what I
consider my best story " This
is the one he read to me.
Sincerely yours
Fred Lockley

WHEN GOD LAUGHS

Dear Fred Lockley:-
Here's the
two photostats of the
Ward. Keep them.
Jack London
Glen Ellen, Calif.
March 22 1910

97. London, Jack. Typed letter signed, 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 203 x 279 mm.), Glen Ellen, California, 31 August 1915, on stationery hand-stamped with his name and address, to Eric Schuler, Secretary and Treasurer of The Authors League of America, New York; with a handwritten correction in ink. Also included is a signed photograph (3.75 x 6.13 in.; 95 x 156 mm.).

London inquires as to the rates paid to gifted writers by magazines and book publishers.

In full: *First of all, let me apologise, and explain myself, when I say that I am writing to you a great deal these days. I am just home on the ranch and taking hold of all accumulated business. A year will go by and you will not get any more letters from me, so, if it may appear to you that I am crowding you now, it will be made up by my long silences as I go away traveling. The point of this letter is this: Is there any way in which you can send me samples of the rates that are paid to the first class, top-notch writers in the United States, both by magazines and by bookpublishers. What I mean in detail, is, how much per word is received by the very best writers today for first serial rights from the magazines for short stories, for articles or essays, and, for novels. Also, what are the top royalties paid by book publishers to book writers. Sincerely yours, Jack London*

A prolific writer, London wrote forty-eight books during the brief sixteen years of his literary career, and contributed numerous short stories to magazines. Many of his popular adventure stories were made into successful films, including The Sea Wolf, Martin Eden, Call of the Wild, and White Fang. Yet, he said that he hated writing and did it for the money and always wrote what magazine editors wanted and not what he wished to write. Although he had struggled financially during the early years of his career, selling short stories to magazines for $7.50 each, he was fairly affluent at this time. He owned a yacht, a California ranch with a pool and breeding stables and took frequent pleasure trips to Hawaii. During 1915-1916, London was constantly ill with uremia yet refused to take the advice of his doctor about eliminating his rich diet and giving up the strong drink for which he had an affinity. Under great psychological tension, he became involved in a lawsuit, and had attacks of paranoia, believing that all of his friends had deserted him. Ignoring his wife's pleas up to the end, he refused to slacken the strain of his reckless pace. A little over a year after writing this letter, London died at his Glen Ellen ranch, on 22 November 1916, at the age of forty. Several of his biographers support the belief that he voluntarily committed suicide by taking too much morphine while suffering from kidney problems that were particularly painful.

Together with:

London, Jack. Typewritten letter signed, 1 page (8.25 x 11 in.; 209 x 279 mm.), Honolulu, 7 March 1916, Glen Ellen, Sonoma County, California.

London hastily resigns himself and his wife from the Socialist Party because if its lack of passion.

In full: *Dear Comrades, I am resigning from the Socialist Party, because of its lack of fire and fight, and its loss of emphasis on the class struggle. I was originally a member of the old revolutionary, up-on-its-hind-legs, fighting, Socialist Labor Party. Since then, and to the present time, I have been a fighting member of the Socialist Party. My fighting record in the Cause is not, even at this late date, already entirely forgotten. Trained in the class struggle, as taught and practiced by the Socialist Labor Party, my own highest judgement concurring, I believed that the working class, by fighting, by never fusing, by never making terms with the enemy, could emancipate itself. Since the whole trend of Socialism in the United States during recent years has been one of peaceableness and compromise, I find that my mind refuses further sanction of my remaining a party member. Hence my resignation. Please include my comrade wife, Charmian K. London's, resignation with mine.*

My final word is that Liberty, freedom, and independence, are royal things that cannot be presented to, nor thrust upon, races or classes. If races and classes cannot rise up and by their strength of brain and brawn, wrest from the world liberty, freedom, and independence, they never in time can come to these royal possessions—and if such royal things are kindly presented to them by superior individuals, on silver platters, they will know not what to do with them, will fail to make use of them, and will be what they have always been in the past.....inferior races and inferior classes.

The factors, which led to Jack London's justification for his withdrawal from socialism, were complex. To begin with, the failure of another prophecy in The Iron Heel increased his disillusion with the international Socialist movement. In that book, a general strike of the workers stopped a war between Germany and America. Now with the German Socialists supporting the Kaiser's aggression, Jack saw the most powerful Socialist Party in the world acquiesce in what he termed "a war between civilization and barbarism, between democracy and oligarchy." The spectacle of most of the European nations at each other's throats in a prolonged and senseless massacre spelled the ruin of his vision of a future world united under one Socialist government. The wide gaps in attitude between the "Wobblies" and the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party in America had already contributed to Jack's disgust with the politicians and fanatics of the movement. The only reason he had remained in the Socialist Party, Jack said, was that he had not taken an active part in its councils for many years. He was a heretic, but he was staying out of the fight.

As the outbreak of the Great War made his membership in the political movement weak, so did his lifestyle. While there were other wealthy Socialists, Jack claimed his wealth was self-made, not inherited from the toil of others, and he could also claim that his income involved the exploitation of nobody and jobs for some. Yet his image was most suspect because of his Oriental servants and his style of travel. Under attack, Jack's first instinct was to rewrite his autobiography as a justification of his present attitudes. He wanted to present himself as an early fighter for the movement who was misjudged. According to his reconstruction, when his revolutionary views later became notorious, his book sales slumped. London's harsh removal from the party exaggerated the reality of the situation. The middle class never tried to starve him and his books always sold thousands of copies. Even though he stayed away from the American Socialist parties, he continued to plan lectures and novels that centered on the idea, but they were only ideas. Shortly after this letter is written, London succumbs to his illness. [Andrew Sinclair, Jack].

An important pair of letters showing two dimensions of London's complex personality. **$4,000 - $6,000**

Honolulu, March 7, 1916.

Glen Ellen,

Sonoma County, California.

Dear Comrades:

I am resigning from the Socialist Party, because of its lack of fire and fight, and its loss of emphasis on the class struggle.

I am, [illegible] a member of the old [illegible] Party, [illegible] Labor Party. Since then, until the present [illegible], I have been a fighting member of the Socialist Party. My [illegible] record in the class struggle is not, even at this late date, a thing entirely forgotten. Trained in the class struggle, as taught and practised by the Socialist Labor Party, my own highest judgment concurring, I believed that the working class, by fighting, by never fusing, by never making terms with the enemy, could emancipate itself. Since the whole trend of Socialism in the United States during recent years has been one of peaceableness and compromise, I find that my mind refuses further sanction of my remaining a party member. Hence my resignation.

Please include my comrade wife, Charmian K. London's, resignation with mine.

My final word is that Liberty, freedom, and independence, are royal things that cannot be presented to, nor thrust upon, races or classes. If races and classes cannot rise up and by their strength of brain and brawn, wrest from the world liberty, freedom, and independence, they never in time can come to these royal possessions.....and if these royal things are kindly presented to them by superior individuals, on silver platters, they will know not what to do with them, will fail to make use of them, and will be what they have always been in the past.....inferior races and inferior classes.

Yours for the Revolution,

I/ hl

Jack London

Sonoma Co., Cal.
U S A

Glen Ellen, California, August 31, 1916.

Dear Mr. Schuler:

First of all, let me apologise, and explain myself, when I say that I am writing to you a great deal these days. I am just home on the ranch and taking hold of all accumulated business. A year will go by and you will not get any more letters from me, so, if it may appear to you that I am crowding you now, it will be made up by my long silences as I go away traveling.

The point of this letter is this: Is there any way in which you can send me samples of the rates that are paid to the first class, top-notch writers in the United States, both by magazines and by bookpublishers. What I mean in detail, is, how much per word is received by the very best writers to-day for first serial rights from the magazines for short stories, for articles or essays, and, for novels. Also, what are the top royalties paid by bookpublishers to book writers.

Sincerely yours,

Jack London

Mr. Eric Schuler, Secretary and Treasurer
The Authors League of America
Room 1544, 33 West 42nd Street
New York City , New York.

JH/JL

98. Mitchell, Margaret. Four typed letters signed with autograph corrections and one autograph letter signed, (*"Margaret Mitchell Marsh"*) and (*"M.M.M"*), 1-2 pages each (ranging from 7.25 x 10.5 in; 184 x 266 mm. to 7 x 11 in.; 177 x 279 mm.) , Atlanta, Georgia, 1 October 1936, 17 June 1938, 9 August 1940, 26 October 1943, Ju[ly] 1949, on name-imprinted stationery; two with envelopes, to Dr. Mayos.

An important collection of letters providing an intimate portrait of friendship and documenting Mitchell's personal life; the last correspondence dated just weeks before her tragic death.

The first letter reads in part: *...I do not know what the movies will do to Gone With the Wind. However, I will have no part in it, having sold the picture rights outright. I am not going to Hollywood. There have been so few pictures which portrayed successfully any psychological reactions of characters that I fear the worst. When Scarlett appears on the screen, she will probably emerge as that type which used to be called 'a saucy minx'...* She continues to explain that she cannot attend medical school, as there are no schools accepting women in Atlanta.

She then discusses her classic novel in letter two, in part: *...My information from Hollywood is that the film of Gone With the Wind goes into production by the first of September, but the cast has not been announced to me even in confidence. I have heard the cry of 'wolf, wolf so often in the last year and a half that I am a little wary at belief. However, this information seemed definite. An Atlanta historian and architect went to Hollywood in February to act as a technical adviser on architectural and military details of the period with which my book concerned itself. On his return he reported that all costumes had been designed and many of the sets, and that the picture would be done in Technicolor. While I know the movies are capable of miracles, I wonder how they will manage the bright red clay which is so vivid a part of any Georgia background....*

In letter three she writes in part: *You must know by now how much I enjoy your letters, and I must confess that I have always felt flattered that a psychiatrist complimented me on the "behavior patterns" of my characters...During the last six weeks I have taken a vacation—at least, that is what I call it. I've been making bandages for our local Red Cross in the mornings and gathering up clothes for the refugee children in England...*She continues to discuss the movie adaptation of her novel and discusses how difficult it is to get money out of many foreign countries because of the war. She also mentions how some countries may or may not like Clark Gable or Vivien Leigh, "but they all shout for Hattie McDaniel".

In letter four she writes in part: *Just the other night I spoke of you to my husband, wondering how you were and saying that I had not heard from you in a long time. I had had a letter from an unfortunate deranged woman which, for complete confusion, beat anything I had ever seen, and I told my husband that I wondered what you would make of it I am so sorry to know that you have had influenza-pneumonia...I know nothing more depressing than flu-pneumonia after effects. I have never heard or read any scientific reasons why these diseases leave such sadness and depression in their wake and such a sense of hopelessness. There must be a definite physical reason for the low emotional state which keeps hanging on....*
... always felt sorry for psychiatrists because everyone talks at them and to them. They rid themselves of their burdens at the psychiatrists' expense. Every normal human being has to talk to somebody some time but who ever gives a psychiatrist a chance to open his mouth? I have noticed that even at the gayest dinners someone is always certain to start telling a psychiatrist about his dull dreams...

The news that Mrs. Mayos was still with the Red Cross leads me to hope that her health has continued well and that she is no longer plagued with arthritis. As she is a graduate in social service, I imagine she is in the Home Service Department of the Red Cross. I have been a volunteer worker in the Production end (surgical dressings, garments etcetera) for three years and I know something of the wonderful work done by women in Home Service. I know you must miss her dreadfully...

I'm so glad you saw "Gone With the Wind " again, for I think it takes several viewings to see it all. I hope that you noticed the beautiful musical score. I did not pay it any mind until the third time, and now I realize how much it added to the emotional effect I saw the picture for the fifth time some months ago under the most pleasant circumstances.

In the last letter, Mitchell writes on an article in *The Readers Digest* with regard to the accuracy of historic dates used in her novel, Gone With The Wind. She writes in part: *This is one of the reasons why I haven't answered your nice letter. This stupid falsehood is causing us a lot of trouble. Maybe you can figure why they'd print such an error but I cant! Don't forget to let us know before you come through Atlanta next time. We'd love to meet you.*

Margaret Mitchell is the author of iconic historical romance novel, Gone With The Wind, which she mentions limitlessly. At the time of the letters the film moved from conception to final product. Production of the film was flawed from the start because it was difficult to trim the screenplay down to an acceptable movie length. Procuring Clark Gable for the film and finding a perfect Scarlett took two years, which further delayed the filming. The recipient of the letters, Dr. Mayos, is a psychiatrist from Iowa. The letters prove that the two were very close friends. The last letter in the present correspondence is dated just weeks before Mitchell's death on 16 August 1949 after she was struck by a drunk driver walking across the street to see a movie. **$4,000 - $6,000**

MARGARET MITCHELL

Atlanta, Georgia

August 9, 1940

Dear Doctor Mayo:

[illegible] this city had known since that day in the 1890's when Jefferson Davis, then an old [illegible] to unveil the Hon Hill sta- [illegible] intend to miss that premiere, [illegible] I had the operation and [illegible] several [illegible] liver extract. [illegible] exceptional virtue was rewarded by two [illegible] six additional pounds and better health than I had known in years.

[illegible] m--at least, that is what I [illegible] 've been making bands as for [illegible] es in the mornings and [illegible] up clothes for the refugee chil- [illegible] land in the afternoons. It is [illegible] 'ecoming to be back in circula- [illegible] people have discovered lon- [illegible] with the hands is a very [illegible]

[illegible] MITCHELL

[illegible] that the film [illegible]

Hattie McDaniel. In [illegible] where Vivien Leigh spent [illegible] reviewers praised Mammy

[illegible] that insti- [illegible] not press too heavi y [illegible] interestin' [illegible]

Margaret Mitchell Marsh

Atlanta, Georgia

June 19, 1938

My dear Doctor Mayo:

I was out of the city on a vacation when your copy of "Magic Mountain Echo" arrived, and that is why I have not thanked you for it long ago. I read it from cover to cover, finding great interest not only in the items you marked but in the whole publication. It is a magazine that any organization should be proud of. It is the first publication of its kind that I have ever seen and I wonder if other state hospitals have similar publications. I am sure the patients must find great benefit from working on it as well as from reading it.

My information from Hollywood is that the film of "Gone With the Wind" goes into production by the first of September, but the cast has not been announced to me even in confidence. I have heard the cry of "wolf, wolf" so often in the last year and a half that I am a little wary at belief. However, this information seemed definite. An Atlanta historian and architect went to Hollywood in February to act as a technical adviser on architectural and military details of the period with which my book concerned itself. His reports be reported that all costumes had been designed and many of the sets, and that the picture would be done in technicolor. While I know the movies are capable of miracles, I wonder how they will manage the bright red clay which is so vivid a part of any Georgia background. While I have never been to California, I have been told that that State does not have our red soil, and I am wondering what they will do if the film is produced in technicolor.

With best wishes,

Margaret Mitchell Marsh

Margaret Mitchell Marsh

MARGARET MITCHELL

Atlanta, Georgia

October 26, 1943

Dear Doctor Mayo:

Just the other night I spoke of you to my husband, wondering how you were and saying that I had not heard from you in a long time. I had had a letter from an unfortunate deranged woman which, for complete confusion, beat anything I had ever seen, and I told my husband that I wondered what you would make of it.

I am so sorry to know [illegible] you have had influenza-pneumonia. I am glad that "they" made you sit still and would not let you go back to work too soon. I hope you are better now. Forgive me if I am personal, but it is evident in your letter that you are still having some of the after effects of flu. I know nothing more depressing than flu-pneumonia after effects. I have never heard or read any scientific reasons why these diseases leave such sadness and depression in their wake and such a sense of hopelessness. There must be a definite physical reason for the low emotional state which keeps hanging on. Indeed, you picked a bad time to have pneumonia and its after effects, for wars are depressing enough without having pneumonia and an absent wife as well.

I am glad you have come out in the open and told me your age but I am stunned at your duplicity. All this time I have been misled [illegible] thinking that "The Old Psychiatrist" was at least ninety-five years old (though remarkably well preserved) and had a long gray beard and one foot in the grave and [illegible] or a banana peel. Now I must rearrange [illegible] impressions of you and say to you "phooie" for deceiving me. Since when did sixty-five years get to be old? I come of a long-lived family on three sides, so I do not feel that a man of sixty-five has reached more than the voting age.

If I were your doctor (and there was not a war going on and traveling so difficult), I'd prescribe a trip for you to visit old friends you had not seen in many years---provided, of course, none of the old friends were psychiatrists---nice and extroverted life insurance salesmen or lawyers or obstetricians et cetera. I'd prescribe visits to people to whom you could talk. I've always felt sorry for psychiatrists because everyone talks at them and to them. They rid themselves of their burdens at the psychiatrists' expense. Every normal human being has to talk to somebody some time but who ever gives a psychiatrist a chance to open his mouth? I have noticed that even at the gayest dinners someone is always certain to start telling a psychiatrist about his dull dreams.

The news that Mrs. Mayo was still with the Red Cross leads me to hope that her health has continued well and that she is no longer plagued with arthritis. As she is a graduate in social service, I imagine she is in the Home Service Department of the Red Cross. I have been a volunteer worker in the Production end (surgical dressings, garments et cetera) for three years and I know something of the wonderful work done by women in Home Service. I know you must miss her dreadfully.

I have done little but loaf around marking time during the past six months, trying to recover from an operation for relief of a ruptured intervertebral disk. My convalescence has been long and painful and as yet I see no results. However, I learned patience many years ago and hope that patience plus time will do the trick.

I'm so glad you saw "Gone With the Wind" I think it takes several viewings to see it all. that you noticed the beautiful musical score. I pay it any mind until the third time, and now I much it added to the emotional effect. I saw th for the fifth time some months ago under the mos circumstances. Ambassador Grew, who had been pr prisoner of the Japanese, was touring the countr for Civilian Defense. I sat next to him at a di found him so simple and charming as to be instan ing. He had not seen the picture, as it had nev screened in Japan, and he was very anxious to se owner of a chain of picture houses was kind enou range a private showing for the Ambassador and s people. The nicest part about it all was that t dor and I were seated on a soft, low, comfortabl four hours of "Gone With the Wind" on an uncomfo and with a bad back aren't the pleasantest thing world, but this was a comfortable and happy exp Everybody present had seen the film several time re Grew, but all of us cried at the appropriate I think he did too. At least, he blew his nose several times.

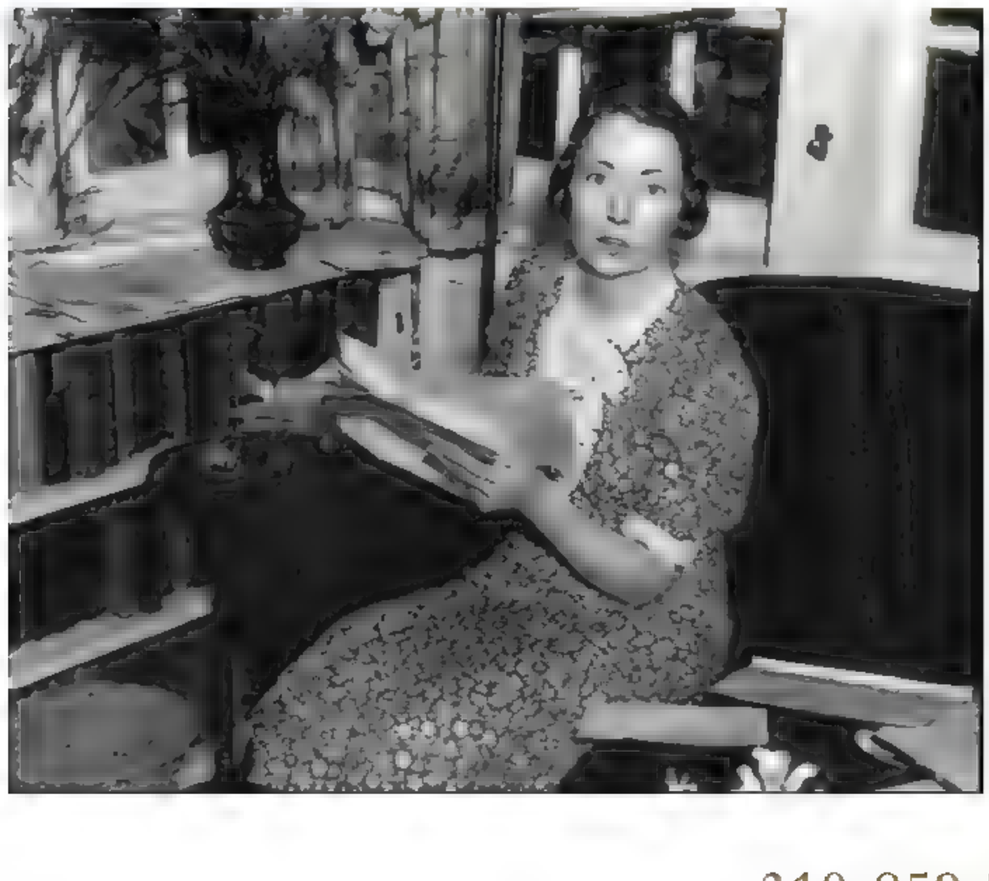
MARGARET MITCHELL

Please give my regards to Mrs. McBee. I am so sorry to learn that "The Echo" is no more. I know how you both have enjoyed working on it and it must have meant a lot to the patients.

Cordially,

Margaret Mitchell Marsh

(Mrs. John R. Marsh)



The Atlanta Journal

"COVERS DIXIE LIKE THE DEW"

ATLANTA (2), GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1949

ROW OVER MELANIE'S BABY

Peggy Mitchell Hits Magazine 'Falsity'

By DOZIER CADE

Margaret Mitchell (Mrs. John Marsh), of Atlanta, author of "Gone With The Wind," Saturday night emphatically denied that [illegible] on any facts contained in a contribution in the July, 1949, issue of "The Reader's Digest" which will appear on news stands soon.

The article in question, entitled 'Fa[illegible] to the Confe[illegible] and reported by Carmine [illegible] Ge[illegible] lowes[illegible]on page [illegible] issue, [illegible] deals with what he [illegible] pur[illegible] would [illegible] the dozen [illegible] of the [illegible] urged [illegible] death of Me[illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] the Battle of [illegible] burn[illegible]

[illegible] MITCHELL [illegible] the [illegible] college of Atlanta Sept [illegible] By [illegible]

Miss Mitchell, who said she spent [illegible] years in research [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] reading [illegible] [illegible] the Ashley Wilkes character's husband was [illegible] the Battle of Gettysburg, which [illegible] July 3rd [illegible] 863.

If Ashley had been killed then Miss Mitchell explained [illegible] book would have ended in [illegible] addition [illegible] A [illegible] Ashley never did die in the [illegible]

Author Cites Paragraph

The [illegible] quoted a page 754 [illegible] which [illegible] the Atlanta Historical [illegible] which [illegible] Sherman [illegible] the [illegible] Georgia [illegible] Sherman [illegible] the Atlanta Campaign [illegible] Sherman [illegible] Atlanta [illegible] [illegible] Miss Mitchell said she was [illegible] diary [illegible] ended [illegible] the [illegible] paragraph [illegible] [illegible] he described as a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

99. Mitchell, Margaret. Three typed letters signed (*"Peggy"*) and (*"Peggy Mitchell Marsh"*), 1 and 2 pages each (ranging from 7 x 10.5 in.; 177 x 266 mm. to 7 x 11 in.; 177 x 279 mm.), Atlanta, Georgia, 2 April 1937, 21 June 1937 and 12 January 1948, on her personal letterhead stationery, to (*"Sadie"*), Sarah B. Temple (Mrs. Mark Temple), Marietta, Georgia.

Mitchell writes with enthusiasm about pre-production location scouting, Civil War families and the strength of southern women in this fine collection of letters.

Mitchell writes her first letter in part: *Dear Sadie: You were an angel to do what you did for the movie people and you showed them exactly what they wanted to see. You were so very nice to give us all that time and the lovely luncheon and I cannot thank you enough. All the way back to Atlanta Mr. [George] Cukor kept saying, 'But Southern people are so sweet, so effortlessly sweet and kind,' and I completely agreed with him.*

Her second letter reads in full: *Dear Sadie: (I have to call you that because Fannie Lou mentions you so often). Thanks so very much for the information about the Pyles family. I am going to send it on to the man in Brazil who wrote to me. When I first read that his father was one of Morgan's Cavalry I wondered about it, for the bulk of Morgan's outfit were Kentuckians. Then I recalled that after General Morgan's escape he reorganized part of his Cavalry in Decatur, Georgia, and probably that was where this man's father enlisted. I know Doctor Pyles will be interested and grateful even as I am. Thanks again. Cordially, Peggy Mitchell Marsh.*

Mitchell writes about the quality found in Southern women in her third letter as if commenting on the inner strength found in her fictional character Scarlett O'Hara in part: *.../am so grateful to you for your letter, for many obvious reasons and/or one which is not at all obvious. You wrote that you were struck with how Mother and Father had raised me for the responsibilities which had descended upon me. No one else has thought of such a thing about my parents except you, but it is something I have frequently thought about, remembering how often I was told in childhood that, while most Southern women had no money and few beautiful clothes or other of this world's goods, most of them always had the quality of rising to any situation which the Lord saw fit to send their way. So very often one of my great-aunts was pointed out to me as an example. She lived in the deep country and planted cotton, in good years and bad, until she was far in her eighties. Mother often remarked that my aunt could sit on her back porch shelling a panful of butterbeans and if the President of the United States or the King of England or the Pope of Rome drove up into the backyard she could rise and greet them and make them feel at home. (I hope you will notice that Mother took it for granted that the King of England and the President and the Pope would be good enough Georgians not to come up and ring the front door bell but would drive up into the back yard.) So I thank you for bringing back a number of happy and interesting memories of my mother and of other ladies of my family whom I admired excessively.*

Mitchell continues, discussing Temple's recently published work The First Hundred Years :A Short History of Cobb County In Georgia, and works to come:...*The news about your discovery that you were with three books instead of with one book was no surprise to me but was indeed a relief, for, after all, Sadie, the red whale you gave birth to was far heavier than any modern obstetrician would have permitted and I am glad it's going to be more than one book this time. I can't help wondering if you have thought about a publisher for the material you are working on, or whether you feel that this material may be of local interest and not national and so have not thought of a nationally known publisher. I know people at two New York publishing houses and know of one at a third. You and I have been close enough to newspapers and publishing to know that no letter ever sold a manuscript yet -- but sometimes it gets that manuscript read and reported on more rapidly. So don't forget to let me know if you would like me to say anything to The Macmillan Company or the other publishers. As ever, Peggy.*

In this collection of letters, Mitchell writes to her friend and fellow novelist, Sadie Temple. She first discusses interesting Civil War content, as Mitchell writes about Confederate raider John Hunt Morgan (1825-1864), who entered the Confederate army in 1861as a Captain of Kentucky volunteers, and joined General Simon B. Buckner at the head of the Lexington Rifles. During 1862-63, Morgan's Cavalry (part of General Braxton Bragg's army) was effective in raids upon General William S. Rosencrans' outposts and communications. He became notorious for a series of raids carried out in Kentucky, in which he penetrated enemy lines and destroyed many millions of dollars worth of military stores, captured and burned railroad trains filled with supplies, tore up railroad tracks, burned bridges, and destroyed culverts in the rear of the Union army. Due to his successful raids, the Union found it necessary to garrison every important town in Kentucky. In 1863, Morgan and most of his company were captured after a series of destructive and extensive raids in Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana. He escaped on 26 November 1863 and was assigned to command the Department of Southwest Virginia, and conducted further raids in Kentucky and Tennessee. Morgan was killed while attempting to escape capture when surrounded at a farmhouse near Greenville, Tennessee.

Mitchell's later letters surround the pre-production preparations for the filming of Gone With the Wind. In late March 1937, Mitchell escorted the film's first director, George Cukor, who was replaced by Victor Fleming after he completed just a handful of scenes and two associates, to various film locations. Cukor spent several days in Atlanta, reputedly to look at promising "Scarletts" and "Melanies", but really seemed to show more interest in Georgian landscapes and old homes. Apparently, Temple assisted Mitchell in showing Cukor and his two assistants some of the old mansions that were built before Sherman marched through Georgia in the area outside Jonesboro, the approximate locations of both Tara and Twelve Oaks. Mitchell herewith thanks Sadie for her efforts. **$4,000 - $6,000**

MARGARET MITCHELL

Atlanta 6, Georgia

January 12, 1948

Dear Sadie:

I didn't answer your wonderful pre-Christmas letter because I thought perhaps John might be well enough by Christmas to ride out to Marietta and that we could call you and Mark and Fannie Lou and Lloyd and have a visit together as we did in the days befo' de wah. But while John has improved enough to get out a little and take short rides, he still isn't up to so long a trip.

I am so grateful to you for your letter, for many obvious reasons and for one which is not at all obvious. You wrote that you were struck with how Mother and Father had raised me for the responsibilities which had descended upon me. No one else has thought of such a thing about my parents except you, but it is something I have frequently thought about, remembering how often I was told in childhood that, while most Southern women had no money and few beautiful clothes or other of this world's goods, most of them always had the quality of rising to any situation which the Lord saw fit to send their way. So very often one of my great-aunts was pointed out to me as an example. She lived in the deep country and planted cotton, in good years and bad, until she was far in her eighties. Mother often remarked that my aunt could sit on her back porch shelling a panful of butterbeans and if the President of the United States or the King of England or the Pope of Rome drove up into the back yard she could rise and greet them and make them feel at home. (I hope you will notice that Mother took it for granted that the King of England and the President and the Pope would be good enough Georgians not to come up and ring the front door bell but would drive up into the back yard.) So I thank you for bringing back a number of happy and interesting memories of my mother and of other ladies of my family whom I admired excessively.

The news about your discovery that you

MARGARET MITCHELL

Atlanta, Georgia

June 21, 1937

Dear Sadie: (I have to call you that because Fannie Lou mentions you so often)

Thanks so very much for the information about the Pyles family. I am going to send it on to the man in Brazil who wrote to me. When I first read that his father was one of Morgan's Cavalry I wondered about it, for the bulk of Morgan's outfit were Kentuckians. Then I recalled that after General Morgan's escape he reorganized part of his Cavalry in Decatur, Georgia, and probably that was where this man's father enlisted. I know Doctor Pyles will be interested and grateful even as I am.

Thanks again.

Cordially,

Peggy Mitchell Marsh

Peggy Mitchell Marsh

MARGARET MITCHELL

were with three books instead of with one book was no surprise to me but was indeed a relief, for, after all, Sadie, the red whale you gave birth to was far heavier than any modern obstetrician would have permitted and I am glad it's going to be more than one book this time. I can't help wondering if you have thought about a publisher for the material you are working on, or whether you feel that this material may be of local interest and not national and so have not thought of a nationally known publisher. I know people at two New York publishing houses and know of one at a third. You and I have been close enough to newspapers and publishing to know that no letter ever sold a manuscript yet---but sometimes it gets that manuscript read and reported on more rapidly. So don't forget to let me know if you would like me to say anything to The Macmillan Company or the other publishers.

As ever,

Peggy

Peggy

100. Pound, Ezra. Two typed letters signed (*"EP"*) in bold pencil and one typed letter unsigned, 4 pages (8.75 x 11 in.; 222 x 280 mm.) Rapallo, [Italy], 6 January [1933], 13 March [1933] signed in type, and 2 April [1933], to D[ouglas] H[owell], on his personal letterhead imprinted with a Cubist profile of the himself by Gaudier-Brzeska.

Pound seethes about U.S. politics and explains that he will lecture about Roosevelt in Milan.

In his first letter, Pound writes in full: *Dear D.H., I am sending you a very important book Mercanti di Cannonil// not only important/ Best reportage since Albert Londres, but a seller. man not only KNOWS but understands. I have a sort of option, but no time is to be lost as various people are already offering to translate it. It ran as a series of articles in Las Stampa. You can try my pubrs/ Farrar and Rinehart/ or whoever you like. I will oversee the translating// same translator as for the Cocteau. but as that is from frencb/ probably no need to say who is to translate. Am also sending the Cocteau. Mystere Loic. Not so much hurry about that. Still as it is translated and ready, some pubr/ might have the intelligence to issue it. Not that one expects intelligence from pubrs/ The Mercanti is the main item/ and the bread winner. Ought to pay an advance/ and pay for the translation and allow a small royalty to author as well. yrs. / E.P. [in type]*

His second letter states in full: *Dear D.H., It may be the moment to put over as a PAID (by which I mean PAID) writer on economics. There seems no reasonable doubt that I am lecturing next week at the Universita Commericale (Milano). Everything the Roosevelt, Woodin, Aldrich have proposed is accordin to schedule I wrote last month in the Jeff/Mussolini, or last summer in the A.B.C also vide my interviews with Chi. Triv. back as far as 1931. Sometime they will see that Lipmann is both a fool and a shit/ mere paid yawper for exploded rackets. They are probably still down on their bellies before him (once a man is highly paid fahrter on a big paper it takes U.S. a long time to find him out…) but still You may as well look FORWARD and consider that I may sometime come to the bat. Frankie is shaping better tha[n] one wd. have expected. Or else Woodin or someone knows something and has told him. Do you hear anything about Hoover's profits while in office??? I have no data, and one shd. merely enquire what; if anything is known. Melon to be extradited, or is he safe? Have you seen Rodman of Common Sense.? They cant pay enough for the Jeff/Muss/ but you might see about ABC. with them. Miss Rice HAD the mss. and now Curtis Brown has the proofs of the edtn. they placed in Eng. but you cd. ring in for part com/ at least so I suppose. Or place new orders on strength of the brit. edtn. I mean orders for new articles. England is evidently waking up. seem to be several items wanted there and two pubrs/out for a vol. of my literary crit. AT BLOODY LAST. EP*

Finally, Pound states in full: *Dear Howell, I asked you to take the Jeff/Muss to the Pictorial, as yr/ mother had given me information re/their ability to PAY (i.e. a price worth getting). And that, I think, is what you shd. have done. Of course you may know better, but if so, you have not given me yr/reasons. Curtis Brown who seem to be gittin' on with my work in England want the mss/ also in America. I can give you up till May first. If you haven't found a GOOD home for it by then, I'm afraid I shall have to ask you to tum it over to C.R. Everett of Curtis Brown 10 East 49th. (that will have given you the first chances and from 6 weeks to 2 months clear). You might see Everett, and find out whether you can combine anything with him. It might be to yr/ advantage to take a special line on serialization rights or something. Or to see if you can work better WTIH an established firm (which probably does know a bit more about contracts etc. than you are likely to). I have just given ten lectures in eleven days; so rest of my jobs abit behind time, and no spare for provdin' you privately with philosophic reflections, not at the moment. Thanks for the clippings. more later.* E.P.

Pound's open attacks on U.S. Government policy while aligning his views with Mussolini and Hitler found him in a U.S. detention center in Pisa. Here, he speaks openly about his feelings and plans to continue to spread his fascist word. **$4,000 - $6,000**

101. Pound, Ezra. Six typed letters signed (*"E," "EZ"*), 9 pages in total (ranging from 9 x 10.5 in.; 229 x 267 mm. to 8.75 x 11.25 in.;; 222 x 286 mm.) Rapallo and Venice, 1936–1937 with some undated, to Widge; Fine condition.

A noteworthy collection of letters written during a tumultuous time for American poet, Ezra Pound.

In two undated letters, Pound discusses friends in various parts of Italy and a letter, which needs a covering envelope: ...*How can I be eggspected* (sic) *to know these things unless someone sez so*...

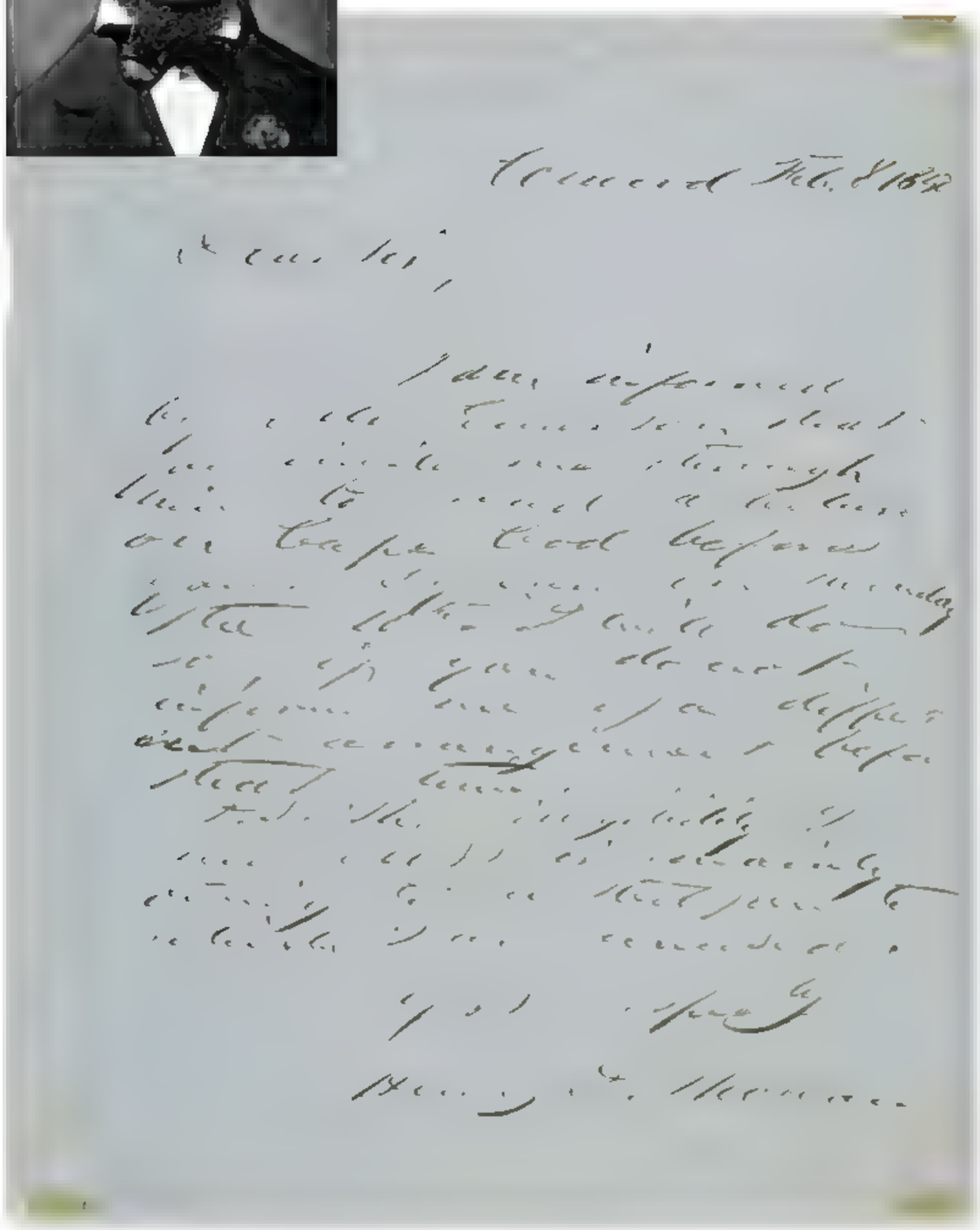
On 3 December [1936], Pound writes concerning an article mentioning his correspondent which has appeared in the *Listener:* ...*Do you realize that to discuss anyone in Italy in pyper devoted exclusively to stuff BBC is about to broadcast requires serpentine contortions*...

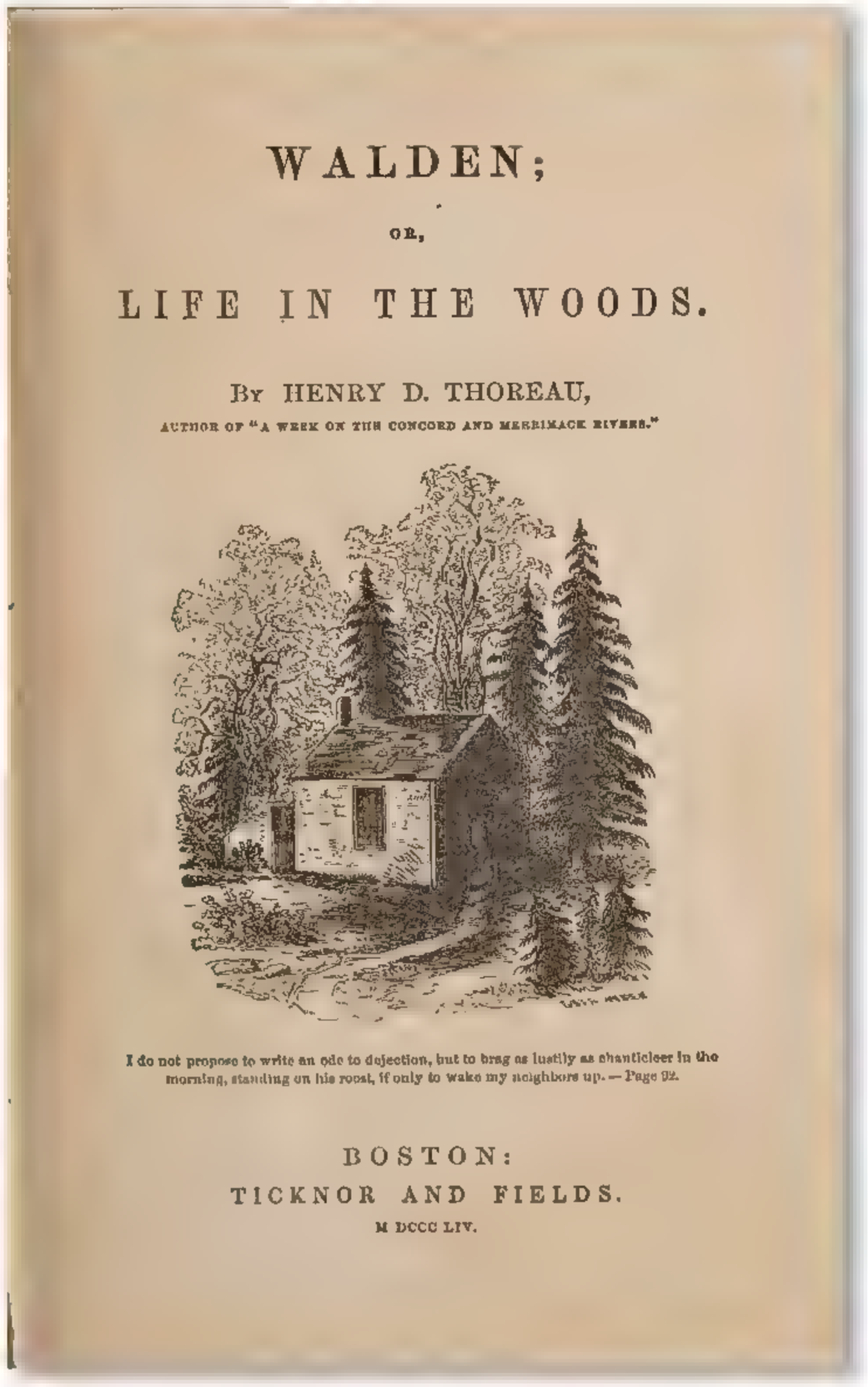
7 December 1936, Pound hopes that his correspondent will be able to give a concert: ...*Doing a couple of pyanny numbers and...tender sonatas wiff La Violinista prediletta la Olga....Am afraid all the shekles...will go to the New Hungarian Quartet*... He continues, discussing various technical and financial arrangements, concluding: ...*A program out of the omry run, if possible but somfink you enjoy playin'*...

15 December 1936, Pound continues his discussion of the proposed concert, staling: ...*There is no public, hence the music can be as good as possible with no effective objection from the mass....* He suggests composers to include on the program and speaks of several mutual friends.

On 23 December 1936, Pound states that he has not accepted the *prevailing system of European uncivilizations which of course is for/ or unfor/ choonate accordin' to the beholder's pt. of view.* The remainder of the letter is devoted to a description of his living quarters and tentative travel plans. In two letters dated in 1937, he mentions the pianists Ignace Paderewsky and Leopold Godowsky.

A native of the United States, Pound relocated to England after his schooling to submerge himself in the British literary scene. After World War I, Pound fled to Italy after he lost faith in England. While living in Italy, Pound adhered to the fascist beliefs of Mussolini and supported Hitler. During World War II, the Italian government paid him to write and make radio broadcasts that criticized the United States. He was sent to a U.S. detention camp on Italy for his betrayal. While in detention, Pound wrote *The Cantos,* which won him the Bollingen prize for poetry. While Pound speaks of benign topics such as sonatas, his political views seep out in this group of letters, which were written around the time that he would have been living in Italy. **$4,000 - $6,000**





WALDEN;

OR,

LIFE IN THE WOODS.

By HENRY D. THOREAU,

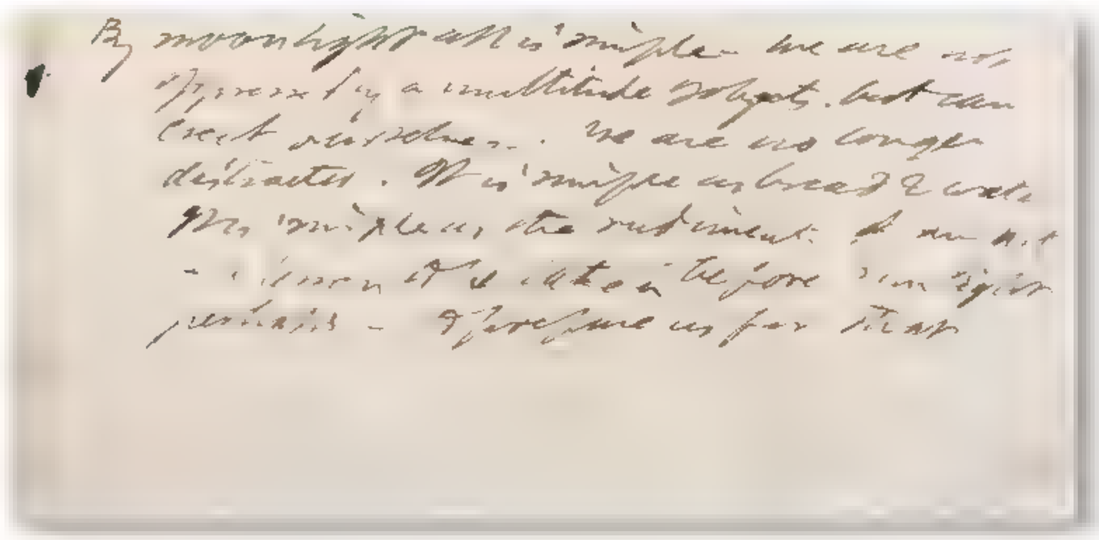
AUTHOR OF "A WEEK ON THE CONCORD AND MERRIMACK RIVERS."

I do not propose to write an ode to dejection, but to brag as lustily as chanticleer in the morning, standing on his roost, if only to wake my neighbors up. — Page 92.

BOSTON:

TICKNOR AND FIELDS.

M DCCC LIV.



102. Thoreau, Henry David. Autograph letter signed (*"Henry D. Thoreau"*), 1 page (9.87 x 8 in.; 251 x 203 mm.), Concord, Massachusetts, 8 February 1850, to Mr. C. Northend of South Danvers Lyceum; mounting remnants on recto.

Henry David Thoreau receives an invitation to lecture through his friend, Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Thoreau writes in full: *Dear sir, I am informed by Mr. Emerson that you invite me through him to read a lecture on Cape Cod before your Lyceum on Monday the 18th. I will do so, if you do not inform me of a different arrangement before that time. PS. The illegibility of my mss [manuscript] is mainly owing to a steel pen to which I am unused. Yours respectfully, Henry D. Thoreau*

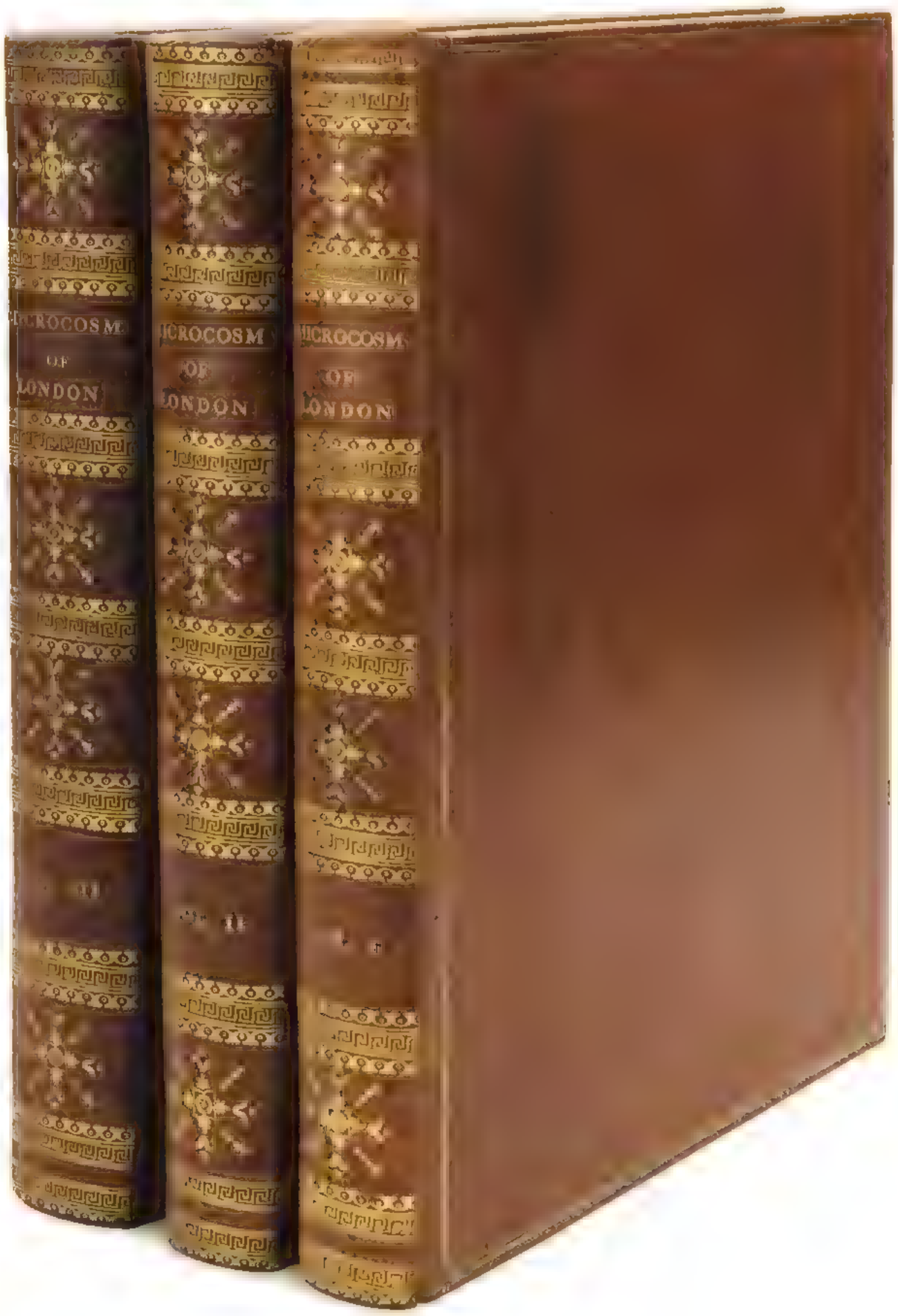
Thoreau gave his lecture on Cape Cod at the Concord Lyceum in January 1850. A week later Emerson, who attended the two lectures, wrote to Thoreau informing him that he had recommended the lectures to Mr. Northend at the South Danvers Lyceum.

The association between fellow transcendentalists Thoreau and Emerson is exceptionally remarkable. Thoreau's magnum opus, Walden, was inspired by Emerson's property on Walden Pond where Thoreau lived for two years, two months and two days.
$4,000 - $6,000

103. Thoreau, Henry David. Walden; or Life in the Woods. *Boston Ticknor and Fields, 1854;* with seven line fragment tipped in. Octavo, (7.36 x 4.5 in.; 187 x 114 mm.),Vignette on title showing Thoreau's hut, lithographed plan of Walden Pond, 8 page publisher's catalogue dated April 1854 inserted between rear endpapers; some wear, original brown cloth covers decorated in blind spine lettered in gilt; minor discoloration to covers.

First edition. A fine copy of Thoreau's celebrated account of transcendentalist self-sufficiency. The title vignette shows the author's hut, as drawn by his sister Sophia.

References: Allen 8; BAL 20106; Borst A2.1.a; Grolier, *American* 63.
$4,000 - $6,000

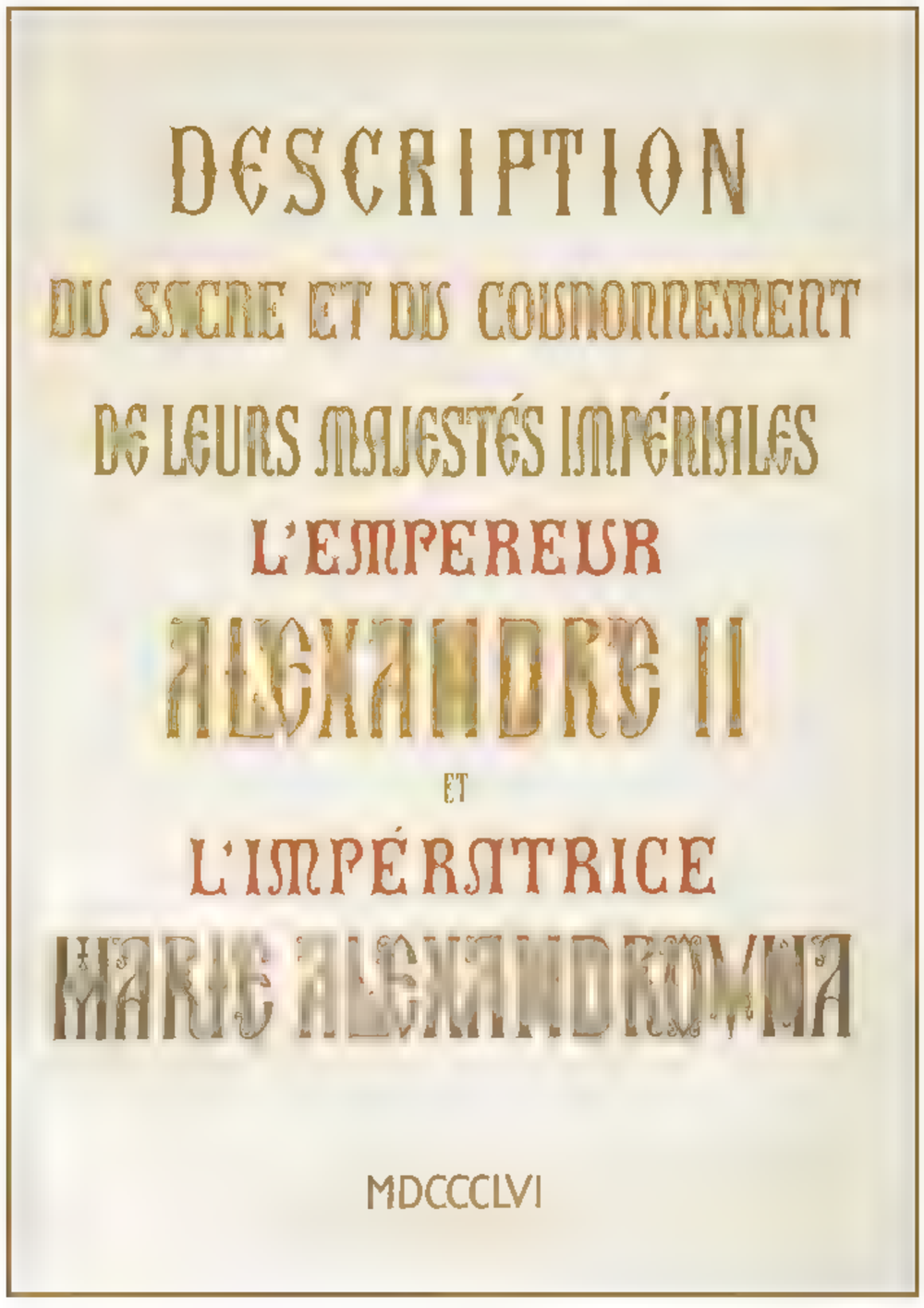


104. Ackermann, Rudolph. Microcosm of London. *London: R. Ackermann, 1808-10.* Three volumes quarto (13 x 10.75 in.; 330 x 273 mm.). First edition, early state of the text with errata uncorrected, all watermarks either 1806 or 1807 and with seven of the twelve plates which show variances, in the earliest state. Wood-engraved title-pages, engraved calligraphic dedication leaf with allegorical vignette in each volume, half-titles and 104 hand-colored acquatint plates after T. Rowlandson and A. Pugin by J. Bluck, J. Stadler, J. Hill, and others. Period style diced calf, spines gilt, boards tooled with gilt double rule border; some general offsetting from plates to text, text of first volume browned.

First edition, early state of the text, with errata uncorrected. A fine, tall copy with plates exhibiting the luminous glow characterstic of early impressions in a distinguished binding.

Microcosm of London was the first in a series of books containing hand-colored aquatint plates of architectural and topographical views published by Ackermann between 1808 and 1816. The series definitively established Ackermann's reputation as a publisher, setting the high standards by which other works in the same medium are judged. The work documents the major London architecture of the period, including both exteriors and interiors, and gives a view of the inhabitants of these buildings as well. The success of Microcosm of London was the result of Ackermann's decision to introduce architectural prints and figures characteristic of the places into his lively and finely drawn work.

References: Abbey 212; Tooley 7. **$4,000 - $6,000**



105. Alexander II. Description du Sacre et du Couronnement de leurs Majestés Impériales l'Empereur Alexandre II et l'Impératrice Marie Alexandrovna. [Opisanie Sviashchenneishago Koronovanila ikh Imperatorskikh Velichestv Gosudariia Imperatora Aleksandra Vtorago i Gosudaryni Imperatritsy Marii Aleksandrovny Vseia Rossii.] *St. Petersburg: Imperial Academy of Sciences, 1856.* Elephant folio (36.25 x 27 in. 900 x 670mm). Text printed in brown on thick paper. Lithographed title printed in red and gilt, tinted folding panorama of Moscow, 18 full-page chromolithographs, some of these mounted as issued on thick paper with bilingual captions, by various engravers for Lemercier after Zichy, Timm, and others, and 32 lithographed illustations, a few in color, printed on india paper and mounted as issued; light dampstaining at left and lower margins. Original green morocco, upper side gilt with a large block of the imperial regalia, gilt edges, with original brass catches and clasps; some scuffing, one hinge plate missing.

First edition of the most sumptuous of the Imperial Coronation albums. The French-language issue, with fine chromolithographs mostly after Timm and Zichy. Privately issued at the time of the coronation to guests and participants, it is "one of the most spectacular and ambitious Russian imprints of the century, it was never offered for sale and is a great bibliographic rarity. A magnificent publication" (Fekula).

References: Burstev 286; Fekula 2019; Lipperheide Sk9; Rossiiskaia Gosudarstvennaia Biblioteka 165; Vereshchagin 25.
$20,000 - $30,000

La reine et sont portés par quatre chambellans Alexis Nicolaievich Svistounov Eugène Petrovitch Voeikov Iaroslav Michel Alexandrovitch Bezobrazov et Jean Dmitrievitch Golitchev

e maréchal l'Empereur était soutenu aux épaules par le prince comte Vadre Ivanovitch Gortchakov et le prince comte Alexandre Nicolaievitch Liston L'exemple de la reine fut porté par le grand ecuyer prince Nicolas Vassilievitch Dolgorouki

ince était accompagné de deux maîtres des cérémonies avec les insignes de leur charge le chancelier de ges dignitaires de la chancellerie et de personnes de la cour du second rang L'Empereur était accompagné de deux assistants de Maréchal et Gesievitch Grand Duc Hereditaire des mêmes le grand de l'Empereur a l'exception de ceux qui devaient faire partie du cortège de Sa Majesté Elle suivait les Princes étrangers les dames et des demoiselles d'honneur de Leurs Majestés les dames de la cour et des demoiselles d'honneur de Leurs Altesses Impériales

Lorsque l'Empereur et l'Impératrice se sous le dais et que le cortège se fut mis en marche descendant lentement les degrés du perron rouge pour se rendre à la cathédrale de l'Assomption le peuple exprima par ses acclamations l'émotion profonde qu'un spectacle pareil de l'auguste Souverain et de sa Cour illustre par le souvenir de Saint Louis et de ses ancêtres

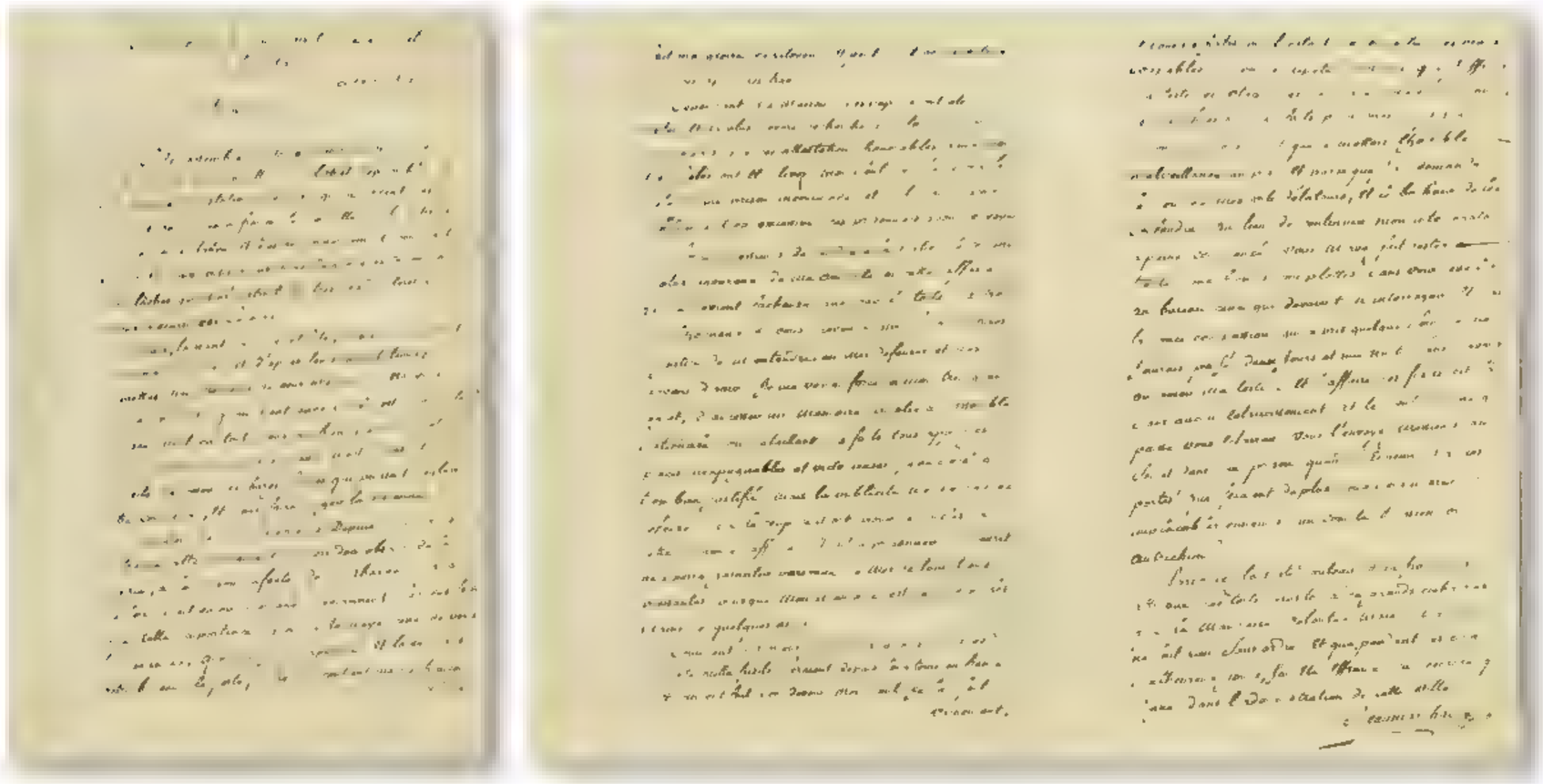
106. Alexander III. Autograph manuscript diary written in Russian on (11.75 x 8.5 in.; 298 x 216 mm.) size leaves and bound in half red morocco over marble boards with marble endpapers. The days of the months are printed on two facing pages with the days divided by columns separating morning from afternoon. The Tsar's copious daily entries are handwritten in ink recording various memoranda from 1 January 1894 through 19 August 1894. (Alexander died on 1 November 1894).

The personal autograph day book/diary of Tsar Alexander III for the year 1894, being the last year of his life.

Throughout these notations are recorded various pieces of information of a personal nature to the Tsar beginning with the day's happenings and who he saw. Alexander notes the temperature and condition of each day's weather; birthdays of friends and family members are written in pink ink throughout the year. One notable birthday marking the calendar is that of Christian IX, King of Denmark, 27 March. Alexander's whereabouts are recorded in the margins or at the tops of pages--primarily St. Petersburg, Krasnoe Selo, and Moscow. Alexander appears to have recorded his days in great detail as virtually all available space in filled by his very small, close script. Laid in are two pieces of ephemera. One piece is the Tsar's ink blotter paper. The second is a printed leaf informing guard troops and the Petersburg Military district in Krasnoe Selo, of "Separate Order number 60" dated July 23, 1894. The order is from Chief of Staff, General Lieutenant Bobrikov.

Also laid in is a typed letter signed attesting to this document's authenticity. It reads: *I certify herewith that the Diary of Emperor Alexander III of Russia submitted for auction at Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc., New York, is truly the genuine diary of my grandfather Alexander III and is written in his own handwriting. This diary was after the death of the Emperor in 1894, in possession of his wife, Empress Maria Feodorovna. After the death of the latter, in 1928, it was the property of my mother, Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna, who gave it to me shortly before her death in 1960. G.N. Kulikovsky.*

A unique manuscript providing valuable insights into the last year of Alexander III's life. **$10,000 - $15,000**



107. Beaumarchais, Pierre Augustin Caron De. Autograph letter signed (*"Beaumarchaires"*), in French, 3 pages (12.37 x 8 in.; 314 x 203 mm.), 28 August 1792, to the Gentlemen of the Committee of Surveillance at City Hall.

Beaumarchais defends himself from prison giving a detailed description of the Reign of Terror.

He writes in full: *If I gather, from the depth of prison, the few words I have been able to muster on the too public subject of my strange arrest, I suspect that an ardent desire to see the 60 thousand rifles bought by me in Holland and ceded to the government of France made you lend credence to the vile accusations of some slanderers who are as cowardly as they are poorly informed of the very great interest I took in procuring this assistance for you. But disregarding my interests, as a businessman and patriot, and according to their imputations, permit me, Messieurs, to observe to you once again that the conduct which is being maintained toward me is diametrically opposed in every sense to the good you claim to be doing. Isn't it the most pressing matter to clear up the facts, to establish a solid basis which could guide your conduct and let you judge mine?*

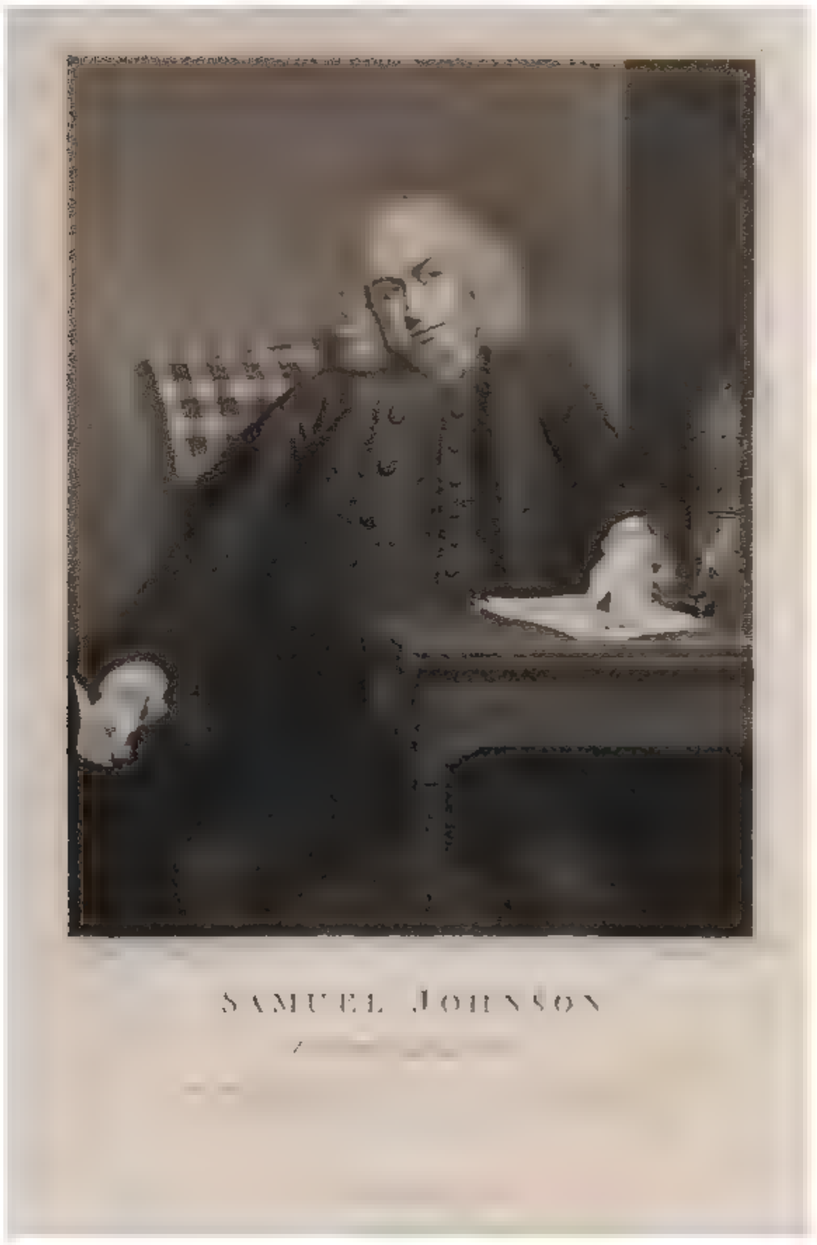
Instead of that, Messieurs, I have been dragging myself for five days, alternating between the dark corridor of City Hall and the stinking prison of l'Abaÿe, without having been severely interrogated on the facts of such importance, although I have not ceased to ask you to do so, although I brought the portfolio to your office which contains my entire justification, does me glory as a citizen , and can alone show you the success which followed this labor. Meanwhile, my house and my papers have been searched, and the most severe search has only furnished your commissars with honorable attestations for me. My seals were removed; I alone am under the seal of a prison which is uncomfortable and unhealthy from the too excessive stream of prisoners being sent there.

Forced, Messieurs, to give the nation the most rigorous account of my conduct in this affair, which has only become vexatious through the fault of others, I have the honor to warn you that if you refuse me the justice of hearing my defense and the means of action, I will see myself forced, to my very great regret, to address a public memorandum to the National Assembly in which, in detailing the facts, all supported by irrefutable and victorious documents, I can be only too justified. But the publication of my defenses would itself be a death blow for the success of this huge matter. And imprisoning me here in secret will keep no one at all from knowing about my pressing complaints, as my memorandum is already in the hands of friends.

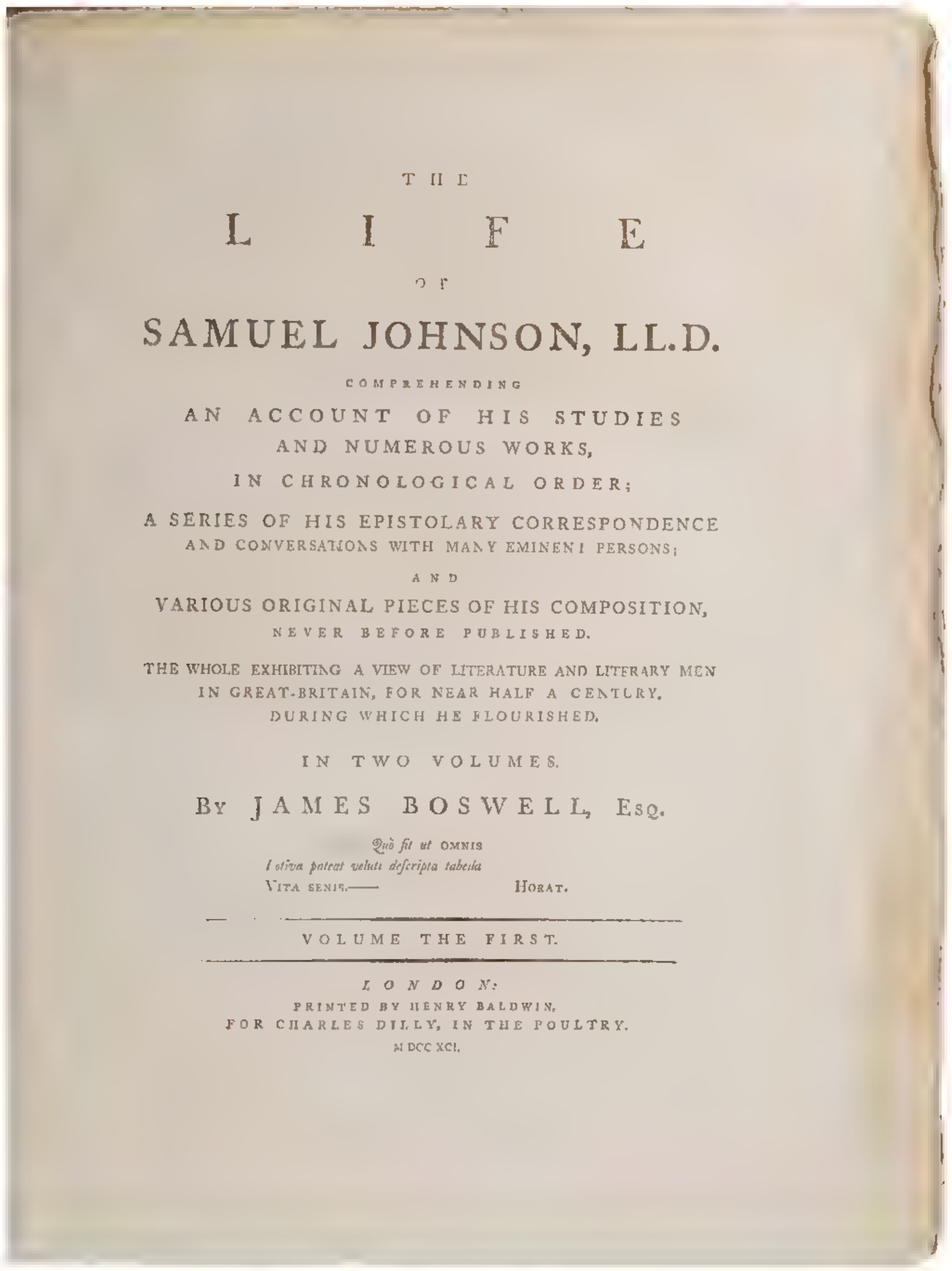
Well, Messieurs, we lack arms; sixty thousand rifles would have long since been in France if everyone had done his duty. As to me, I did mine in vain, and you are not in the slightest hurry to find out the true guilty parties! I repeated to you, Messieurs, that I offered you my head as hostage for the care I have taken, the sacrifices I went to carry out this great assistance. I told you that I placed the horrible malevolence to the worst. And because I demanded the name of my vile detractors and the happiness of putting them to shame, instead of continuing my interrogation, which had scarcely begun, you let me stay a full 32 hours without seeing those people return to the office who were supposed to interrogate me. And without the sweet compassion, which took some care from me, I would have spent two days and one night without knowing where to lay down my head. And there the affair of the rifles is, without any clarification, and the only man who can clear it up for you, you send, Messieurs, co prison in secret, when the enemy is at our gates! As to our implacable enemies, could they do us more harm: a Prussian committee, and Austrian one?

Pardon the justified pain of a man who attributes these wrongs to great confusion more than to ill will. But it is that no one can do anything without orders and that, during these five unfortunate days, I have been appalled by the disorder which reigns in the administration of this city.

During the last two weeks of August 1792, and up to the time of the September prison massacres, France's Revolutionary government arrested more than a thousand people, frequently holding them on questionable evidence. It was often more a matter of settling old scores than seeking justice. In Beaumarchais's case, his enemies accused him of buying a vast quantity of weapons abroad, and then concealing them from the government in the cellars of his Paris mansion. On the same day the monarchy fell, the government ransacked Beaumarchais's house, and although no weapons were found, Beaumarchais was arrested on 23 August. At his trial, he proved that the accusations were groundless and he was about to be set free, when his old enemy Jean-Paul Marat arrived and dispatched him to the l'Abaÿe prison. He was released a week later, due to the intercession of a former mistress, and fled to Holland and England, where he stayed until after the Revolution. **$4,000 - $6,000**



SAMUEL JOHNSON



THE

LIFE

OF

SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

COMPREHENDING

AN ACCOUNT OF HIS STUDIES
AND NUMEROUS WORKS,

IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER;

A SERIES OF HIS EPISTOLARY CORRESPONDENCE
AND CONVERSATIONS WITH MANY EMINENT PERSONS;

AND

VARIOUS ORIGINAL PIECES OF HIS COMPOSITION,
NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.

THE WHOLE EXHIBITING A VIEW OF LITERATURE AND LITERARY MEN
IN GREAT-BRITAIN, FOR NEAR HALF A CENTURY,
DURING WHICH HE FLOURISHED.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

By JAMES BOSWELL, Esq.

Quò fit ut OMNIS
Votiva pateat veluti descripta tabella
VITA SENIS.—— HORAT.

VOLUME THE FIRST.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HENRY BALDWIN,
FOR CHARLES DILLY, IN THE POULTRY.
MDCC XCI.

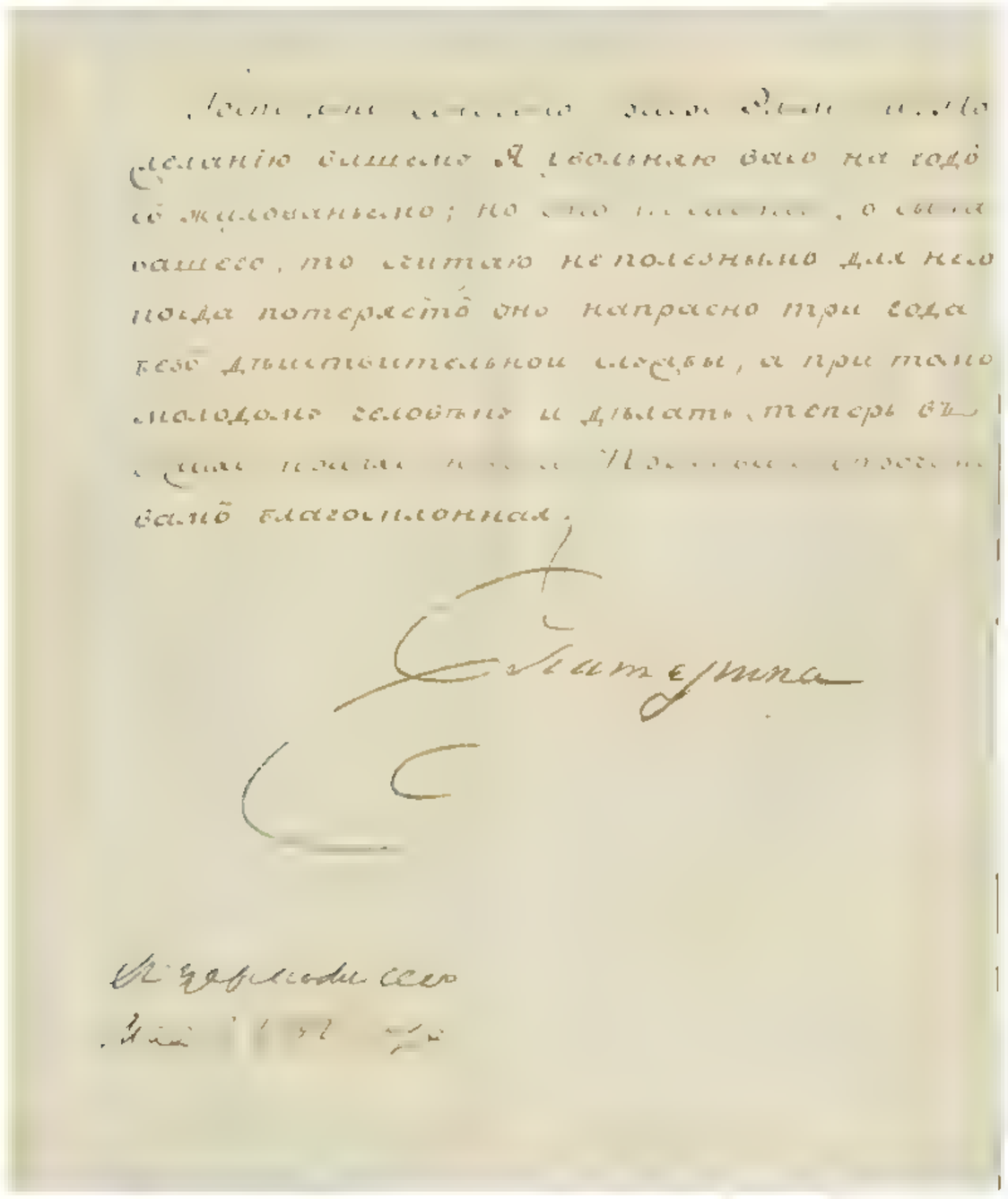
108. Boswell, James. The Life of Samuel Johnson. *London: Henry Baldwin for Charles Dilly, 1791.* Two volumes quarto, (12 x 9 ¼ in.; 305 x 235 mm.), Engraved portrait of Johnson by James Heath after Sir Joshua Reynolds, two engraved plates of facsimiles by H. Shepard. Original white paper-backed blue-grey boards, remains of original paper labels.

First edition, first issue, with "gve" on line 10, page 35 in volume one and the initial blank in volume two; Mm4, Nn1 (volume 1), E3, Oo4, Qq3, Zz1 and Ee2 (volume two) are cancels.

A very fine copy in the original boards and entirely uncut.

Boswell's great work was published 16 May 1791 and achieved immediate critical acclaim. It has been out of print since. Only 1,750 copies of the first edition were printed.

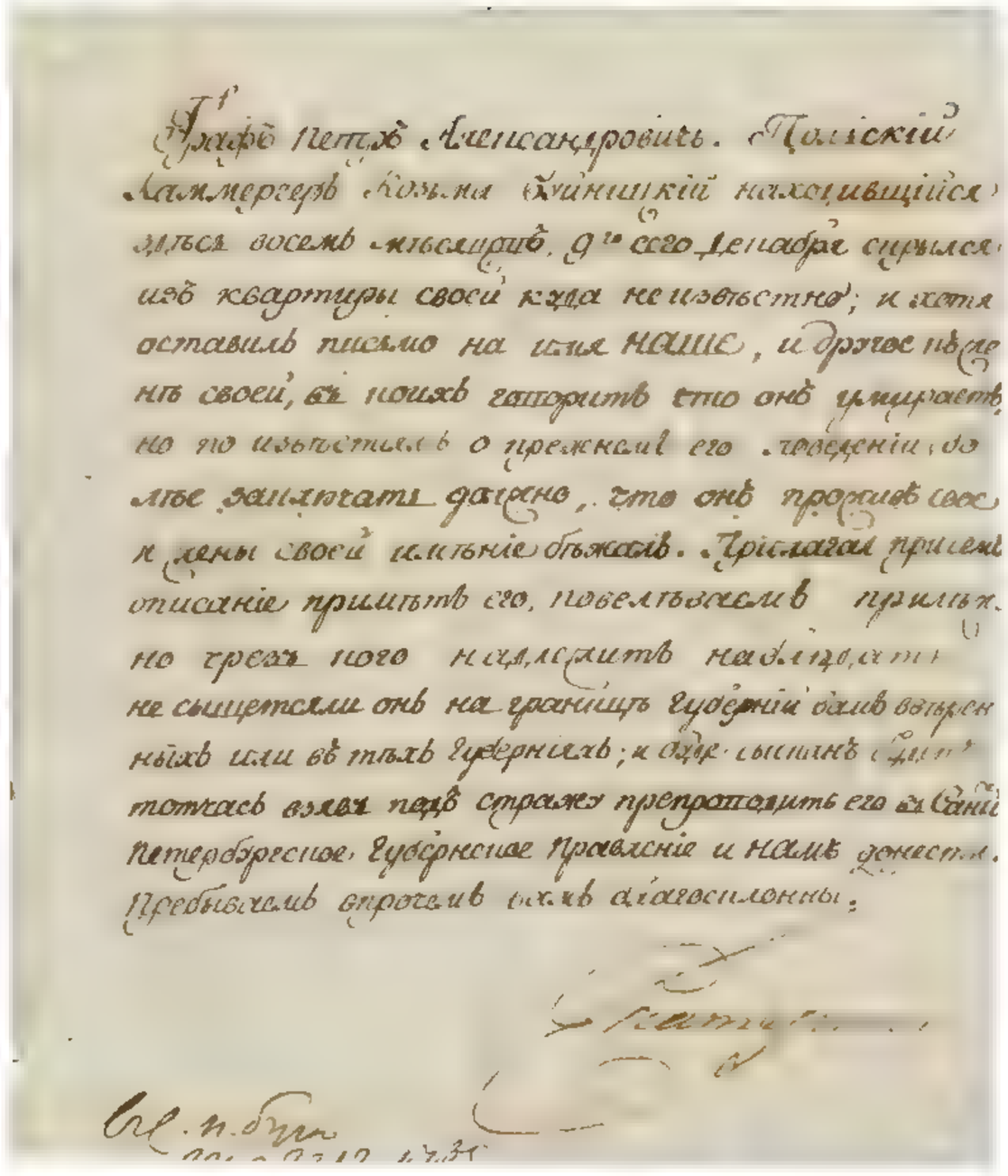
References: Grolier *English* 65; Rothschild 463; Tinker 338. **$8,000 - $12,000**



109. Catherine II (Catherine the Great). Letter signed ("Ekaterina"), in Russian, 1 page (9 x 7.25 in.; 229 x 184 mm.), 8 May 1759, to General Count Helmpt; with integral blank; in pristine condition.

Catherine the Great sharply expresses her great disdain of idle young aristocrats.

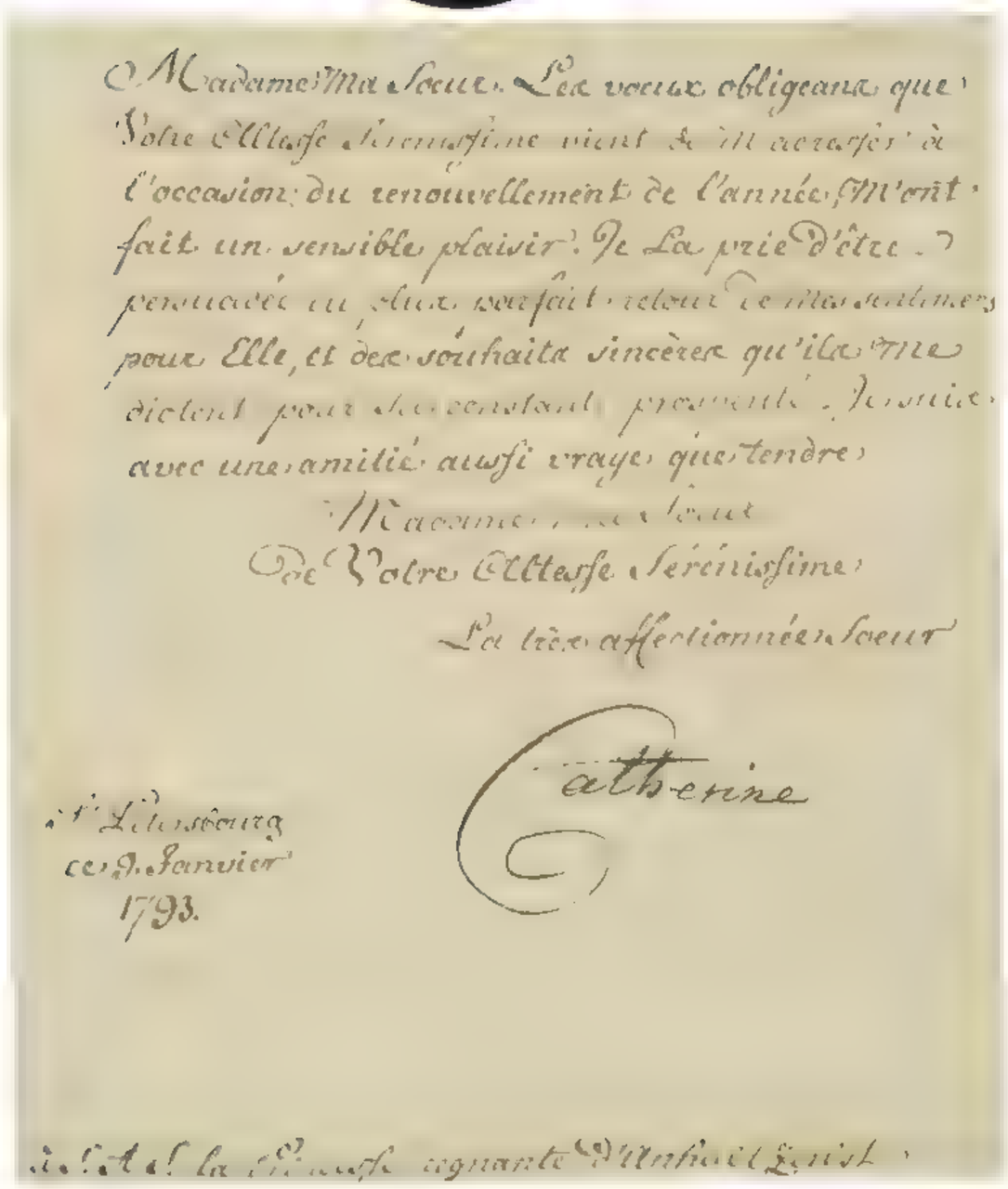
With great consternation, the Empress writes in full: *According to your wishes, I am relieving you for one year with pay; but as far as your son is concerned, I think it would be disadvantageous for him to waste three years without real work. Besides, even now, he has nothng to do in foreign lands. However, I will remain well disposed towards you.*
$4,000 - $6,000

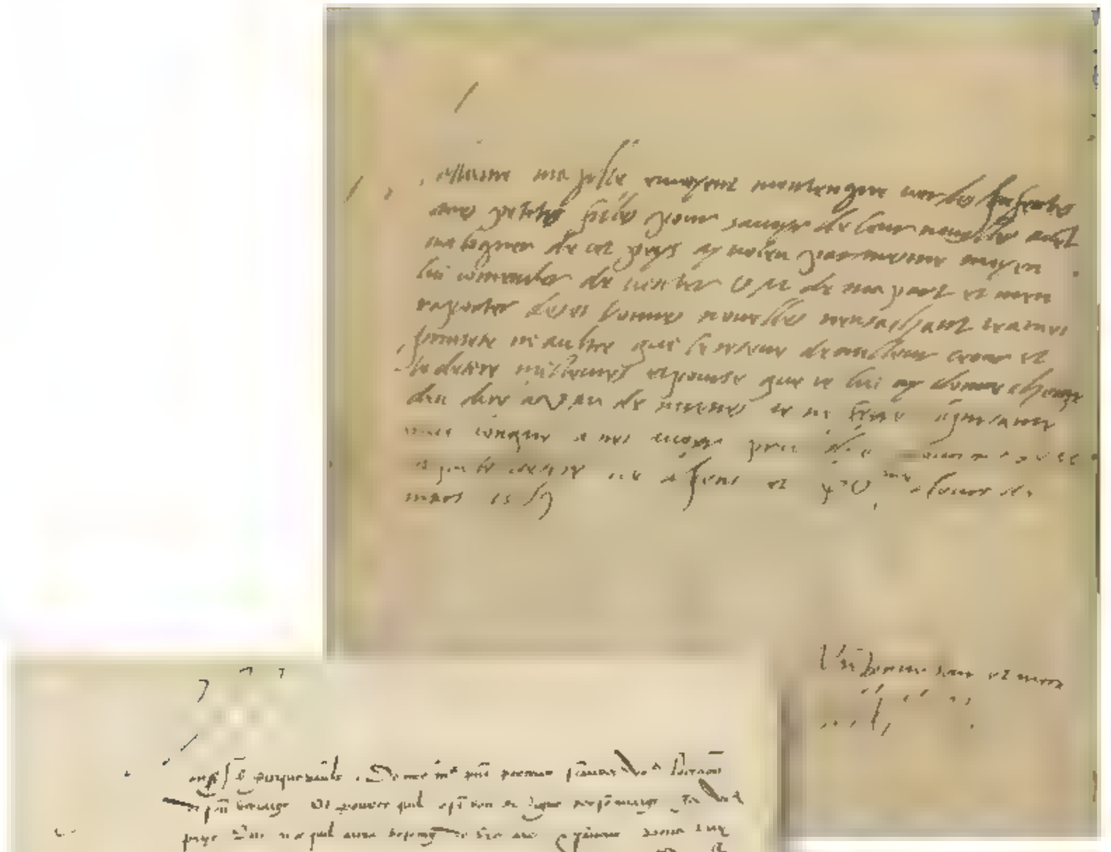


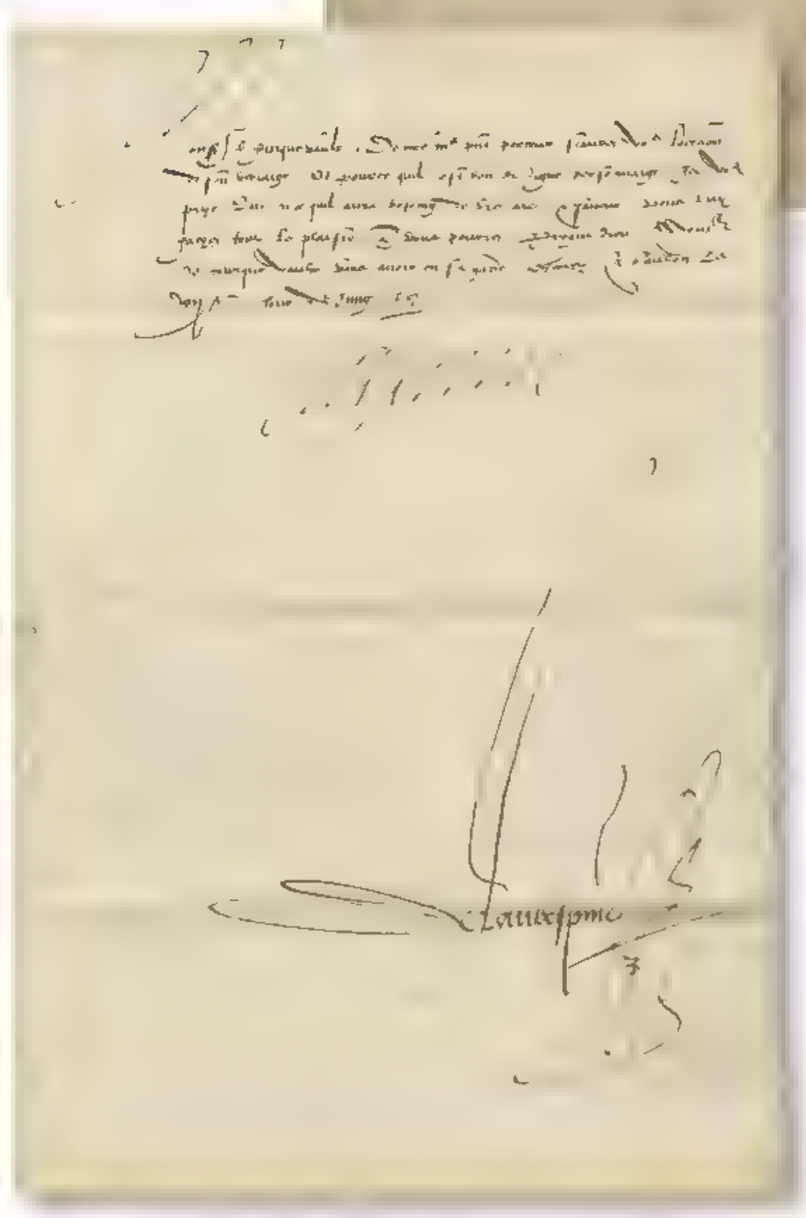
110. Catherine II (Catherine the Great). Letter signed ("Ekaterina"), in Russian, 1 page (9 x 7.5 in.; 229 x 191 mm.), 12 January 1785, to Field Marshall Count Peter A. Rumiantsev; in pristine condition.

Catherine the Great writes to one of her favorite Field Marshalls about the disappearance of a Polish gentleman.

The Russian Empress writes to Count Rumiantsev who distinguished himself inthe Seven Years War and during a long campaign against the Turks. She explains a Polish gentleman, Cosma Bujnizky, disappeared on 9 December and has not been seen since. He left behind two letters, one for Catherine the Great herself and the other to his wife, stating he was going to die. Given his previous behavior, however, the Empress believes it is more likely that he has run through his wife's money and is now a fugitive. She includes a full description of Bujnizky and orders that he be searched for at all boundaries. If he is caught, he is to be sent under guard to St.Petersburg. Bujnizky's description is on a separate sheet included herewith. The Polish gentleman is described as being of large stature, lean with brown hair, white face and a long nose. Last seen, he was dressed in a green flannelette frock coat, gray jacket, Crimean hat, black velveteen high boots and a black and white dotted muff. **$4,000 - $6,000**







111. Catherine II (Catherine the Great). Autograph letter signed ("Catherine"), in French, 1 page (8.25 x 7.12 in.; 210 x 181 mm.), 9 January 1793, to her sister, Her Highness the Princess Anhalt-Zerbst.

Catherine the Great sends New Year's greetings to her sister.

She writes in full: *Madame, my sister. The good wishes that your Serene Highness has sent me at the occasion of the changing year have pleased me notably. I beseech her to be convinced in return of the most perfect feelings towards her, and sincere best wishes that they dictate for her continuous prosperity. My friendship is as much as true as it is tender. Madame my sister, From your Serene Highness, The very affectionate sister Catherine.*

Anhalt-Zerbst was a small principality in eastern Germany, and had almost no political power. Later in the year that this letter was written (1793), the state was annexed by the neighboring state Anhalt-Dessau. Catherine was herself, by birth, a former Princess of Anhalt-Zerbst. She changed her German birth name, Sophie Friederike Augusta Fredericka von Anhalt-Zerbst-Domburg, to Catherine (or "Ekaterina") after her marriage to Peter III.
$4,000 - $6,000

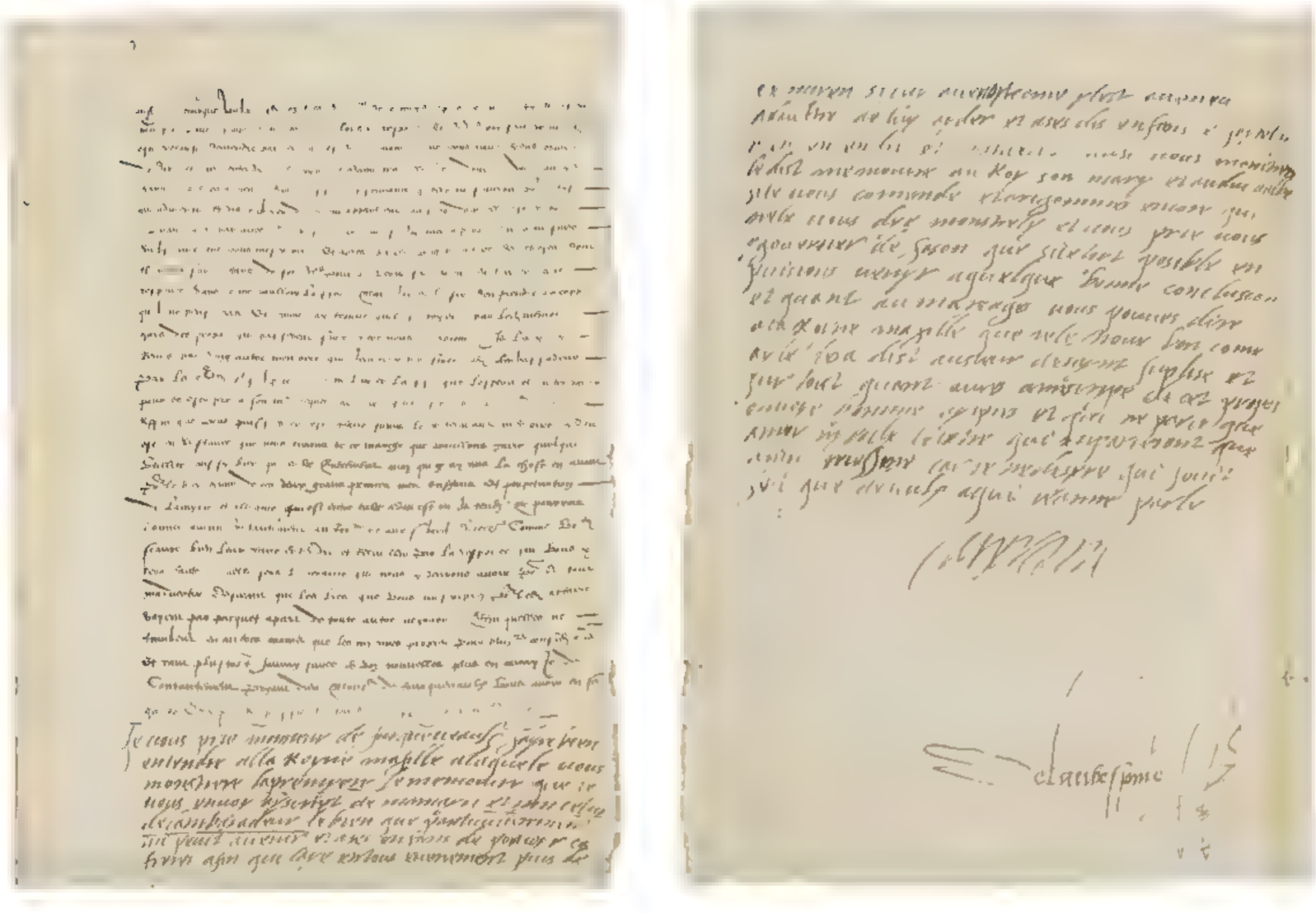
112. Catherine de' Medici. Rare autograph letter signed ("Caterine"), in French, 1 page (8.87 x 8.25 in.; 225 x 210 mm.), 16 March 1559, to her daughter, Elizabeth, Queen of Spain; light browning.

Royal mother to royal daughter: The Queen of France in need of news of her grandddaughters, the Infantas, and her daughter, the Queen of Spain before leaving the country.

Catherie de'Medici writes in full: *I sent Mme. Montagne to my granddaughters, the Infantas, to receive news of them before I leave the country. Through her, I would like to have news of Your Majesty, and have asked her to visit you in my name. I know of none, dear Princess, who has a better heart, and have thus charged her to express my feelings to Your Majesty. I will not extend the present letter any further, except to pray to God to give Your Majesty what she wishes from him. Catherine*

Together with:

Catherine de' Medici. Letter signed ("Caterine"), in French, 1 page (13.62 x 9 in.; 346 x 229 mm.), Baillon, 5 June 1561, to Seigneur de Fourquevaux, being a letter of introduction; address panel on verso. **$4,000 - $6,000**



113. Catherine de' Medici. Letter, followed by an important autograph letter signed ("Catherine") in French, 2 pages (12.62 x 8.5 in.; 321 x 216 mm.), Plessis-les-Tours, 28 November 1565, to Monsieur de Fourquevaulx.

The Queen of France describes conspiracy in the French Court.

Catherine de'Medici writes in part: *To your letter of the 8th of this month after that which the King, monsieur my son, wrote you, I won't give a long answer, and I will only say that I was relieved to hear by that which is in your hand that you have nothing...to say; and let the Queen, Madame my daughter Elizabeth, wife of Philip II of Spain, know what I told you to tell her on your part: having enough assurance that she did not know anything of what will happen, to forget nothing of what belongs to the blood whence she has issued. As to the marriage, the Ambassador, who is-I am convinced-of the same substance as you wrote me, and after presenting your memorandum on the matter, as he was charged by his court only to...and to answer it without letting me see it. But I had the leisure to make a copy of it without him knowing it. And as I found, things transpired from the said memorandum which are irrelevant, which are sure to pass between us enough. Through him I sent another memorandum, which I showed to the Ambassador, by the Sr. de St. Sulpice, which left him only with the hope and knowledge of an escort to his master who I think was good....*

So that in these affairs you can know the content of the memoranda which is, in substance, that we derive from this move we want to make some vitality as well as they. On the other hand, I, who place the matter primarily for the good of these two great princes, my children, and the perpetuation of the friendship and alliance which is between them, which is what I strive for, will not be capable of being a foundering of the kingdom and the said subjects. As you well know how to make her understand this and gather by the response which will be made to you what hope we may derive from it for all this, and desiring that the letters you write about the affair may be in the packet separated from all other negotiations. So that it does not fall into other hands than my own for several reasons, and the sooner I am assured of your news, the sooner I will be content....

Catherine continues in her own handwriting: *I ask you...to let the Queen, my daughter, to whom you will first show the memorandum I wrote you in my hand and not that of the ambassador know that the benefit that particularly she and her children can derive on providing for her brothers, so that she in any event has more means, if something happens to her, as it has to others, to aid her or her said children, and make her understand and consider that. Also, show the said memorandum to the King, her husband, and to the Duke of Alva if be orders you to show it to him, and I ask you to conduct yourself in a fashion that it be possible to be able to come to a good conclusion, and as to the marriages, you can tell the Queen, my daughter, that I find it good, as I said to Mons. de St. Sulpice, and above all, when you will have something to write about these matters, send a man by express who will only speak to me and only hand over letters which are addressed to me personally, for I wish that only those are involved to whom I have spoken.*

In March 1563, Catherine had ended the first civil war by the Edict of Amboise. The following August, she declared the King of age in the Parliament of Rouen and from April 1564 to January 1566, conducted him on a marathon itinerary around France. Its principal purpose was to execute the edict and, through a meeting at Bayonne in June 1565, to seek to strengthen peaceful relations between the crown and Spain and to negotiate for Charles' marriage to Elizabeth of Austria. During the period 1564-68, Catherine was unable, for complex reasons, to withstand the Cardinal Lorraine, Statesman of the Guises, who largely provoked the second and third civil wars. She quickly terminated the second (September 1567-March 1568) with the Peace of Longjumeau, a renewal of Amboise. But she was unable to avert its revocation (August 1568), which heralded the third civil war.

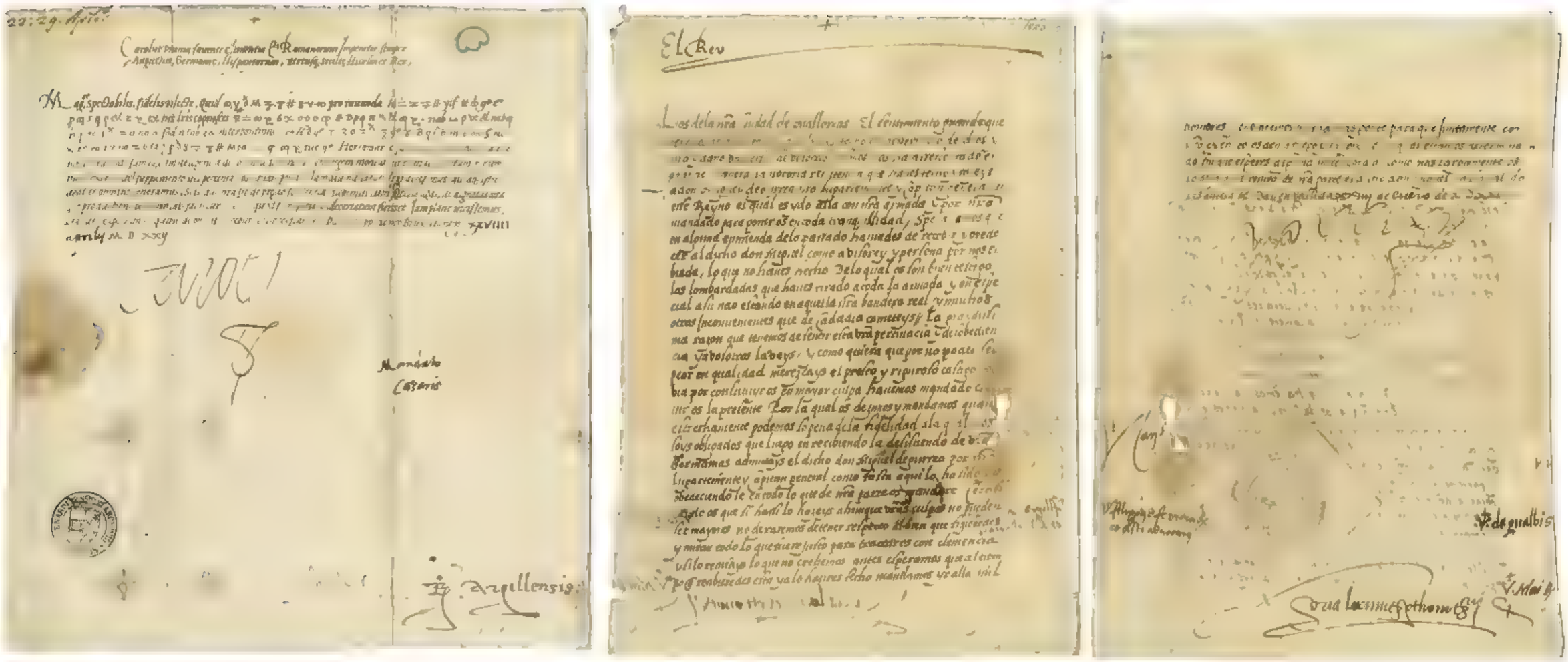
A fascinating letter about intrigue in the French Court with a substantial portion of the letter in the hand of Catherine de' Medici.
$4,000 - $6,000

114. Catherine de' Medici. Autograph letter Signed ("Catherine"), in French, 1 page (12.25 x 8.5 in.; 311 x 216 mm.), at the estate of Baray, to Monsieur de Lansac.

Catherine de' Medici renounces fault regarding *any arms that had been taken up in the kingdom* causing its ruin.

I am sending to my cousin, the Cardinal of Lorraine, the letter which you see and ask you to present it to him; and for your part, if you have spoken about the matter in question, respond to it after you have seen it and pass judgment on it according to the truth and the faith I have in the affection that you have in my reputation, which I believe would be very affected if one would think me so bad as to have been the cause that arms had been taken up in the kingdom, for I have too many obligations in all ways to be the cause of its ruin and of that of my children. And you know too well the intention and desire I have always had to see all matters conducted to the honor of God and the obedience to the King, my son, and without repugnance if I had been believed and obeyed. But God, for our sins, has wanted what we see; I beseech Him to appease his ire with us and give us a good peace, of which we are in great need, and we have His grace to perform many a good office which could serve the need that we have and that which you desire where you are. Catherine

Catherine's cousin was most likely Charles de Lorraine, who became the 2nd Cardinal of Lorraine when his Uncle Jean, the 1st Cardinal of Lorraine, died in 1550. He was one of the foremost members of the powerful Catholic House of Guise and perhaps the most influential Frenchman during the mid-sixteenth century. He has been characterized as intelligent, avaricious, and cautious. The Cardinal was also very important politically, but after 1560, he became less influential in state affairs though he continued to exert religious influence over Catherine. Catherine, queen consort of Henry II, became regent of France from 1560 to 1574, and was herself one of the most influential personalities of the Catholic-Huguenot wars. **$4,000 - $6,000**



115. Charles V. Letter signed ("Carolus"), partly in cipher, in Latin, 1 page (11.75 x 10.37 in.; 298 x 264 mm.), Brussels, 29 April 1522, to Girolamo Adorno, Conte di Rende, brother of the Doge of Genoa; with address on verso.

Written in cipher, The Holy Roman Emperor wishes news of the battle in which he won the Duchy of Milan.

Charles writes that he is disturbed at not having received any letters for a long time, and continues, *...you know what our thoughts are on the battle and we order that you proceed as planned so that our dignity is not shaken by the outcome, if as is possible it has been fought and we have won we are awaiting your letters so that we may be more certain....*

This letter was written at the beginning of the titanic struggle, fought mainly in Italy, between Charles V and Francis I of France for the mastery of Europe. Charles, in assuming a victory, was correct. On the day that this letter was written, the Imperial Army inflicted a crushing defeat on a Swiss army under Odet de Foix, Marshal of France, by which François I lost the Duchy of Milan. The cipher, used for greater security, is fairly complex, using a combination of figures, letters and symbols.

Together with:

Charles V. Letter signed ("Yo el Rey"), in Spanish, 2 pages (11.37 x 8.12 in.; 289 x 206 mm.), Valladolid, 24 January 1523, to the people of the citadel of Mallorca.

Charles V gives the people of Mallorca a stark ultimatum.

...We have in grand manner stopped the notorious rebellion you have made and are making against Don Miguel de Gurrea, our lieutenant and captain general in this kingdom, who has gone with our fleet and by our command to impose order. We expect that you receive and obey the said Don Miguel as viceroy and as a person sent by us, something that you have not done in the past. The shots that you have fired on the whole fleet and against our royal banner are good evidence of this and of the many other problems you create each day. The greatest reason we have for your stubbornness and disobedience you already know. Even if the problems become no worse, you still deserve a quick and rigorous punishment for committing this great offense. We have commanded these writings.... Then, upon ceasing hostilities, you will admit... Don Miguel de Gurrea as our Lieutenant and Cacptain General and you will obey him in all that I will command. We assure you that if you do this, though your offenses could not be greater, we will treat you with clemency. If you do not cease your rebellion, we will command men to go to you and we will send... our army to bring fire and blood, so that we can end this misery which has continued for so long. The said Don Miguel will speak our part in all things.

The rebellion was part of a larger uprising also taking place on the Spanish mainland. These groups were known as the Germania, or Brotherhoods and rose against the nobility in Valencia (1521). Brotherhoods were also formed on Mallorca as it too was becoming impoverished by Charles' wars against the French and the Protestant Dutch and German princes. By 1522 Imperial troops were dealing with the rebels on Mallorca and were indeed dealing with them harshly. The rebellion essentially ended as the core of the rebel army (the Mallorcan Brotherhoods) led by Joanot Colom made its last stand at Montuïri Hill on 8 March 1523. Colom was drawn and quartered while many were executed, imprisoned or fined. Only a few escaped the island. **$4,000 - $6,000**

CORYATS
Crudities
Hastily gobled vp in five
Moneths trauells in France,
Sauoy, Italy, Rhetia commonly
called the Grisons country, Hel
uetia alias Switzerland, some
parts of high Germany, and the
Netherlands;
Newly digested in the hunory aire
of ODCOMBE in the County of
Somerset, & now dispersed to the
nourishment of the trauelling Mem-
bers of this Kingdome.
Quamvis pedibus hæc cruore, manibus atq;
Gallia. Ger mania. Italia.
Crudum hos esse
fatu

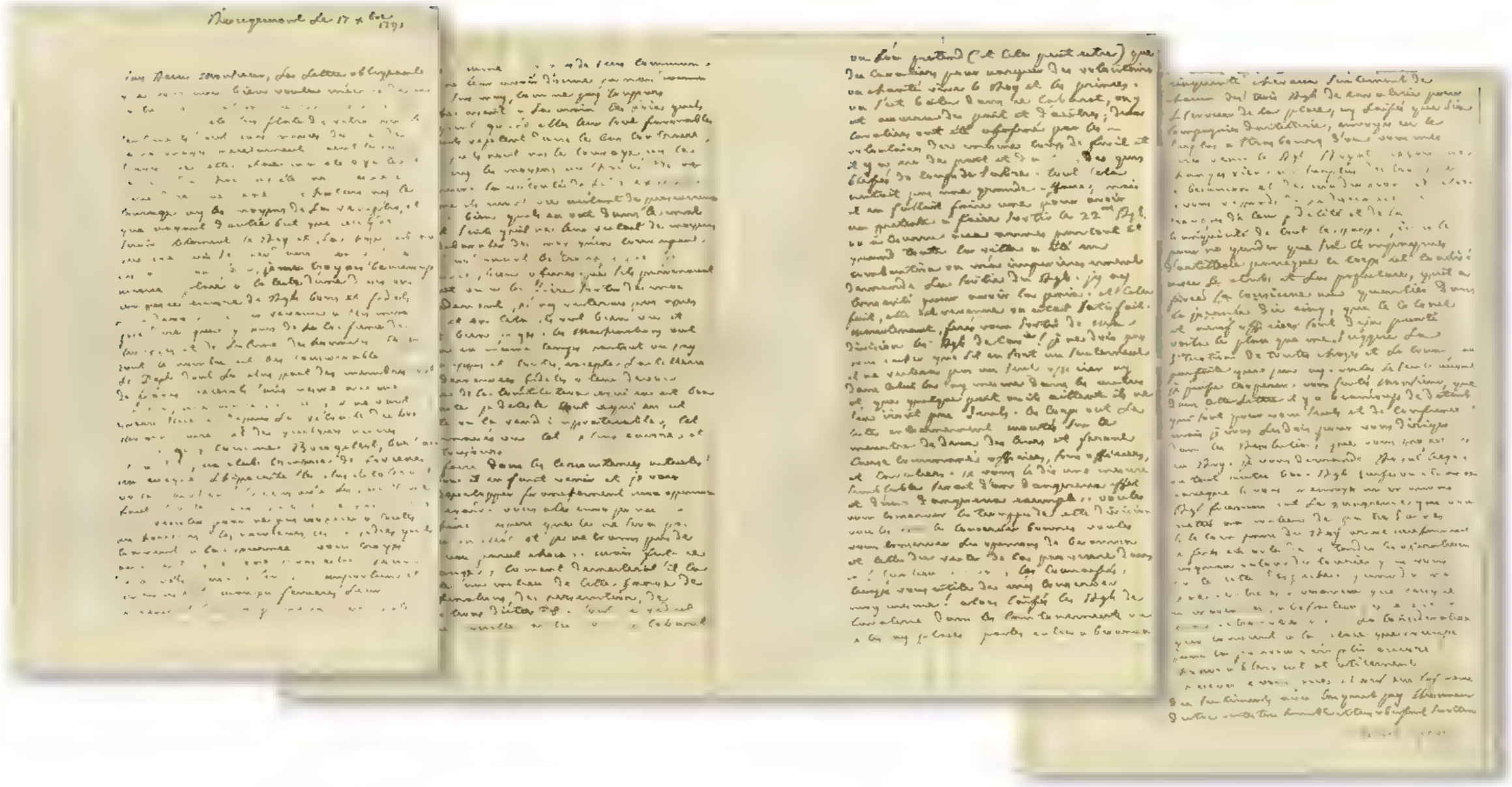
116. Coryate, Thomas. [Engraved title:] Coryates Crudities Hastily gobled up in five Moneths travells in France, Savoy, Italy . . . [Letterpress title:] Three Crude Veines are Presented in this Booke . . . *London: W[illiam] S[tansby for the author], 1611.*

Small quarto, (8.11 x 6.5 in.; 206 x 165 mm). [472] leaves (collation as in Pforzheimer) including engraved title with contemporary hand-coloring heightened with gold, four engraved plates (three folding), engraved text illustrations, woodcut initials and headpieces; three leaves (Ff4-6) spotted, leaf a3 with a slightly short outer blank margin, gathering b4 bound between a3 and a4, leaves Ff2-3 genuine but most likely supplied; the plates completely unshaved and intact although two have short closed tears, and the "Clock of Strasbourg" has been neatly mended with blank paper on verso to keep a closed tear from spreading. A fine, fresh and large copy in eighteenth century style antique calf, spine richly gilt; morocco backed slipcase.

First edition. Coryate's eccentric account of his peregrinations on foot through Europe in 1608. A "there and back again" to Venice, Coryate ended his journey by literally hanging up his shoes in the parish church at Odcombe. The book is renowned for its series of faux-heroic elegies on the author's achievements by Jonson, Campion and others of the Mermaid Tavern set.

References: STC 5808: Pforzheimer 218; Keynes *Donne,* 70.

Provenance: H. Bradley Martin (Sotheby's New York, 30 April 1990, lot 2731). **$4,000 - $6,000**



117. [French Revolution]. Marquis de Toulongeon. Autograph letter signed ("Toulongeon") in French, 4 pages (12.75 x 8 in.; 324 x 203 mm.), 17 December 1791, to the Minister of War, le Comte de Narbonne.

An intimate portrait of the French Revolution from an insider's prospective.

In full: *I have received…the obliging letter that you were good enough to write me after your appointment as Minister of War. I was very flattered to find anew therein the feelings you gave me evidence of previously. Perhaps you know that that position was offered to me on behalf of the King. I went to Paris in person to say that I felt had neither the courage nor the means to fill it, and that having no other aim but that of serving the King and the public good usefully, that be able to prove myself, in my mind and in my heart I believed myself much better placed at the bead of a division, still made up of Regiments good and faithful to their duty. I returned to Besançon. I presume to say that there I enjoy the confidence of the troops and the esteem of the honest citizens whose number is considerable. Most of the members of the Department are pure scoundrels, without even a sense of decency; a municipality scarcely any better, since the retirement of the good Mr. Ordinaire, and of a few upright men like Bois-gilbert, Carban, and others; a club composed of madmen; a hypocritical bishop who is very intolerant--these…are the people with whom I must deal, against whom I must ceaselessly resist in order not to further the horrors, the black deeds, the perfidies that they invent daily.*

You can easily believe that I could not be the man of such individuals. I am a troublesome and impious person to them. To hold me under chains would doubtlessly be greatly convenient to them. But since I have enough common sense never to have given them a hold on me; since I have always gone ahead holding in my hand the laws they invoke when they are favorable to them and reject in the contrary instance, laws which they have neither the courage, nor the strength, nor the means, nor the authority, nor even the will to have carried out; since they have seen that I have as much steadfastness in the good as they have in evil; they have understood that they had no means of getting rid of me except by corrupting and disorganizing the troops I command, very confident that if they succeeded in this aim or in getting them out from under my command I would not remain there after them. And in this they have seen clearly and have judged me accurately. These machinations took place simultaneously everywhere that I had troops, and all except the artillery have remained faithful to their duty. I love what is good and just in the Constitution; I detest everything in it that is unjust or makes it unworkable; such as you saw me, I am still, and will always be.

What is to be done in the present circumstances? That is the heart of the matter and I am going to give you my opinion frankly in this regard. You are going to send a commissioner. I hope that it won't be an Abbe Mullot, and I am not afraid of such a choice from you. But even if he were an angel, how would he unravel the truth in the midst of this tangle of machinations, persecutions, false testimony, etc. The whole thing reduces itself to a quarrel incited in a bar, in which it is maintained (and that may be) that some cavalrymen--in order to provoke some volunteers—shouted "Long live the King and the Prince." There was a fight in the bar, both sides were angry. Two cavalrymen were killed by the volunteers with the same gunshot, and there were people wounded on both sides with saber blows. All that was not a major incident, but it was necessary to make one out of it in order to have a pretext to get the 22nd Regiment out. People took up arms on all sides and when the whole city was in an uproar, they imperiously ordered me to remove the regiment. I consented to this to have peace. And after it was done, peace returned, and they were satisfied.

Now, will you have the cavalry regiment removed from my division? I don't need to tell you that if a single man goes, not a single officer will remain either in that one, nor even in the others, and that wherever they may go, they will not leave alone. The whole corps is aroused about the murder of two of their members and they will present a united front, officers, non-commissioned officers, and cavalrymen. I tell you that such a step would

Continues next page

Continued 117

have a dangerous effect and would be a dangerous example. Do you wish to hold the troops of this division? Do you wish to keep the good opinion of Besançon and of the rest of the province in the situation you know them to be in? Do you believe it is useful to keep me myself in their good opinion? Then leave the cavalry regiments in the camps where I have placed them. Have returned to Besançon only fifty horses from each of the three cavalry regiments to man the place; leave there only six companies of artillery; send the rest to Strasbourg, from which you will have the Royal Liegeois regiment sent to me. Change nothing more in the Besançon Troops and in my division, and then I shall guarantee you the discipline of the troops, their loyalty, and the tranquility of the whole region. I insist about keeping only six artillery companies because the corps is in league with the Club and the populace; because they forced the barricade at the barracks on the day of the fifth; because the colonel and nine officers have already left.

There is the plan which the overall situation and the detailed knowledge I have of it suggests to me. That is the only one with which I can cooperate. You are aware...that in this letter there are many details which are for you alone and in confidence. But I owe them to you to guide you in the resolutions you will propose to the King. I am asking you for the Royal Liegeois or any other good Swiss or foreign regiment because if you send me a bad French regiment it is gangrene that you are placing in the midst of healthy parts. If the King's commissioner arrives beforehand, I shall arrange to delay operations until the return of the courier who is bringing you this dispatch. As for me, I shall not return to Besançon until--by means of the satisfactions I am requesting--I go back there with the consideration that is due the place I occupy, in order to fill it honorably and usefully once more...

Toulongeon, a member of the National Assembly, conveyed the turbulent climate of life in France at the time by writing of the disturbance, which he brought under control during a period of great upheaval and reform. The revolution, which reached its climax in 1789 with the aristocratic revolt, had by 1791, saw the abolition of feudalism and the establishment of a new regime, which attempted to institute civil equality. The incident is also one that conveys a sense of the turmoil to follow, the Reign of Terror, that lasted from 1792 to 1799. **$6,000 - $8,000**

118. [French Royalty] A pair of important documents by Charles IX and Henry III regarding the history of the religious strife between the Catholics and Huguenots.

Charles IX. Letter signed (*"Charles"*), in French, 3 pages (13.62 x 8.87 in.; 346 x 225 mm.), St. Germain-en-Laye, 29 July 1570, to the Baron de Fourquevaux, France's ambassador to King Philip II of Spain, in Madrid.

The King of France writes of his involvement in negotiations, which would result in the Peace of St. Germain between his Catholic and Protestant subjects.

In the first part of his letter, the King complains about Don Francis de Alava, who came to see him without an appointment, and approached the King just as he was mounting his horse. He then writes at great length about the theft of some dispatches. The King continues, *You should know that the emissaries of the Queen of Navarre and of the Prince of Conde (Protestants) came to see me. I have personally begun to push forward the peace negotiations which I began, because I hope, with God's aid, to bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion soon, for the benefit and peace of my kingdom and for the happiness of all my subjects, and with the honor of God and to His service. Nonetheless, there are still some difficulties to resolve. I have sent my deputies to the princes* [of Navarre and Conde] *and I expect them to return here in two days. In the meantime, I have called for a suspension of hostilities until the completion of these discussions, which I hope, with God's help, will result in the reunion of my subjects. I believe that this will enhance my good friendship with the King [Philip II], my good brother, just as I desire, and who will aid and serve for the good of all Christianity.*

The Conspiracy of Amboise (1560), by which the Huguenots attempted to end the persecutions suffered at the hands of Francis II, was a prelude to the first three civil wars (1562–63, 1567–68, 1568-70). The Treaty of Saint-Germain (1570), ending the wars, gave the Protestants new liberties and the wardenship of four cities, including La Rochelle.

Together with:

Henry III. Letter signed (*"Henry"*), in French, 1 page (13.87 x 8.87 in.; 352 x 225 mm.), Dolniville, 30 October 1578, to Monsieur de Paillets.

The brother of Charles IX continues to deal with religious contention in France.

An important letter on the Treaty of Bergerac otherwise known

as the Edict of Poitiers (September, 1577) and the entente between Catherine de Medici, her son Henry III and the King of Navarre. The document states in full: *The Queen, Madame and mother, has informed me that in accordance with an agreement with my brother the King of Navarre* [the future King of France, Henry IV] *to send and commit certain persons to put a stop to what has been instigated and attempted against my Edict of Pacification since its publication, she has chosen you to faithfully execute this office and your name has been submitted to me by her. You are thus notified that you will go to the country of my brother* [Navarre] *and send back full reports concerning what you must do to settle these disturbances. I am certain that you will not falter in vigorously embracing the execution of this duty in order to satisfy her orders as well as the goals of my service. In any case, I want to attest to you by the present letter that you could not serve me more agreeably than in completing and effecting that which the Queen my mistress and mother has brought to your attention on this subject so as to render to my peaceable subjects the enjoyment of the benefits of my Edict of Pacification, which is the matter in the world closest to my heart. I thus ask you to go about it in the manner which would achieve the effect which I desire and the alleviate the distress of my subjects. In rendering this service for the Queen and myself you will give us much pleasure. And I ask that God keep you, Monsr. de Paillets, in His protection.*

After the Treaty of Saint-Germain (1570) under Charles IX, the civil war between Catholics and Protestants (Huguenots) essentially came to an end. However, the mother of Charles IX & Henry III, Catherine de' Medici, feared the growing influence of some of the Protestant leadership over her son, Charles IX convinced Charles to approve what would become known as the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew's Day (August 1572) in which tens of thousands of Protestants would be killed. **$4,000 - $6,000**

119. George III, *King of Great Britain.* Highly important series of nearly 140 autograph letters, mostly signed ("G. R."), some 146 pages, nearly all quarto, Kew Windsor and elsewhere, 1766-68 and 1782-83, to the 2nd Earl of Shelburne with the majority written to Lord Shelburne as leader of the government negotiating peace with American after the War of Independence one written in pencil, nearly all with integral blanks, a few with address leaves, some written on paper with the distinctive ribbed watermark of the Montgolfier Brothers' factory (also favored by Marie Antoinette), the second letter with traces of formerly have been bound, one or two other early letters slightly browned, but overall in fine and fresh condition.

An extraordinary archive of George III letters of exceptional historical importance regarding peace negotiations with America after the War of Independence.

I cannot conclude without mentioning how sensibly I feel the dismemberment of America from this Empire and that I should be miserable indeed if I did not feel that no blame on that Account can be paid at my Door and did I not also know that knavery seems to be so much the striking feature of its Inhabitants that it may not in the end be an evil that they will become Aliens to this Kingdom.

The first eighteen letters written to Shelburne while serving as Secretary of State for the Southern Department in Chatham's second administration, between 2 September 1766 and 17 September 1768; the remainder written between 24 March 1782 and 22 March 1783: of these 58 (including one memorandum) are written to Shelburne when Secretary of State of the Home Department under Rockingham (but effectively leader of the government [see note below], 51 Shelburne was First Lord of the Treasury the remaining eleven written after Shelburne's resignation but before the formation of the North-Fox coalition that replaced him; eleven letters signed by the King in full ("George R."), over 80 signed with initials ("G. R."), the remainder – as was more usually his custom – left unsigned. The bulk of the letters are addressed by George III to Lord Shelburne while leader of the administration that replaced Lord North's after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and which was charged with negotiating peace with America: Shelburne serving firstly as Home Secretary under Rockingham, having refused to serve as premier (although the King persisted in treating him as such), and secondly as First Lord of the Treasury (the post occupied by the King's First Minister, now known as Prime Minister). Among the series is the letter written on the evening of Rockingham's death in which the King offers Shelburne the premiership: *Lord Shelburne must remember that when in March I was obliged to change my Ministry, I called upon Him to form a new one and proposed His taking the Employment of first Lord of the Treasury which He declined to accommodate Ld. Rockingham; the Vacancy of that Office makes me return to my original idea and offer it to Him on the present occasion…* (6:09pm 1 July 1782).

These letters bear on many subjects – the state of Ireland, victories as sea (especially Rodney's Battle of the Saints), the Spitalfield riots, party politics, parliamentary procedure, the emerging figures of Charles James Fox and the Younger Pitt – and are full of the minutiae of government at the highest level. But coloring all is *the dreadful price* exacted from the King by his American colonies after twelve years of personal rule through Lord North.

The letters tell their own story. The *dramatis personae* include Lord North, the outgoing First Minister; Sir Guy Carleton, last British Commander-in-Chief in America; Henry Laurens, American diplomat captured by the British, later Peace Commissioner; John Adams, American Peace Commissioner, later second President; Richard Oswald, Shelburne's official agent and later British Peace Commissioner; Benjamin Vaughan, Shelburne's unofficial agent and friend of Franklin; Charles James Fox, Foreign Secretary under Rockingham and Shelburne's rival; Thomas Grenville, Fox's agent; Sir George Saville, Fox's supporter; Thomas Townshend, Shelburne's Home Secretary; Lord Camden, President of the Council; Lord Grantham, Shelburne's Foreign Secretary; William Pitt the Younger, Shelburne's Chancellor of the Exchequer; Alleyne Fitzherbert, negotiator with American's allies France and Spain; and, of course, Dr. Benjamin Franklin himself.

The final act of the drama begins with the resignation of Lord North and the accession of Shelburne to effective power:

I have wrote to Ld. North that He is to give notice to the Cabinet to attend at St James's and resign before the Levee that the ground may be clear before the presentations take effect… (8:22am 27 March 1782).

Continues page 144

Queens House Sunday 7th Sept. 1766

Ld Shelburne, I have wrote to Ld Hyde that he is to give notice to the Cabinet Council at St. James's and resign before the Levee that the ground may be clear before the prosecutions take effect against those who receive badges of Offices as the Counties of Hertford Northampton and Dorset are the Counties in which I gave them the Lieutenancies of Offices and I conceive must also not hold the Lieutenancy or Shrievalty of Counties of Cities or Towns that there may be no mistake in the prosecutions I desire a List of the Boards of Treasury and Admiralty together with the Officers of the Pipe of this day may be sent me that the Ld in Waiting may make no mistakes in prosecuting them. I have also wrote to Ld Rockingham for the proper Commissions for the Privy Council and have also taken the most decisive Steps towards convicting the very unprincipled Information Ld Chesterfield and Lord Northumberland have taken in this Shameful Conspiracy

G R.

Windsor April 6th 1768 5 pt 6 A.M.

Ld Shelburne I never can be sufficiently thankful to Mr Pitt not to be surprised I am certain at his resolution on the Lord Lieutenancy of Yorkshire being removed more Cavalierly than ever was known before. The Account of the Conversation with Mr Laurens was very curious I should from thence suppose him not improper to be sent to Congress the question then is what the same times to come Mr Franklin cannot be removed. I was sure of the rest not to open my mouth on any Negociation with America as it falls in the share of the Chancellor, who very handsomely desires he has nothing to do in the whole Negociation for leaving the great Seal in his custody, all these new Arrangements will be in an Act

George R.

[illegible] Shelburne. I have just received your [illegible] Papers which I take in the utmost [illegible] Lord Rockingham, I have kept them to [illegible] this morning at Seven o'clock, Lord Chancellor, I have [illegible] and on my not delivering them to any other

[illegible] Queen at Kew tomorrow morning, I am [illegible] surprised at your not [illegible] all Orders [illegible] respecting to the Riots Cromwell Street

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] Lord Shelburne
explain my Dear [illegible] Duke
[illegible] the Letters
[illegible] Copy
[illegible] Secretary of State
[illegible] Clothing &
[illegible] Twenty two Regts
[illegible] Ireland, Furnished
[illegible] Pay of the
[illegible] Consequently Irela
[illegible] Foreign Station

Queens House Oct. 11th 1766 5 pt 11 A.M.

Ld Shelburne, I am confident nothing but what of health could have prevented Ld Huntingdon from accepting the Spanish Embassy when he heard it would have been agreable to Mr Pitt to my Affairs.

I desire you will instantly to set to work to the proper Magistrates in every County where the Riots have subsisted that the necessary informations may be by them collected for Oath & transmitted to the proper Officer that no time may be lost in issuing a special Commission for trying such perturbators of the Laws & good order of this Kingdom.

George R.

Continued 119

The writer of the paper that accompanies this has not afforded new matter but a melancholy confirmation of the American dependency on France. Undoubtedly the sooner Sir Guy Carleton can be dispatched to American the better… (2:40pm[?] 39 March 1782).

The Account of the Conversation with Mr Laurens is very curious and I should from thence suppose him not improper to be sent to Mr Adams; the getting Mr Oswald at the same time to sound Mr Franklin cannot be improper. I was thoroughly resolved not to open my mouth on any Negociation with America, but as if falls to the share of Ld. Shelburne, the very handsomne part He has acted in the whole Negociations for forming the present Administration, obliges Me now and then to give an hint… (6:30pm 5 April 1782)

The Letter to Dr Franklin seems very proper and certainly there does not occurr to Me the smallest doubt of its being perfectly safe for Ld. Shelburne to send it without any alteration; I am glad Ld. Shelburne's Zeal for my Service has so far exceeded his natural aversion to being mixed in the transactions of Peace at the present hour; to make him intend to keep Mr Oswald at Paris, which cannot fail of being an useful check on that part of the Negociation that is in other hands; would there be any impropriety in Ld. Shelburne's having at least some general Conversation with Mr Grenville previous to his departure… (27 April 1782).

I owne I begin to think that there is a plan of throwing things if possible into confusion, the ill success all their hasty Negociations have as yet met with, the inutility of so openly avowing American Independence, which is repeated in every dispatch now fabricated in the Foreign Department [i.e. by Fox]… (7:55am 7 May 1782)

Mr Oswald's correspondence carries the marks of coming from a Man of Sense, as Dr Franklin wishes He should remain at Paris and as Mr de Vergenes has intimated as much I should think it best not to let him at least at present come home. By the letter Mr Greville has wrote, certainly appearance are not favourable, the peace of Paris is refuse to be the basis of a new one… (7:40pm 14 May 1782).

I am glad to find Ld. Shelburne has fought off the idea of Commissioners who could only be the cause of farther concessions, or of some private negociations by which the Public could not be a gainer… (9:02am 16 May 1782).

The letter to Dr Franklin seems very proper. I am glad Lord Ashburton was present at Ld. Shelburne's interview this day with Mr Oswald, as it is of the greatest importance that that Gentleman should be fully apprized of what must be obtained at the dreadful price now offered to America, and that it is very material Ld. Shelburne should have a witness to prove if necessary the exact extent of the proposition now sent… (6:10pm 25 May 1782).

Ld. Shelburne will certainly act very proper in directing Mr Oswald not to hazard opinions on parts of the Peace to which He cannot have had any ministerial information, but being employed He may be supposed not to speak without foundation.
I desire Ld. Shelburne will have a very clear opinion previous to my seeing Him on Wednesday as to the New Commission that may be prepared in consequence of the American Peace Bill.
I cannot help adding that I greatly dislike the opinion now thrown out for the first time by Dr Franklin that though the Separate Peaces [sic] may be negociated apart that they must in the end be consolidated n one General One; this idea can only add difficulties… (7:15pm 17 June 1782)

It is well that the omission of Mr Grenville in the American Commission will create no more words. certainly it is every way highly proper He should not be mixed in that business… (4:15pm 22 June 1782).

I am apprised Ld. Shelburne though He has gone great lengths at the expence of His opinion in giving way as to American Independence if it can effect Peace, would think He received advise in which his character was not attended to if it tended to give up that without the price set on it which alone could make this Kingdom consent to it. Besides He must see that the great success of Ld. Rodney's Engagement has again roused the Nation so far that the Peace which would have been acquiesced in three Months ago would now be matter of complaint… (7:21am 1 July 1782).

The Dispatches from Mr Oswald which Mr Townshend has sent to Me fully shew that all Dr Franklin's hints were only to amuse for now He through the channel of Mr Jay allows that Independence cannot be admitted as sufficient reason for France to make Peace that the Dutch and Spaniard must also be satisfied before America can conclude, that American dislikes G. Britain and loves France, yet that in this strange view we must decidedly grant independence and retire all Troops prior to any Treaty consequently give every thing without any return and then receive Peace if America will grant it besides an hint that America I to Guarantee the General Peace. I think this must be the machination of some of those who were lately in Employment; I do not possibly see how the present Ministers can consent to Independency buy as the price of a certain Peace… (6:05pm 21 August 1782).

I am glad Mr Fox is to try a question on American unconditional Independence; I do not believe the Nation at large willing to come into it and great discredit will therefore attend the Party that proposes it; the conduct of Ld. Shelburne and those who have acted particularly with Him have held uniformly, is known by the Public who well rejoice at seeing this question decided against the leaders of sedition… (7:58am 9 July 1782).

The enclosed are the papers Ld. Shelburne left Yesterday in my hands, the one from Sir Geo. Saville may be fine metaphisical Reasoning, I am the avowed Enemy of that ingenious nonsense therefore no judge of its supposed Merit; but common Sense tells Me that if unconditional Independence is granted we cannot ever expect any understanding with America; for then we have given up the whole and have nothing to give for what we want from thence. Independence is certainly an unpleasant gift at best, but then it must be for such conditions of Peace as may justify it. Ld. Camden yesterday said to Me that under the present Act He thought any Minister would risk His head that advised granting Independence but as the boon for Peace… (7:10am 11 July 1782).

I have read the two letters Lord Shelburne received Yesterday from France and shall fairly owne that by what I have seen from the Correspondence of Mr Vaughan I have but little opinion of his tallents, yet it confirms my opinion that Dr Franklin only plays with us and has no intentions fairly to treat, which the Negociation with Spain at this hour too strongly shews…I agree with Ld. Shelburne that Mr Fox's precipitation on the head of Independency has certainly greatly added to our difficulties; I am sorry to have just reason to say that from the beginning of the

American troubles to the retreat of Mr Fox this Country has not taken any but precipitate Steps whilst Caution and System have been used by the American which is enough ground to explain the causes of the present difference of Situations… (9:20am 12 August 1782).

As to the general question on Peace I am too much agitated with a fear of sacrificing the interests of my Country by hurrying it on too fast which indeed has been uppermost in my thoughts since the beginning of the War that I am unable to add anything on that subject by the most frequent Prayers to Heaven to guide me so to act that Posterity may not lay the downfall of this once respectable Empire at my door; and that if ruin should attend the measures that may be adopted, I may not long survive them… (10:02am 16 September 1782).

Lord Shelburne does not I am clear admire the style of Mr Vaughan's letters more than I do; He seems to look alone to our placing implicit trust in the Americans, whilst Ld. Shelburne's ideas coincide with mine in thinking it safer to confide in France that in Spain or America… (3 November 1782).

The letters Lord Shelburne has received this day from Paris certainly bear much stronger marks of Peace being wished there than had as yet appeared… (6:45pm 8 October [November] 1782).

Having read the letters Lord Shelburne has received from Paris as well as the Official Dispatches to Lord Gantham and Mr Townshend; I entirely coincide with the opinion that as all the terms of France and America are now arrived, the Cabinet cannot be too soon assemble that these may without delay be considered of. Lord Gratham's dispatches being still on my Table, I will write a few lines to Him that the business may be brought forward as soon as possible.
I trust the same Secrecy which has done credit to the various parts of the Administration during the early steps of the Negociation will continue now things seem to be advancing towards maturity.
I cannot conclude without mentioning how sensibly I feel the dismemberment of America from this Empire and that I should be miserable indeed if I did not feel that no blame on that Account can be paid at my Door and did I not also know that knavery seems to be so much the striking feature of its Inhabitants that it may not in the end be an evil that they will become Aliens to this Kingdom… (6:55pm 10 November 1782).

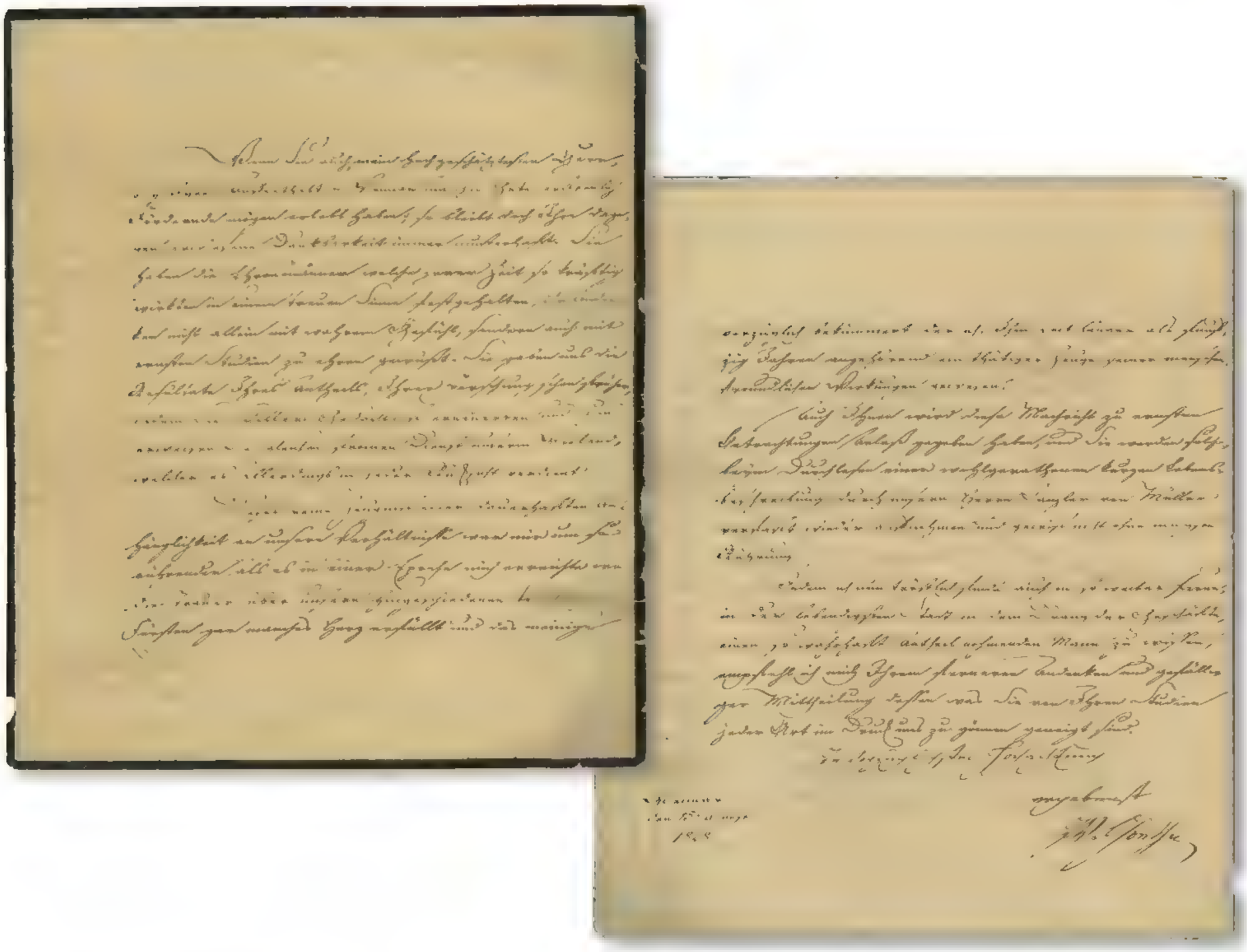
Nothing can be more proper than the manly manner in which Lord Shelburne has brought the Decision on Peace or War to a fixed point. Three o'clock will be a very proper hour for holding the Privy Council this Day for proroguing the Parliament as it will prevent gambling in the Alley this day, and if the Lord Mayor received the letter by Eleven this Night there will be sufficient time to prevent it tomorrow; might it not be proper for one of the Secretaries of the Treasury to write the same information to the Bank. East India, and South Sea Companies, by way of spreading the Account still faster… (9:26am 22 November 1782).

By Lord Shelburne's Account it very clearly appears that Mr Pitt on Friday stated the Article of Independence as irrevocable though the Treaty should prove abortive; this undoubtedly was a mistake for the Independancy is alone granted for Peace. I have always thought it best and wisest if a mistake is made openly to avow it, and therefore Mr Pitt ought if his words have been understood to bear so strong a meaning to say it is no wonder that so Young a Man should have made a slip; this would do him honour. I think at all events it is highly material that Ld. Shelburne should not by any language in the House of Lords appear to change his conduct, let the blame fall where it may, I do not wish He should appear but in that dignified light which His Station in my Service requires and which can only be maintained by his conduct in the whole Negociation of Peace having been neat which would not be the case if Mr Fox could prove that Independence was granted otherwise than as the price of Peace; besides Mr Vaughan's letter shews farther demands to come from Franklin, which must the more makes us stiff on this Article… (10:02am 8 December 1782).

Mr Fitzherbert continues to deserve the highest commendations, and had not his hands been tyed by Mr Grenville under the direction of Mr Fox the Treaty would have been more expeditiously concluded… (9:02pm 22 December 1782).

By Mr Fitzherbert's letter I find new demands are to be made by Dr Franklin; but I trust if the other Treaties are signed they will meet with the treatment they deserve… (3:45pm 21 January 1783).

Approximately 100 of the letters have been published by J.W. Fortescue, *The Correspondence of King George III 1760-1783* (1927-28), but only from retained drafts at Windsor; the others are unpublished. **$40,000 - $60,000**



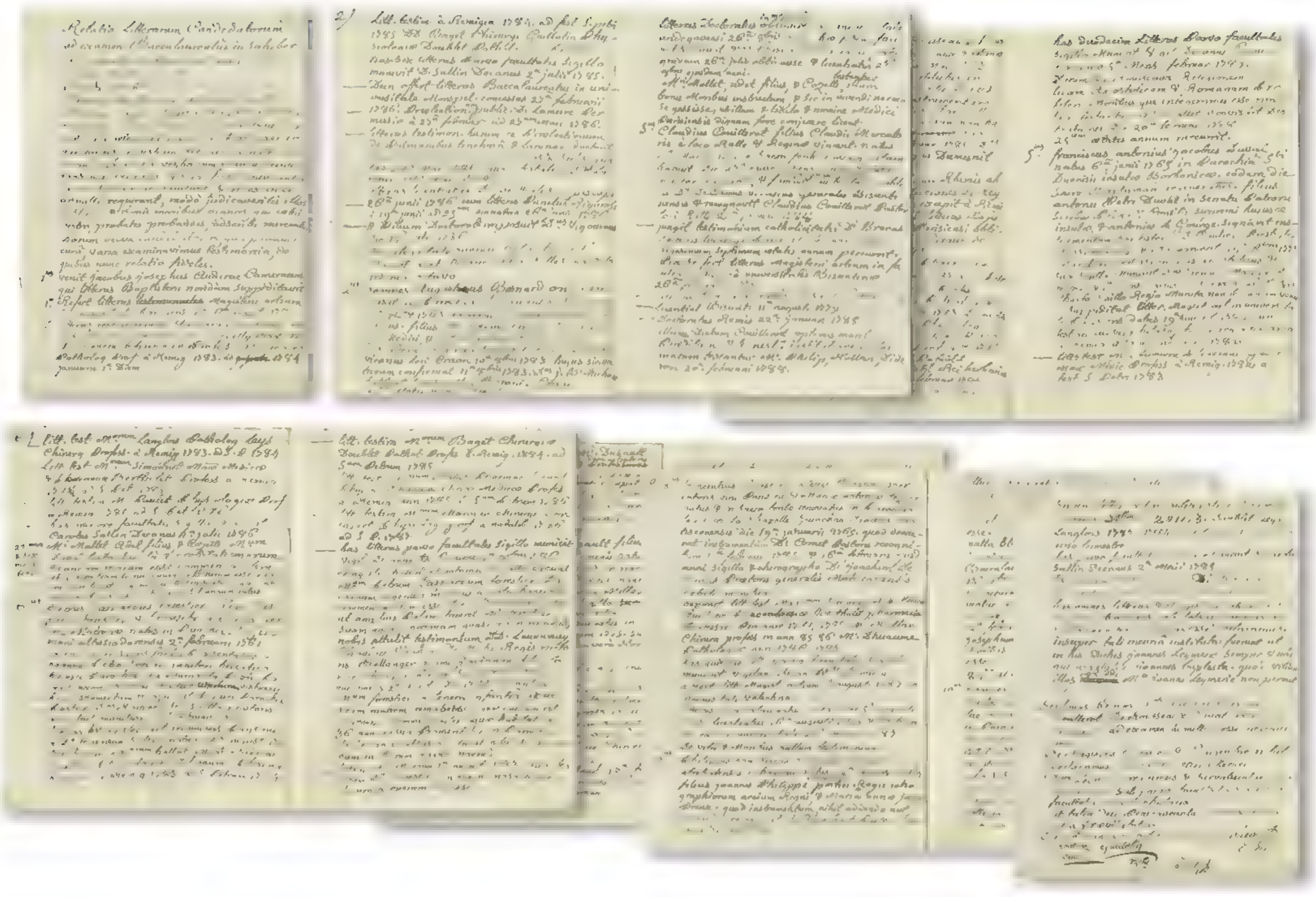
120. Goethe, Johann Wolfgang Von. Letter signed (*"J.W. Goethe"*) 2 pages, (10.62 x 8.87 in.; 270 x 225 mm.) in German, Weimar, 15 August 1828; chipping, crude tape repairs, with detached integral blank.

Renewing the memory of Schiller and others who were part of, and supported, Goethe's later work.

In full: *Even if you…may have experienced many a good and pleasantly beneficial thing during your stay in Weimar, the gratitude you have shown for this is exemplary, nonetheless. You have portrayed the honorable men who were so effectively active at that time with such faithfulness and have honored their memory not only with true sentiments, but also with serious study. You gave us the results of your interest and study earlier in renewing the memory of Schiller, and now you have shown our* [Christoph Martin] *Wieland the same pious service, who indeed deserves it in every respect. This pure testimonial of faithfulness to our sphere was all the more touching to me, as it reached me in a period in which the mourning for our deceased excellent sovereign has filled many a heart and saddens mine particularly, as I was attached to him for over fifty years and was an active witness of his philanthropic deeds. You, too, will have had cause for serious reflection at this news, and in reading a well-written brief biography, written by our Chancellor von Müller, you will resume them, and certainly not without being deeply moved. I find it comforting to know that even at such a distance, in the most lively city, in the bustle of affairs, there is a man with such true interest, and I commend myself to your further remembrance and the kind sending of what you are disposed to send us of what is printed of your studies of whatever kind…*

Although commonly known for his participation in the literary movement Sturm und Drang (Storm and Stress), where extremes of emotion were given free expression in reaction to the perceived constraints of rationalism imposed by the Enlightenment, Goethe and Schiller's collaboration referred to here were part of what is known as Weimar Classicism. Its Followers attempted to establish a new humanism by synthesizing Romantic, classical and Enlightenment ideas. Along with Christoph Wieland, they were the cornerstones the movement. Goethe and Schiller would work together and were friends from 1794 until Schiller's death in 1805.

Our deceased excellent sovereign was very likely Karl August, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, with whom Goethe was with during the battle of Valmy (against revolutionary France) and served as the Duke's military observer during the siege of Mainz. The Duke was also interested in literature, in art, in science, funding Goethe and the foundation of the Fürstliche freie Zeichenschule Weimar and encouraging Weimar Classicism. Critics praised his judgment in painting; biologists found in him an expert in anatomy and he never neglected the government of his little state. **$4,000 - $6,000**



121. Guillotin, Joseph Ignace. Document signed (*"Guillotin"*) in Latin, 12 pages (9.5 x 7 in.; 241 x 178 mm.), 8 March 1788.

One year before the storming of the Bastille and not long before the beginning of his unwanted infamy for his decapitating instrument, Dr. Guillotin is occupied with qualifications of students for baccalaureate degrees.

It is a strange turn of fortune that the name of a reformer and humanitarian who spent his life in the search of social justice should have become associated with a device used to decapitate people. Yet such was the fate of Dr. Joseph-Ignace Guillotin. Trained in his youth as a Jesuit, he then went to medical school and for many years had a successful private practice in Paris combined with an academic and public service career, lecturing at the university and writing reports on vinegar, rabies, the drainage of swamps, and the treatment of criminals.

During the French Revolution he was elected to the National Assembly, serving on the poverty committee, surveying hospitals, asylums, orphanages, and homes for the aged, as well as working on bills to regulate the teaching and practice of medicine. He was opposed to capital punishment and sponsored a bill that outlawed torture and inhumane executions, specifying that all criminals were to be treated equally regardless of their social status. The death penalty, when imposed, was to be carried out quickly and painlessly, by decapitation with a device based on a simple mechanism.

The device used during the Revolution was designed by Dr. Antoine Louis, a surgeon, and was at first known as the "Louisette." Following a debate in the Assembly during which Dr. Guillotin reportedly said he could "cut off your head in the twinkling of an eye, and you would never even feel it," this story spread all over Paris, with the result that the name of this erudite philanthropist became forever associated with a hideous instrument born out of the best intentions.

Doctor of the Faculty of Reims, Joseph Guillotin fought all his life for rationalism and justice. Erudite and cultivated circles he frequented, he rubbed shoulders with scholars like Franklin, Lavoisier, Bailly, Buffon or Lacepede, or writers like Voltaire and Condorcet. He first studied in Reims and in 1768 in Paris for three years, he received his doctorate in 1770 and regent taught anatomy, physiology and pathology at the Faculty of Medicine of Paris from 1778-1783 while at the same time engaged in private practice. He was one of the founders of the French National Academy of Medicine.

The present document, written in Latin, consists of a lengthy list of names and qualifications of various students for receipt of baccalaureate degrees and clearly reveals Guillotin's great interest in academic pursuits and higher education. **$4,000 - $6,000**

122. Hugo, Victor. A pair of important letters by Hugo relating to his great work, Les Misérables, including:

Hugo, Victor. Autograph letter signed, in French, 2 pages (8.5 x 5.37 in.; 216 x 137 mm.), *Hauteville House,* 11 May 1862, to the publisher Paeilli, in Milan; address panel on verso of second leaf.

Les Misérables: *I am willing to authorize the production.*

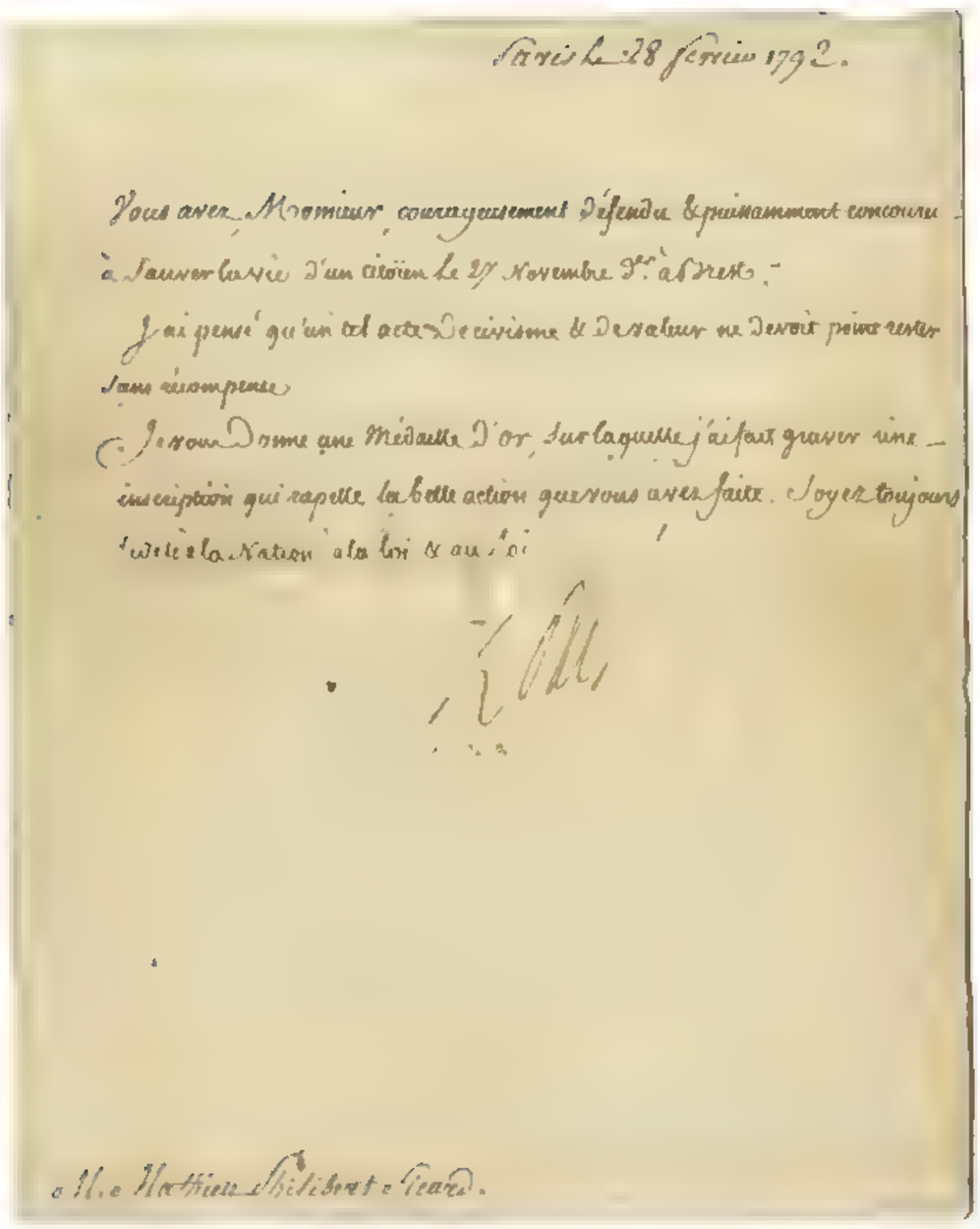
Hugo writes: *As the electric telegraph of the Channel Islands was interrupted, your letter arrived here from London through the mails; I will answer it in the same way. I thank you for your so obliging and prompt communication. Would you be so kind as to represent me with the director of the theatre and the author of the play? I would above all prefer an amiable arrangement, which would seem to me easy enough with honest people. I have the rights of an author; I am reducing them by half. In France, one gives the author of a drama ten percent of the receipts of each performance. Supposing the director of the theatre in Milan which is going to perform the play adapted from Les Misérables gives me half of this compensation, i.e., five percent of the gross receipts of each performance, then I am willing to authorize the production; as you can see, it is a feeble enough sum. By means of this convention, all manner of rigor would be avoided, and I would be pleased about that. I await your kind reply . . .*

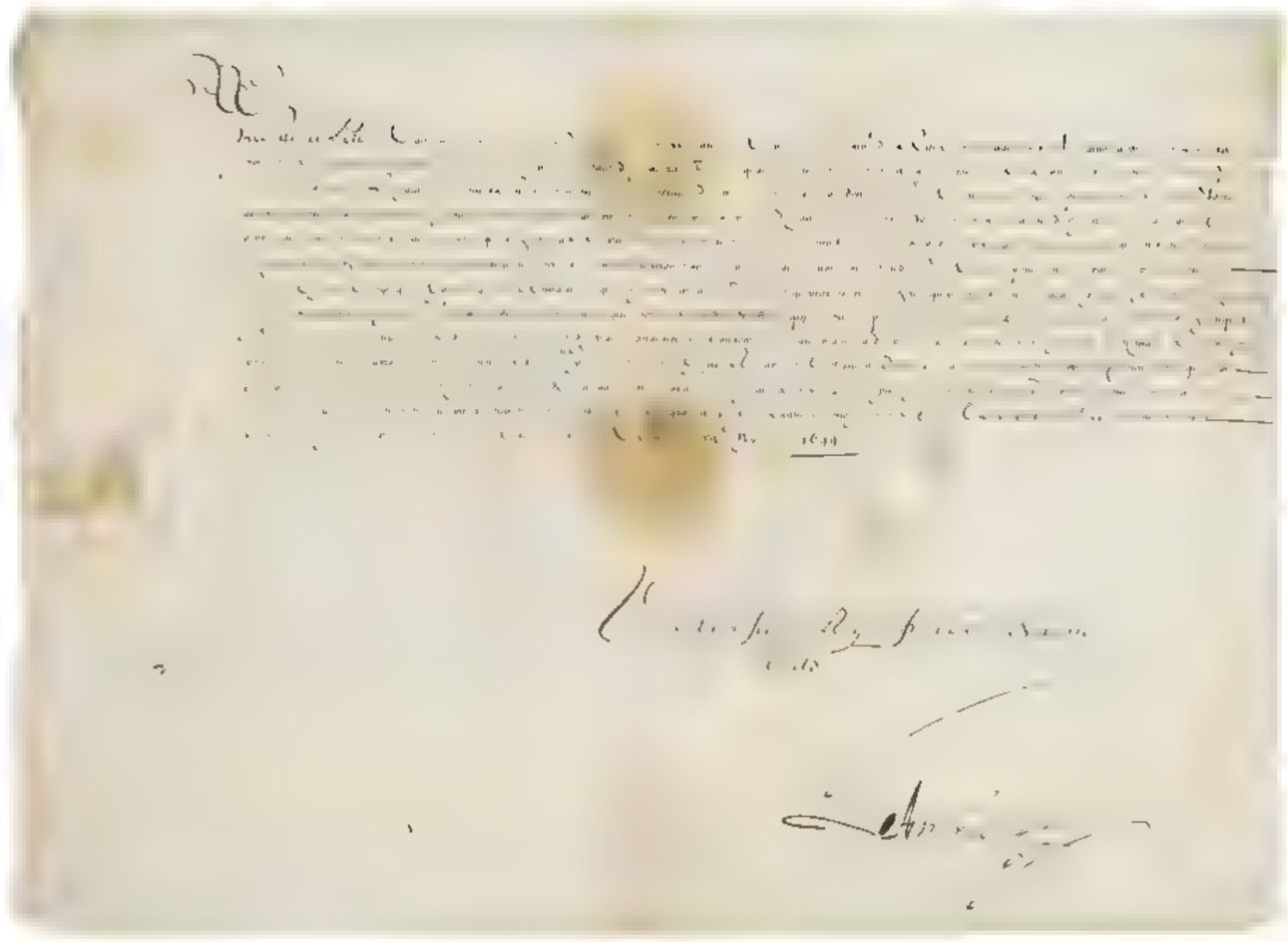
Together with:

Hugo, Victor. Autograph note, five lines in the upper left margin of a 1 page (10.5 x 8 in.; 267 x 203 mm.) letter signed by ten members of a library, in French, Paris, 29 February 1872; browning, marginal chipping; tape reinforcement to verso.

Hugo recommends Les Misérables.

Hugo writes: *I am sending / Les Miserables / The Chastisements / Little Napoleon / The book The Children,* in response to a request from "The founding members and administrators of the people's library of the XIVth district...[for] a donation to the library now being established of some of your imperishable works. In a few days, our members, numbering 320, are going to begin reading; we want to put the works in their hands which are most capable of lifting their hearts and illuminating their minds; and as the modesty of our resources does not permit us at present to make purchases, we dare to approach you ...so that you may aid us in establishing this necessary project In the hope that you will receive this request favorably, we ask you please to receive the homages of the sincere admirers of your immortal genius...." **$4,000 - $6,000**





123. Louis XVI. Letter signed (*"Louis"*), in French, 1 page (7.75 x 6 in.; 197 x 152 mm.), Paris, 28 February 1792, to Mathieu Philibert Sicard.

Louis XVI issues a letter of commendation where he still implored the recipient to *be always faithful to the Nation, the Law and the King*.

Louis XVI writes in part: *You have…courageously defended and mightily helped to save the life of a citizen on the 27th of November last at Brest. I thought that such an act of civic duty and gallantry should not remain unrewarded. I give you a gold medal, upon which I have had engraved an inscription, recording the beautiful deed you performed. Be always faithful to the Nation, the Law and the King.*

Louis XVI has presented this gold medal in the capacity of constitutional king, which office he assumed the preceding year on September 13, after he had been arrested in Varennes, following his attempted flight from Paris on June 20, and return to the city, and in spite of documents which he left proving his opposition to the whole revolution. The turbulent events of the revolution included an opposing party, which plotted Louis XVI's deposition; this was crushed for a time, but the party gained strength during the winter of 1791-1792, and by April 1792, the Reign of Terror began to escalate. The invasion of the Tuileries on the 20th of June 1792 was but the prelude to the conspiracy which resulted, on the 10th of August, in the capture of the palace and the 'suspension' of royalty by the Legislative Assembly until the convocation of the national convention in September. On the 21st of September 1792 the Convention declared royalty abolished and in January it tried the king for his treason against the nation, and condemned him to death. He was executed on the 21st of January 1793.

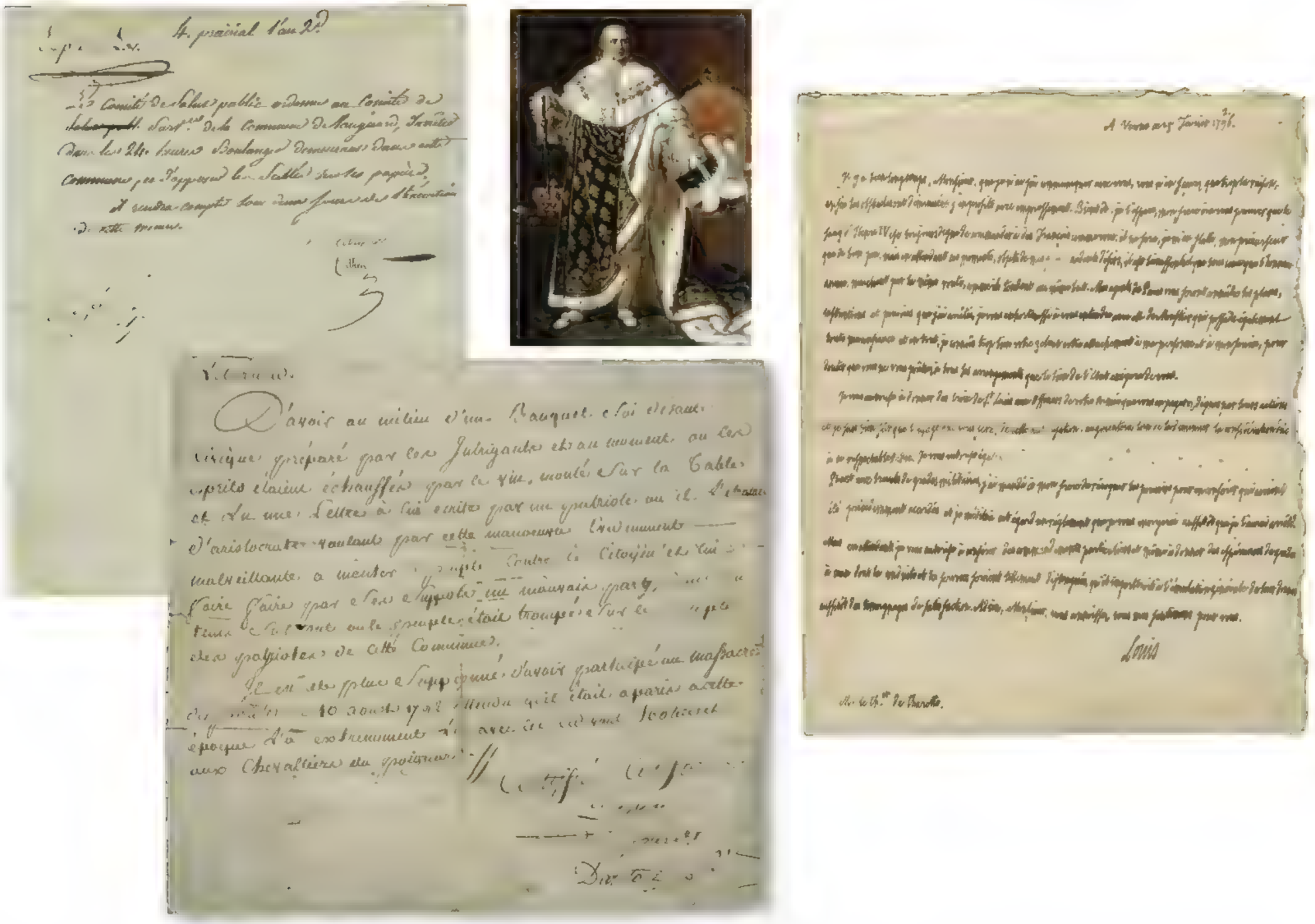
Together with:

Louis XIV. Letter with secretarial signature, in French, 1 page (13.75 x 19 in.; 349 x 483 mm.), Paris, 30 November 1644, to Pope Urban VIII; some soiling and staining.

The young King of France to Pope Urban VIII asking for consent of a marriage.

The document reads in full: *Having learned that the parent of my cousin the Marquis d'Asserac and Damoiselle de Rieux his [sister] have been anxious to settle the legal proceedings in which both Houses are involved, regarding tutelary share-outs and other matters concerning the House of Rieux, which is the second House in Brittany, as well as the preservation of the name and arms of this illustrious House, whose the said Sieur d'Asserac is the head, and expecting that if the said House contracted marriage with another House, it would have difficulty maintaining itself as a whole, and would thus be in danger of getting dismembered and vanishing on the occasion of legal proceedings and share-outs, and since we ardently wish that this marriage may take place, for the preservation of the said House—especially since those who are descended from it have the honor of belonging to our family—as well as for the particular interest we have in the said Sieur d'Asserac, whom we have found a devoted champion of our Roman Catholic and Apostolic Religion for he took arms and distinguished himself during the war against the heretics, applying himself vigorously to imitating his ancestors , incurred great expenses to maintain the Isle Dieu against the attempts made by the said heretics, and continued to imitate his ancestors who founded a great number of monasteries and did the churches of our Country of Brittany much good. Therefore, for all those considerations, we are writing to Your Holiness …the Queen Regent née Most Respected Lady and Mother, begging you most fondly that yours will be such that you consent to this marriage and see fit that it be celebrated, and ask you to be kind enough to grant them and send in secret all the necessary dispensations, which will give us a deep satisfaction and for which favor we will be grateful to Your Holiness, praying God that he may grant you many more years for the sake and benefit of this Church…*

$4,000 – $6,000



124. Louis XVIII. Rare autograph letter signed (*"Louis"*) in French, 1 page (9.25 x 7.25 in.; 235 x 184 mm.),Verona, 25 February 1796, to François Charette de la Contrie; in pristine condition.

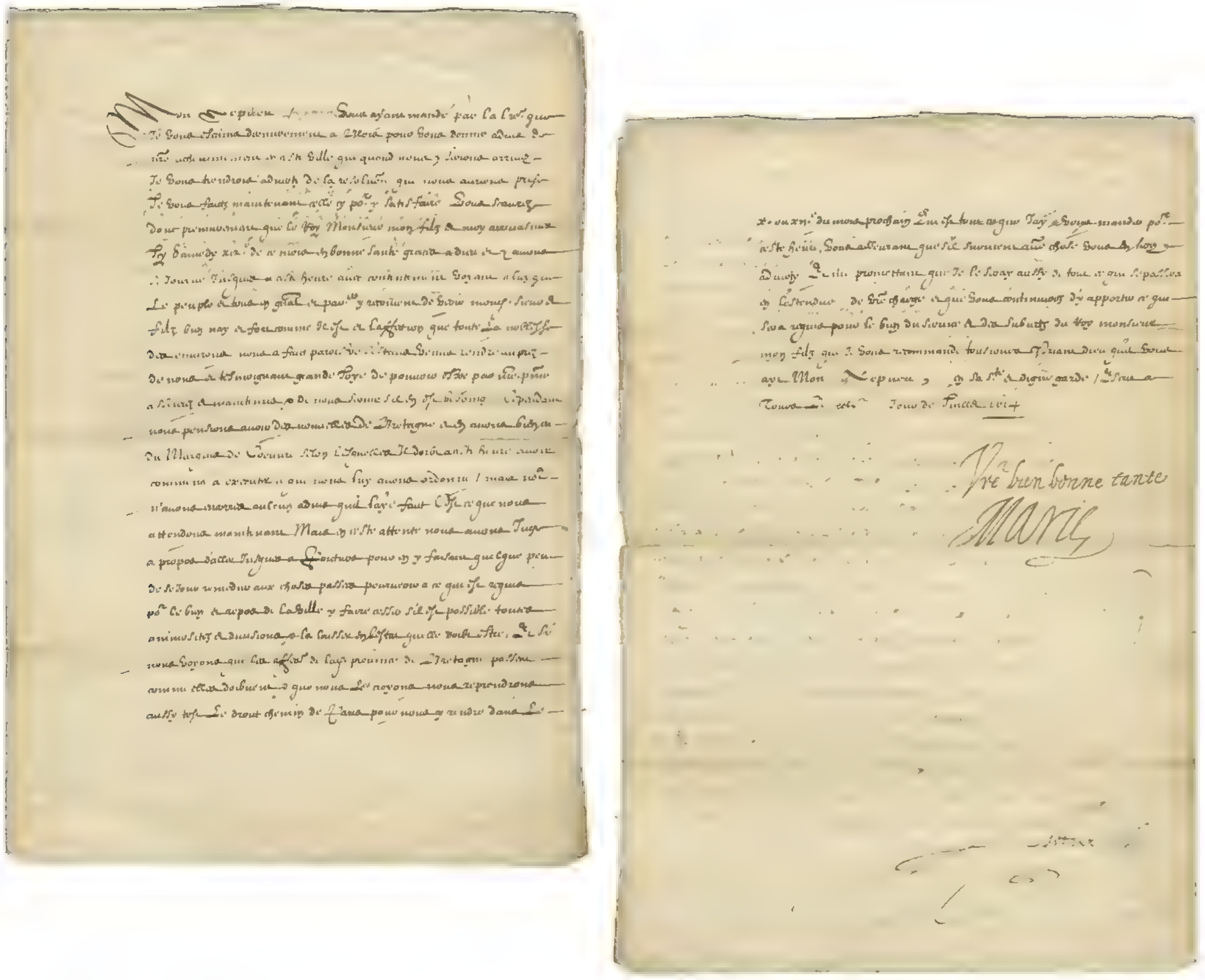
The future Louis XVIII rallies royalist forces after the death of Louis XVII: *The blood of Henri IV is still worthy of commanding Frenchmen.*

The future Louis XVIII writes in part: *I have been wanting to get in touch with you for a long time, you know the reason all too well: the obstacles have finally decreased and I eagerly take advantage of this. I hope that soon my brother [Charles Phillippe] will be able to prove to you that the blood of Henry IV is still worthy of commanding Frenchmen. I dare flatter myself that he will be my precursor by only a little time, but while awaiting this moment, object of my most ardent hopes, it is most essential that all those who ae inspired by honor should march along the same road just as they are aiming towards the same goal. My agents in Paris will inform you of the plans, instructions and orders that I have prepared . . . I know too well your zeal and your attachment to my person and to my service so that I would not doubt but that you lend yourself to all these arrangements which the welfare of the state demands of you. I authorize you to give the Cross of Saint Louis to those officers in your army whom you judge to be worthy by their actions and I am quite sure that the use which you will make of this authorization willincrease ratherthan diminish th consideration due to this worthy throne . . . .As to the military commissions, I have asked my brother to revoke the right to confer individual commands and even to extend hopes for advancement to those whose condition of service is so very distinguished that it would be important for the general morale to give them immediately a testimony of satisfaction.*

Escaping revolutionary, republican France in 1791, th future Louis XVIII declared himself regent to the French throne after his brother, Louis XVI was guillotined. The dauphin, Louis XVII, still remained imprisoned with his mother, Marie Antoinette, and his sister. According to official reports, the dauphin died in prison on 8 June 1795. It was at this time his uncle, the self proclaimed regent-in-exile, took the title of Louis XVIII. From that moment on, he engaged in constant wanderings, clandestine negotiations and conspiracies aimed at furthering the French royalist cause and his dream to become king.

Together with:

Danton, Charles Jacques. Document signed ("Danton"), in French, 1 page [ca. 1793], outlining charges brought against an enemy of the state; some wear—**Robespierre, Maximilien de.** Document signed ("Robespierre"), in French, 1 page quarto, 23 May 1794, ordering the arrest of a baker within the next 24 hours. **$4,000 - $6,000**

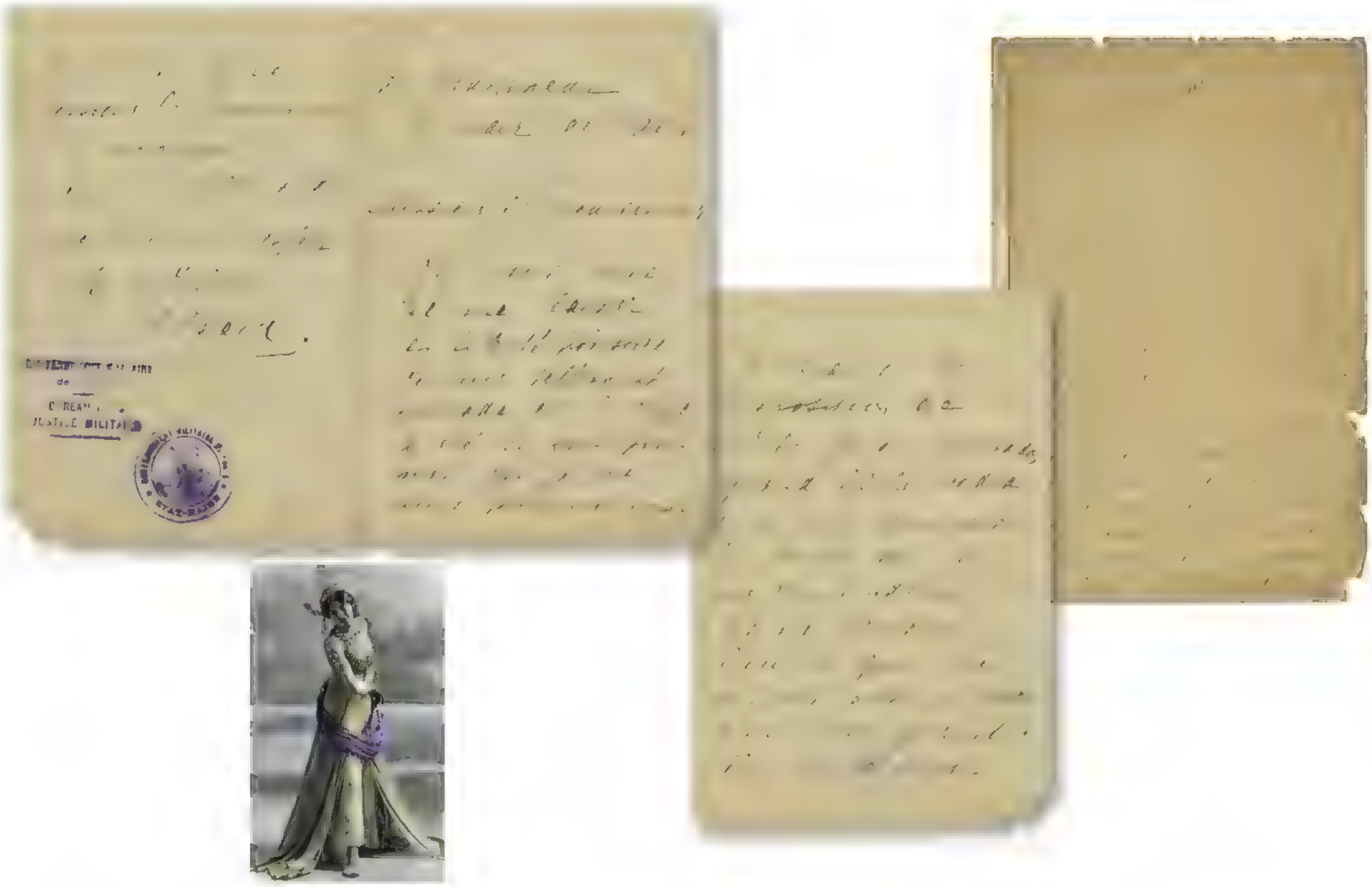


125. Marie de' Medici. Letter signed (*"Marie"*), 2 pages (13.75 x 9.5 in.; 349 x 241 mm.) in French, 1 July 1614, to her nephew; marginal browning and fraying.

Marie de' Medici laments: ***the people are ungrateful.***

The Queen Regent informs her nephew of her plans to travel to Blois; upon her arrival there, on Saturday, the 19th, she will let him know of her decision. Marie asks him to tell her son, the King, which she remains in *good health, thanks to God, who stands by her.* While *the people are ungrateful,* the Queen is pleased with the affection that the nobility has shown her son and she is happy to be of service to him whenever needed. Soon, news will arrive from the Marquis of Concino, [known as the Marquis d'Ancre] who is at this moment in Brittany, carrying out her orders. If the city remains peaceful, Marie will take a short trip, in which the Regent hopes to meet with the *officers in power in Brittany*, in order to make peace with them and repair the divisions among them. After her meeting with the officers, she will contact her nephew, and assures him of her control over the situation.

The early summer of 1614 was a turbulent period of French history. With the murder of her husband, Henry IV in 1610, Marie de Medici became regent of France for her son, Louis XIII, and devoted herself to governing with a capricious passion. Her chief counselor at this time was the unscrupulous Marquis d'Ancre, mentioned in this letter. Under their rule, the princes of the blood revolted and the Queen, unable to gain control, was forced to buy their loyalty six weeks before writing this letter during a meeting at Sainte Menehould. If she had hoped to pacify them indefinitely, she was mistaken, although with the arrival of the Cardinal Richelieu to her council in 1616, her position against the nobility was greatly strengthened. However, by then, Louis had reached age sixteen and rebelled against her autocratic treatment of him, ordering the murder of d'Ancre and the exile of the Cardinal and the Queen. **$4,000 - $6,000**



126. Mata-Hari. Autograph letter signed with her maiden and married names, ("*M G Zelle McLeod*") in French, 1 page (12.25 x 7.87 in.; 311 x 200 mm.), postmarked Paris, 16 February 1917, to the Military Governor of Paris, [Commandant Tcherdlin]; browned, frayed edges.

A desperate plea from Mata-Hari.

Mata-Hari writes in part: *I suffer so much and I am so ill that I implore you to release me on bail. The shock has been too hard for me. I hope that Maître Clunet, who has known me for twelve years and is quite familiar with* [the facts of] *my life, will agree to act as my guarantor with you…*

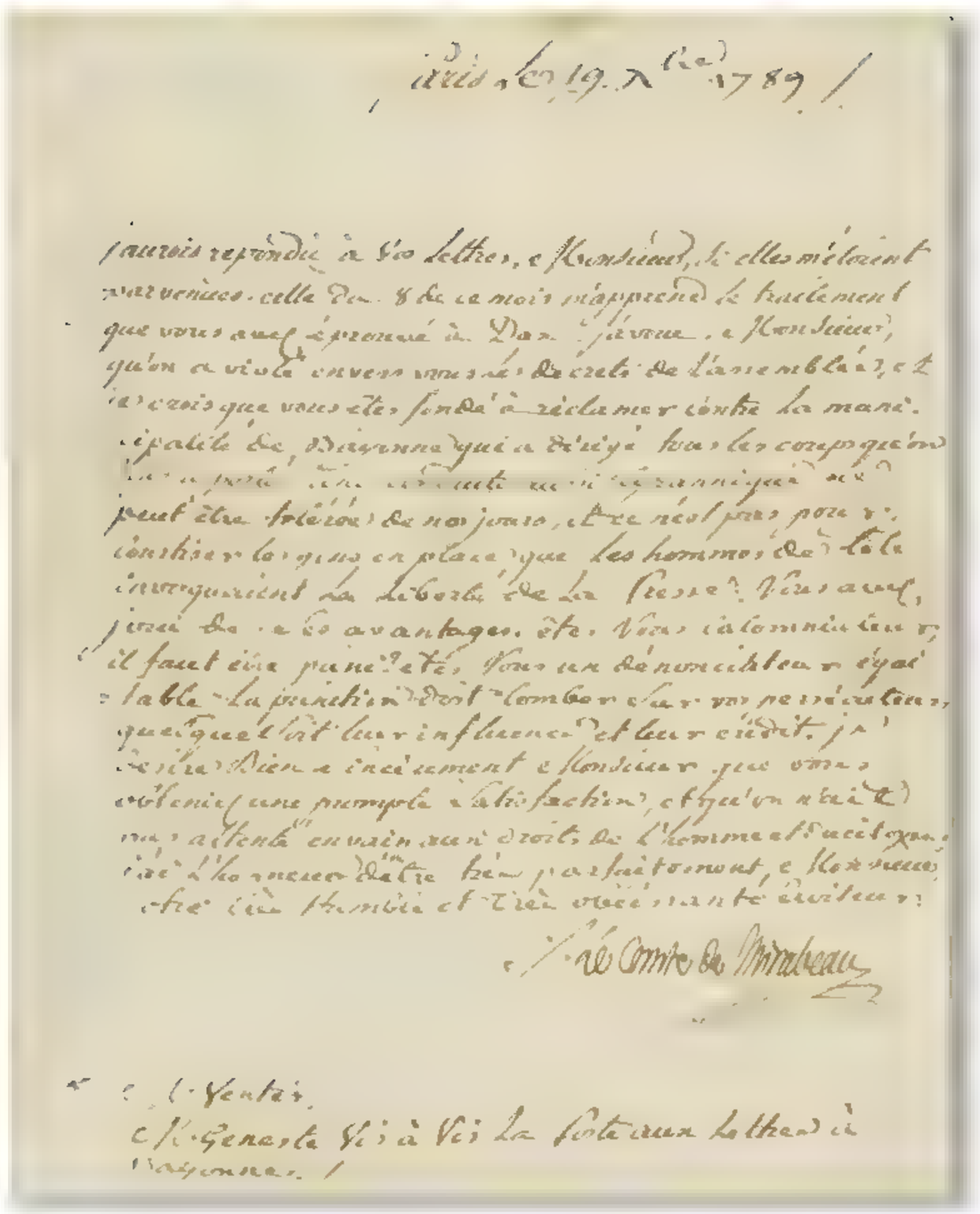
Together with:

Mata-Hari. Autograph letter signed with her maiden and married names, (*"M G Zelle McLeod"),* in French, 3 pages (8.25 x 5.25 in.; 210 x 133 mm.), postmarked Paris, 17 February 1917, to the Military Governor of Paris, [Commandant Tcherdlin], below her signature is the stamp of the *Bureau of Military Justice, Military Government of Paris*; marginal chipping.

Another dire plea from Mata-Hari to be released on bail.

The notorious dancer writes in full: *Sir, I implore you to release me on bail. I am so ill and the shock has been so hard on me that I am not myself anymore. I shall be at Judge Bouchardon's disposal when he wants, and I shall give him all the time he wants. Maître Eduard Clunet, who has known me for twelve years, will act as my guarantor with you. I beseech you, Sir, to grant my request. Yours respectfully, M G Zelle McLeod*

In these letters, Mata-Hari pleads for her release from Saint-Lazare prison in Paris a few days after the French arrested her, on 13 February 1917. There she languished until her death by firing squad on 15 October. The facts regarding her espionage activities remain obscure. According to one account, in the spring of 1916, while she was living in The Hague, a German consul is said to have offered to pay her for whatever information she could obtain on her next trip to France. After her arrest by the French, she acknowledged only that she had given out outdated information to a German intelligence officer. According to Mata Hari's story, she had agreed to act as a French spy in German occupied Belgium. She did not bother to tell French intelligence of her prior arrangement with the Germans. She later said that she had intended to secure for the Allies the assistance of Ernest Augustus, duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg in Germany and heir to the dukedom of Cumberland in the British peerage. Apparently, British sources informed French Intelligence of Mata Hari's negotiations with the German official in The Hague. French suspicion of her duplicity increased, leading to her second arrest. A fine pair of letters written one day after another pleading for her release from prison. **$4,000 - $6,000**

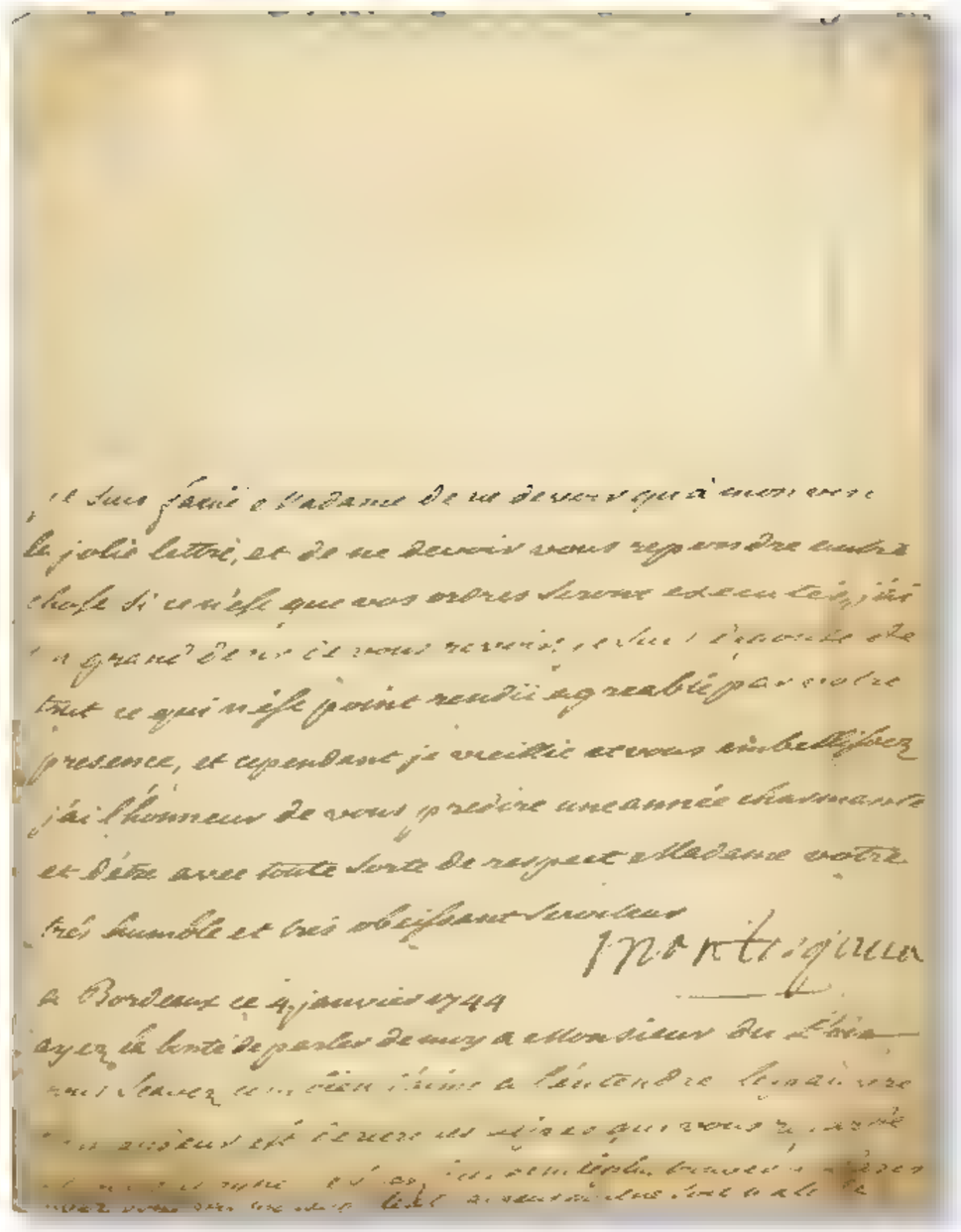


127. Mirabeau, Comte de (Honoré Gabriel Riqueti). Important letter signed (*"Le Comte de Mirabeau"*) in French, 1 page (7.75 x 6.12 in.; 197 x 156 mm.), Paris, 19 December 1789, to Monsieur Venter. As a member of the Third Estate in the opening year of the French Revolution, the Comte de Mirabeau addresses a correspondent who believes his rights as a citizen have been violated with regard to freedom of the Press. With integral blank mounting remnants.

A citizen's rights and freedom of the press.

The great French orator writes in part: *[Your letter] . . . informs me of the treatment you received in Dax. I acknowledge . . . that in your case the decrees of the Assembly have been violated, and I believe you to be justified in seeking redress from the municipality of Bayonne which was the source of the blows delivered to you. Such tyrannical conduct cannot be tolerated nowadays, and it is not to curry favor with the powers that be that perceptive men invoked the freedom of the press. You have been the beneficiary of its advantages. If you are a slanderer, you must be punished. If you are an impartial informer, punishment must fall on the heads of your prosecutors, whatever their influence and credit. I sincerely wish . . . you receive prompt satisfaction and the rights of man and citizen have not been set upon in vain . . . .*

Mirabeau was a courageous defender of the concepts of liberty and democracy, proving to be an ardent supporter of freedom of the press. At every important crisis, his voice was heard in the National Assembly, though his advice was not always followed. From the beginning of France's revolutionary struggle he had recognized the need of strong government at the same time comprehending the need to harmonize with the wishes of the majority.
$4,000 - $6,000



128. Montesquieu, Charles de Secondat. Letter signed (*"Montesquieu"*) in French, 1 page (8.75 x 6.75 in.; 222 x 172mm), Bordeaux, 4 January 1744, to Madame Dupin in Paris; integral address leaf with black seal with family crest intact; light scattered spotting and marginal browning.

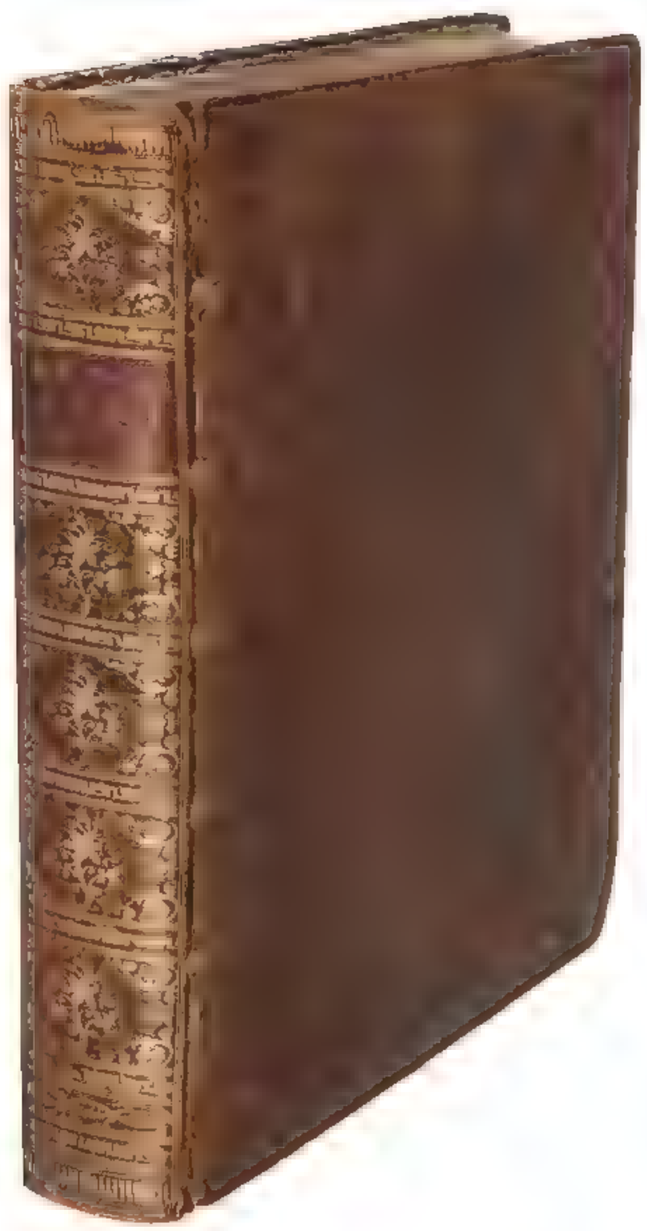
Montesquieu eloquently responds to an order of wine produced on the family estate near Bordeaux.

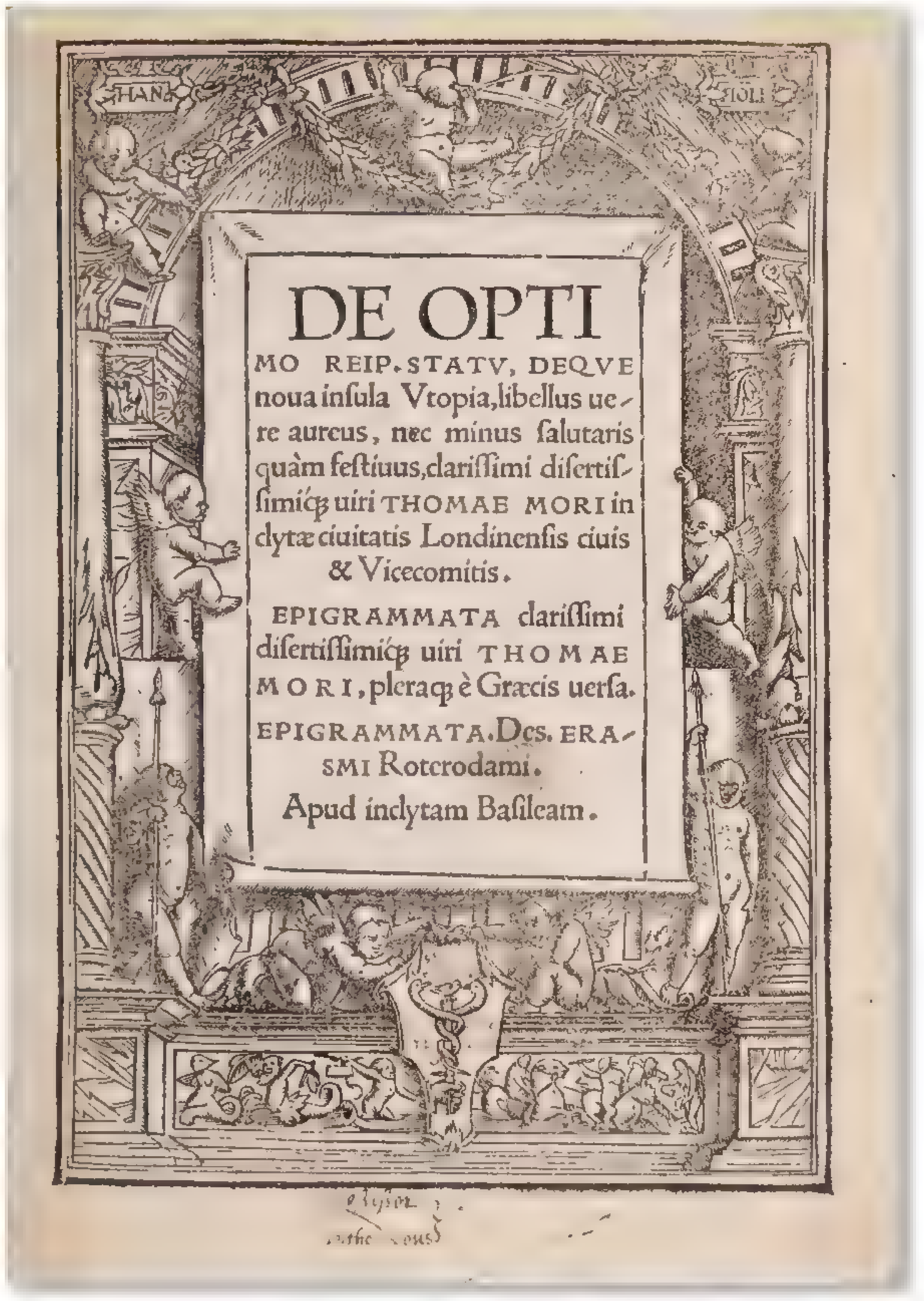
The great social commentator and political thinker gallantly writes in part: *I am displeased . . . that I owe your charming letter only to my wine as I an answer nothing else than to tell you I have taken care of your orders. I have a great desire to see you again. I am fed up with anything which is not made pleasant by your presence, ad in the meantime I grow oldewr and you grow more beautiful. I have the honor to predict a charming year for you . . . Be good enough to speak of me to Monsieur Dupin. You know how I love to hear from him . . .*

Madame Dupin was the wife of a rich private tax collector (Fermier Générale) under a contract with the State. Montesquieu, a capable administrator of his estate, improved his lands and planted grape vines which were cultivated successfully for many years. In 1744, Montesquieu's fortunes were such that he was required to pay between 750 and 900 livres in taxes which he considered exhorbitant and excessive. No doubt, such an assessment influenced his thinking in L'Esprit des Lois which contains some of the most important political and economic thought of the century—and which he was writing at the time of the present letter. Montesquieu directly criticized the Fermier Générale in his work published in 1748. M. Dupin reacted poorly to the criticism and it appears the social relationship between Montesquieu and the Dupins abruptly ended.

References: First published in Le Portfeuille de Mme Dupin, 1884.

Provenance: Autograph collection of Dr. Max Thorek, Chicago (stamp on integral address panel). **$6,000 - $8,000**





129. More, Thomas. [Utopia:] De optimo reip. statu, deque nova insula Utopia . . .Epigrammata . . .Thomae Mori . . . Epigrammata Desiderius Erasmi Roterodami. *Basel: Johann Froben, March 1518.*

Quarto, (8.38 x 6.25 in.; 213 x 159 mm). Three parts in one volume. Roman and Greek types, Utopian alphabet. Three woodcut architectural title border by Hans Holbein on a1 recto, c1 recto and L1 recto, one by Urs Graf on x1 recto, full-page woodcut map of Utopia by Ambrosius Holbein, half-page woodcut scene depicting John Clement Thomas More, Raphael Hythlodaye and Pieter Gillis by Ambrosius Holbein, title to More's epigrams within fool and satyr border by Urs Graf and the Holbeins, one of three printer's devices at the end of each section; a few leaves very lightly soiled or damp-stained, several early manuscript annotations by Anthony Rous and others, eighteenth century English tree calf gilt; joints worn, yellow edges, modern quarto morocco box

The December 1518 edition of Utopia. The present Froben edition represents the fourth edition of *Utopia* and the second of *Epigrammata* of More. The *Epigrammata* of Erasmus, who had dedicated *Moriae Encomium* with its punning title to More, were first printed in 1506. The three parts were issued together by Froben but are often found separately. More is said to have revised this fourth edition of the *Utopia*, the second to be printed by Froben, yet further after the revisions of the first and third editions of 1516 and 1518.

References: Gibson, *More*, 4; Fairfax Murray, *German,* 304.

Provenance: Possibly Anthony Rous (d. 1620), friend of Sir Francis Drake and one of his original executors with contemporary inscription on title *Possessor Antho. Rous 2d;* Lord Dacre, with his bookplate and inscribed to him *This Book formerly Mr Capels given me by the Revd. Mr. Collins of Ledbury his Executor D.;* Albert Ehrman, Broxbourne Library, with bookplate (sold Sothbey's London 14 December 1977, lot 63)—George Abrams, with bookplate (sold Sotheby's London 17 November 1989, lot 194). **$6,000 - $8,000**

130. Napoleon I. Marriage contract signed (*"Bonaparte"*) in French, 7 pages (12 x 9 in.; 305 x 229 mm.), 3rd Complementary Day, Year 9 of the Republic (20 September 1801).

Napoleon signs a marriage contract as a witness.

The document, bound at the margin with a string, states in full: *Before the undersigned Notaries of Paris were present Thomas Ragoir, Senior Adjutant of the Consular Guard, residing in Paris, Cul-de-Sac du Doyenne,* [general of] *Division Native* of *the commune of Clamery, arrondissement* of S,mur, *Department* of *Côte-d'or, son of the late Thomas Ragoir and Etiennette Baudet, his wife.* The *said* Cit[izen]. *Ragoir stipulating for himself and in his own name, for the first part, And Miss Françoise Victoire de Paris-Volsoy, adult and unmarried, residing in Paris rue de la Foi, house of Piedmont, no. 19. Daughter of the late Jean-Françoise de Paris and Françoise Foulet, his wife, the said young lady stipulating for herself and in her own name, for the second part.*

Which parties in view of the proposed marriage between the said Thomas Ragoir and the said Miss de Paris have decided on the clauses and civil conditions that follow.

In the presence and agreement of the first consul of the French Republic [i.e., Napoleon Bonaparte]. *Moreover in the presence of Françoise Dutertre, Brigadier General, and Lady Catherine Courtois de la Bouverie, his wife, thus. And Alexandre-Françoise-Frédéric Molé, lieutenant in the Chasseurs of the Consular Guard, thus.*

Article 1. The future spouses will be common in all mobile goods and real property takings in conformity with the custom of Paris by which their future community will be regulated and its division will be determined, even if they should come to establish their residence or to make acquisitions in countries subject to contrary laws and usages, which are expressly declared null and void.

Article 2. Notwithstanding he said community, debts previous to the pronouncement of the said marriage will be borne by him or her who will have contracted them from their personal goods without those of the other nor of the community being in any way affected.

Article 3. The property of the future husband as it has been justified to the future wife who recognizes it, consists in a sum of eight thousand francs, both in interior furniture, carriage equipment, clothing, lingerie, and rags, and other effects for his personal usage, and in cash money and notes.

Article 4. The property of the future wife consists: in her rights, not yet liquidated, in the successions of her father and mother of which she is the heiress for a fifth; of which successions depend among other things, 1o the terrain of la Roche, located in the commune of Aroix and in the vicinity, department of Nievre, 2o the terrain of Pont Aubry located in the commune of Cosne and environs, same department. 3o and the domain of Coubet, located in the commune of Vix in high forest, department of Indre.

Article 5. Of the property of the future spouses there will enter into the said community, as follows: On the part of the future husband, a sum of thirty thousand francs - And on the part of the future wife, all the movable objects that belong to her, plus all of the fruit of the property generally all of the revenue fallen and to fall until the day of the celebration of the marriage the goods and movable objects belonging to her, even the rents of the buildings that will fall and have fallen due anterior to the celebration of the marriage. The surplus of properties of the future spouses, together with all that during the marriage will come and fall to them, whether in movable or in immovable property, by succession, gift or legacy, will be and remain respectively their own.

Article 6. The survivor of the future spouses will have and will take as special benefit before division of the goods of the community whatever of the movable objects depending on this community that he will choose, up to a sum of six thousand francs -following the making of the inventory and without increase, or that sum in cash money at the choice of the said survivor.

Article 7. The future husband constitutes to the future wife a pre-established dowry of two thousand francs - of which she will benefit as soon as the succession will be open, without her having to make request before a tribunal.

Article 8. The reuse of the properties alienated or bought back during the marriage will be done conformably with the custom of Paris; the action for this reuse will be proper to the one of the future spouses who will have the right to exercise it and to the members of his/her family.

Article 9. The future wife and the children to be born of the said marriage will be able, by renouncing the community at the time of the inheritance, to take back everything that the future wife brings to the marriage, together with everything that during the duration of the marriage will have come and fallen to her by whatever means, and even the future spouse exercising personally this option will take back, in addition to the dowry, the special death benefit as they have just been stipulated; all these returns whether on the part of the future wife or on that of the children will be free and clear of debts and mortgages of the community, even if the future wife be obligated or have been condemned, in which cases she and her said children will be acquitted of them, guaranteed and indemnified by the future husband, who consents from the present moment that, in order to assure to the future wife her dowry, her returns, the reuse of her property and, finally, for the security of all these matrimonial conventions, there be made all necessary inscriptions to the profit of the said future wife on the real property of the

Continues next page

Continued 130

future husband, according as such property will come to him.

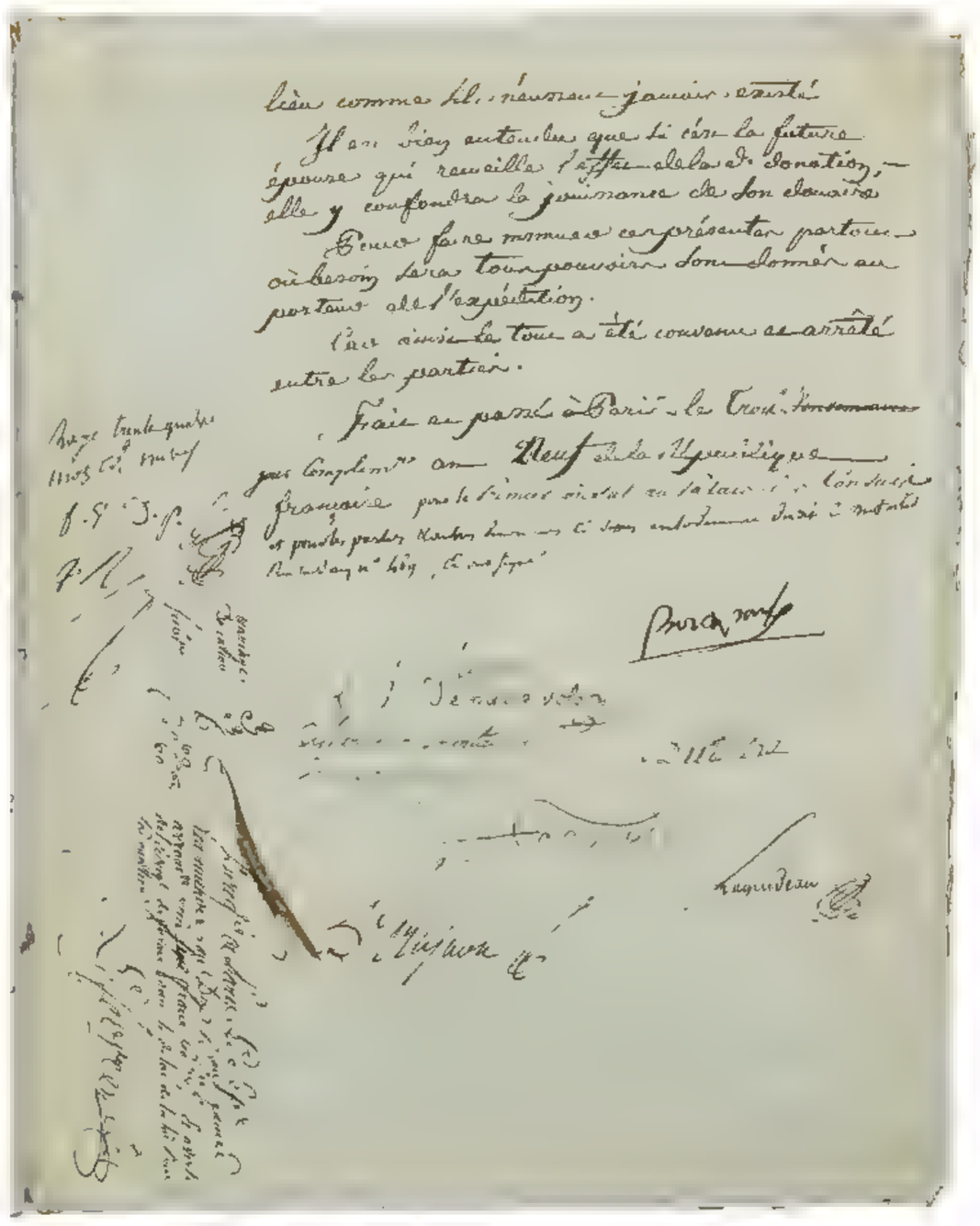
Article 10. The future spouses wishing to give reciprocal signs of their attachment, have by the present [document] *made a donation inter vivos and irrevocable from each to the other and to their survivor, which they accept respectively for the said survivor of all goods, movable and immovable, acquisitions, takings and properties of which the succession will be composed, from the predeceased on the day of his or her death in whatever they consist and may consist and in whatever places they are located or obligated, without any exception or reservation. In order that, counting from the day of said decease, there be enjoyed the said goods by the said survivor, as follows: In all property of those that will be found to belong to the benefit of community. And in usufruct* [legal term meaning the right of using and enjoying all the advantages and profits of the property of another without altering or damaging the substance] *only during the life of the said survivor on his/her simple legal oath without being held to give anything else, and under the simple obligation to have made a good and faithful inventory of those of the said goods that will have been proper to the said predeceased. The above mentioned donations will take place even in the case when on the day of the death of the predeceased there may be children born or unborn of the marriage except, in the said case, for the obligatory reduction, and if in the said case of the existence of children, they come to predecease the survivor of their father and mother in minority and without posterity, the said donation will again be in force and operation from the date of the death of the last of the said children to have taken place as if they had never existed. It is well understood that if it is the future wife who revives the effect of the said donation, she will combine with it the benefit of her dowry.*

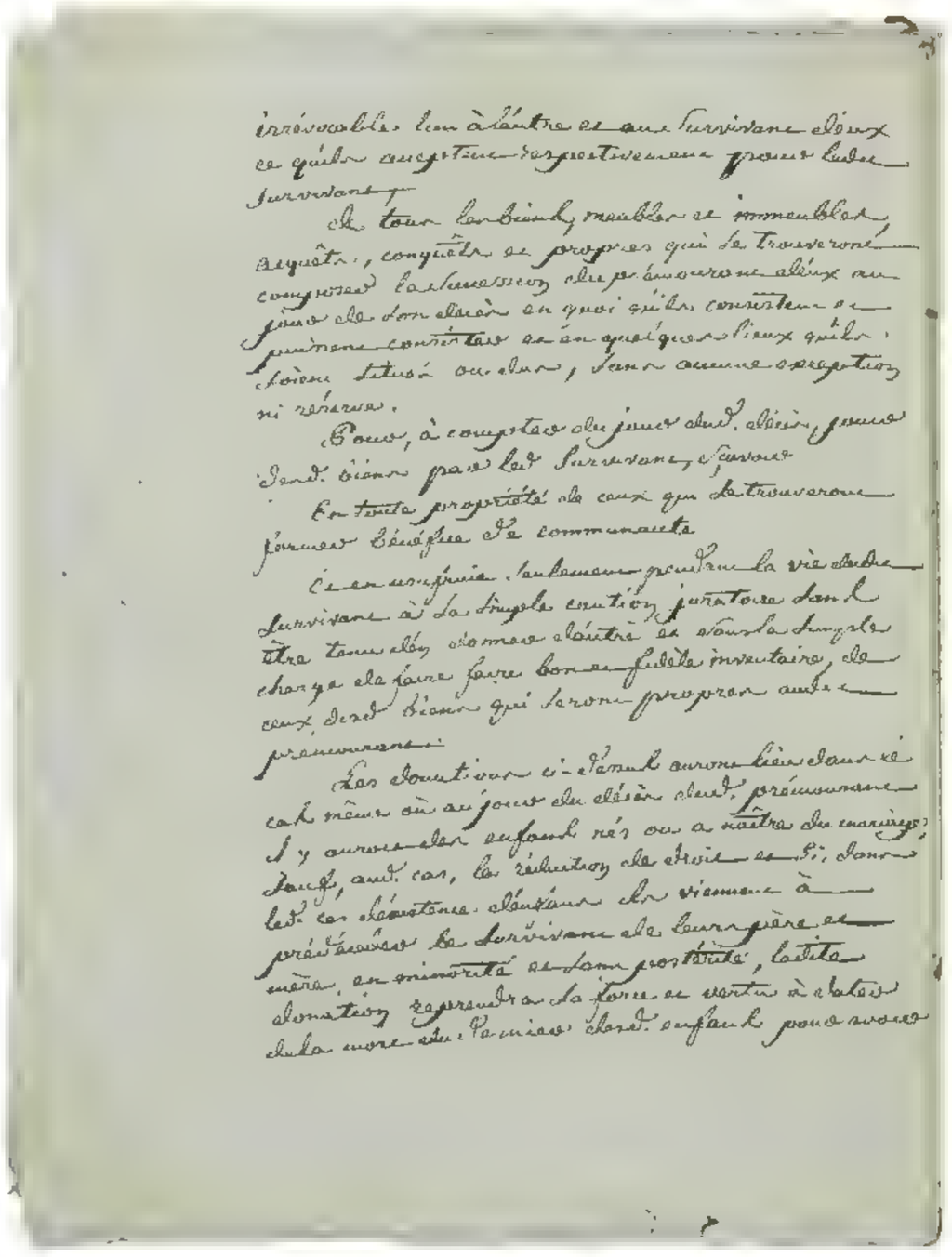
To record and present everywhere where it will be necessary all powers are given to the bearer of the document. For thus the whole has been agreed to and established between the parties. Made and passed at Paris the third vendémiaire complementary day year Nine of the French Republic, for the First Consul at the Consular Palace and for the parties and others named above in the presence of the said C. Dutertre, Rue du Bacq No. 469; and have signed.

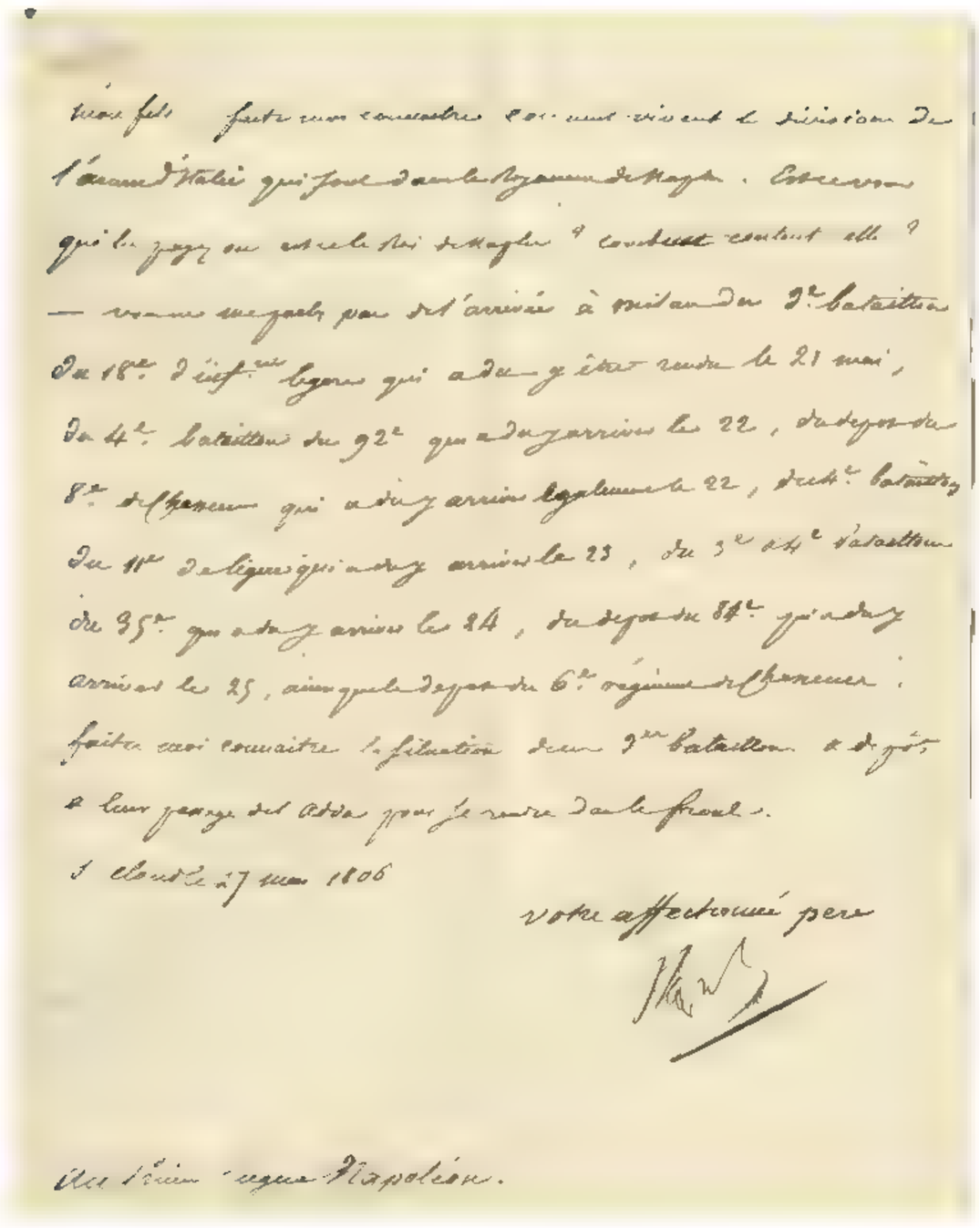
Bonaparte. F. Ragoir. F. J. Deparis Volsoy. Catherine Conrtais de la Bouverie. Dutertre. Raguideau. F. Mol,. S. Peragnon.

Registered at Paris the seventh Vendémiaire at the tenth B[ure]au *of the first* arrond[issement] *six francs 60 centimes ...Lefebvre.*

It is unlikely that Thomas Ragoir, Senior Adjutant of the Consular Guard, and his wife-to-be, Miss Françoise Victoire de Paris-Volsoy, were famous. She was probably from the "petite noblesse" (lesser nobility) and he a mere commoner. Ragoir's rank as Senior Adjutant of the Consular Guard would explain his link with Napoleon Bonaparte, who was First Consul at the time of this document. On 25 December 1799, the Provisional Consulate formally came to an end, the Constitution of the Year VIII was reaffirmed and Napoleon Bonaparte was now legally recognized as First Consul. In February 1800, a national plebiscite on the New Constitution (which was rewritten to place all real authority in the hands of the First Consul, Napoleon) was held; 3 million voted in its favor, while only 1,500 dissented. France was now essentially a dictatorship, with Napoleon holding the reins. **$4,000 - $6,000**





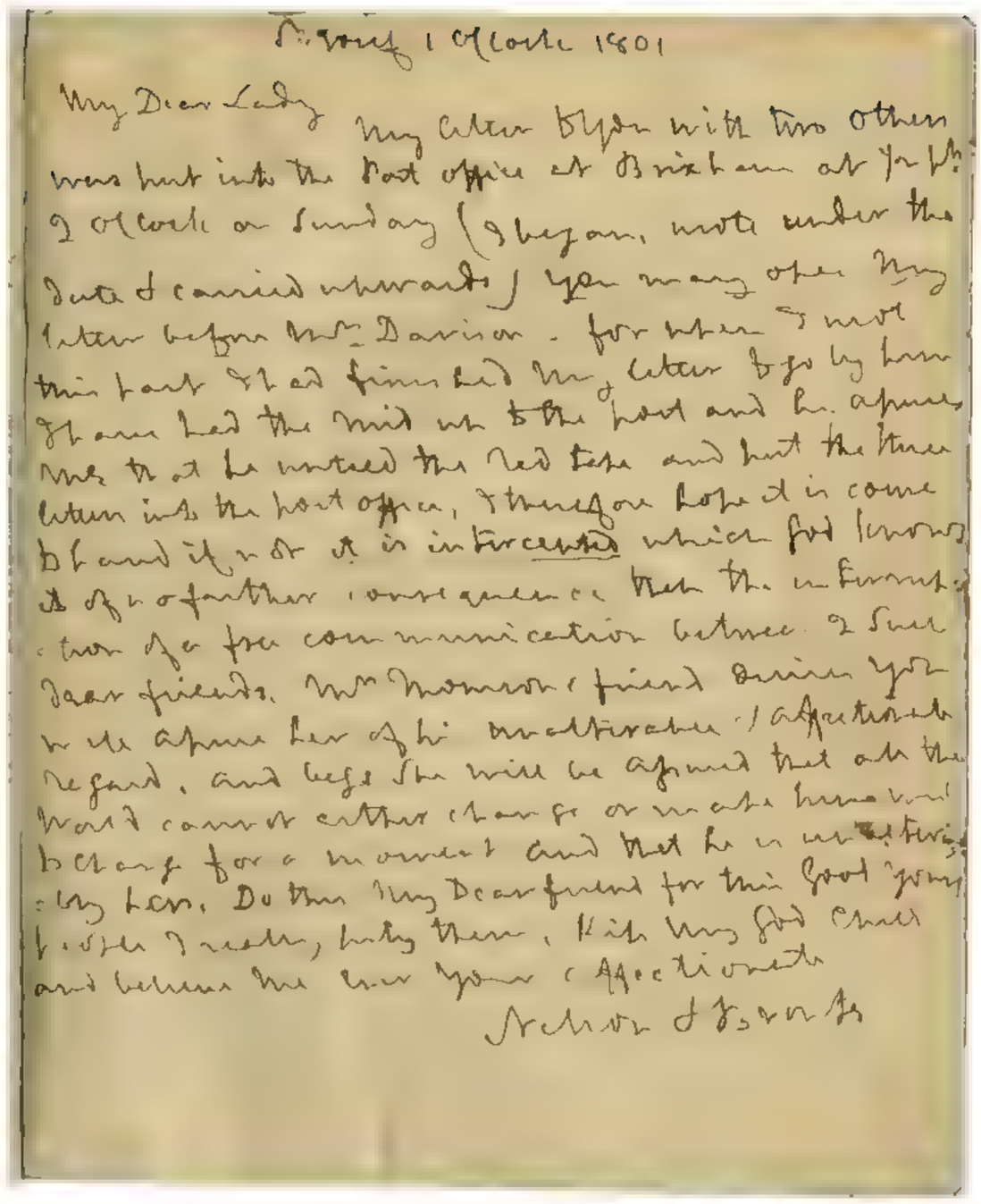


131. Napoleon I. Letter signed (*"Napole"*) in French, 1 page (9 x 7.25 in.; 229 x 184 mm.), St. Cloud, 27 May 1806, to his adopted son, Prince Eugene. On the heels of his victory at Austerlitz in February 1806 and the ensuing dismemberment of the Habsburg Empire, Napoleon writes to his adopted son on the status of troops in Italy. Mounting remnants on verso.

Napoleon I demands information from his adopted son, Prince Eugene, on the divisions of the Army of Italy and the arrival of French troops in Milan.

He writes in full: *Let me know how the divisions of the Army of Italy which are in the Kingdom of Naples are living. Are you paying them, or is the King of Naples? How much are they costing? You have mentioned nothing concerning the arrival in Milan of the 2nd Battalion of the 18th Light Infantry Regiment which was to have been there on the 21st of May, or the 4th Battalion of the 92nd Regiment which was to have arrived there on the 22nd, of the depot of the 8th Chasseurs which was also to have arrived on the 22nd, of the 4th Battalion of the 11th Line Infantry which was supposed to get there on the 23rd, of the 3rd and 4th Battalions of the 35th which were due there on the 24th, of the 84th's depot on the 25th, as well as that of the 6th Chasseur Regiment. Inform me of the situation of the last two Battalions and depots when they go through Adda on their way to the Frioul.*

An important letter clearly indicating Napoleon's involvement in every detail of troop movements. **$4,000 - $6,000**

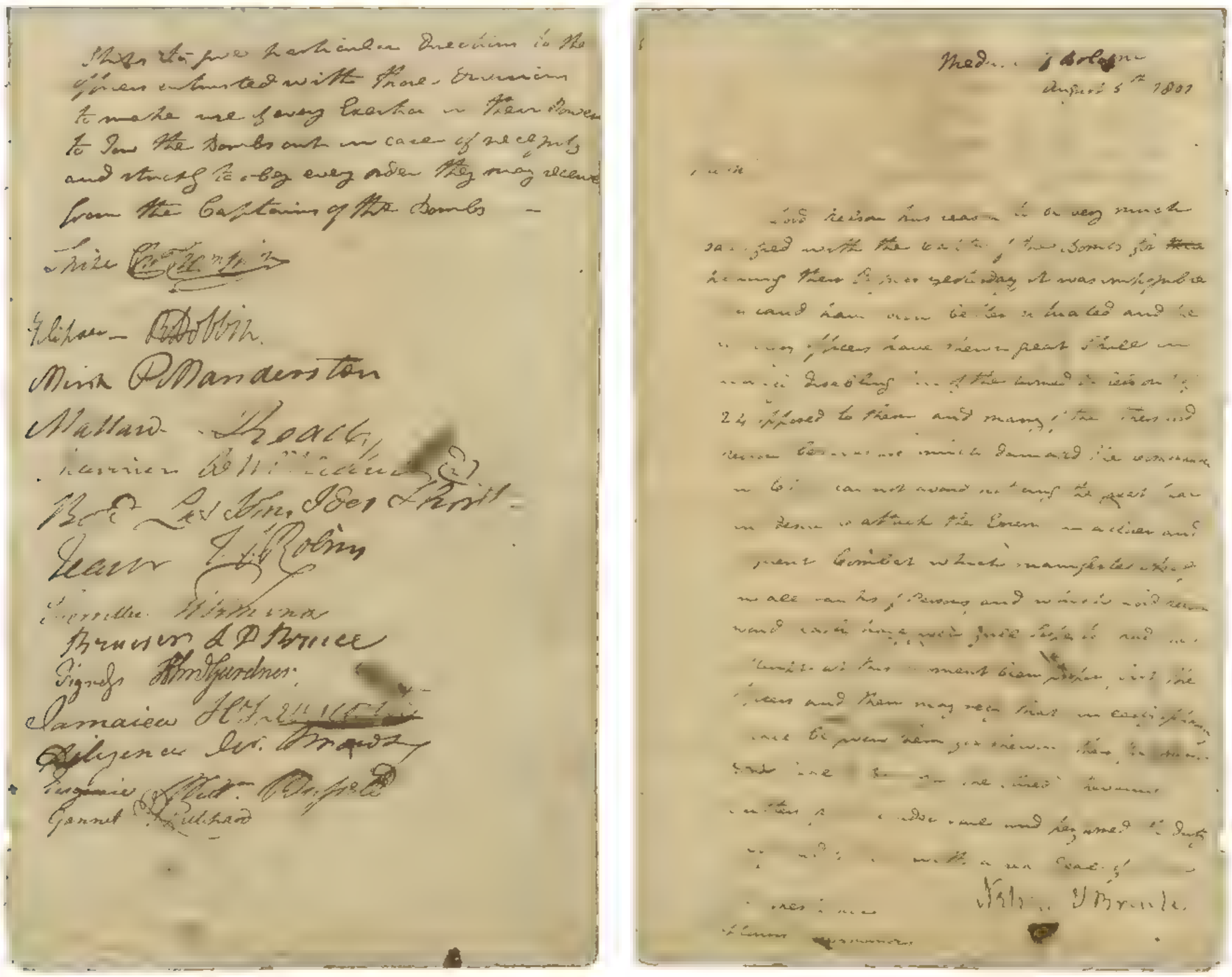


132. Nelson, Horatio. Autograph letter signed (*"Nelson & Bronte"*), 1 page (9.75 x 7.87 in.; 248 x 200 mm.), Brixham, 12 February 1801, to Lady Emma Hamilton; with integral address leaf attached.

Nelson to Lady Hamilton using a coded system for expressing affection.

In full: *My dear lady, My letter to you with two others was put into the post office at Brixham at 1/2 p[as]t 2 oclock on Sunday (I began, wrote under the date & carried upwards). You may open my letter before Mr. Davison for when I wrote this part I had finished my letter to go by him. I have had the mid up to the post and he assures me that he untied the red tape and put the three letters into the post office. I therefore hope it is come to hand if not it is intercepted which God knows is of no farther consequence than the interruption of a free communication between 2 such dear friends. Mr. Thomson's friend desires you will assure her of his unalterable & affectionate regard, and begs she will be assured that all the world cannot either change or make him wish to change for a moment and that he is unalterably hers. Do this my Dear friend for this good young people, I really pity them. Kiss my god child and believe me ever your affectionate, Nelson & Bronte.*

Nelson's "god child" was his own daughter by Lady Hamilton named, Horatia. **$6,000 – $8,000**



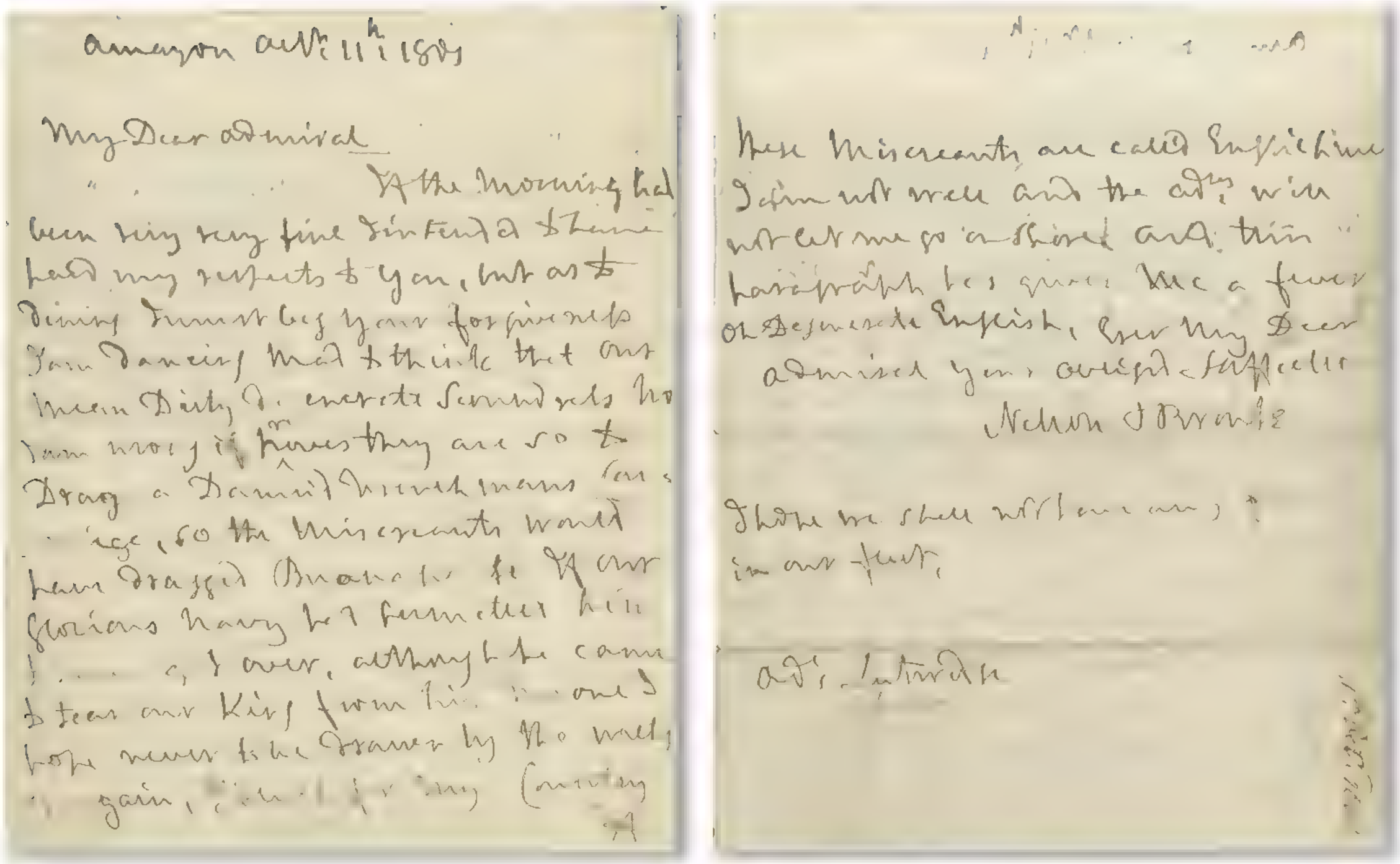
133. Nelson, Horatio. Letter signed (*"Nelson & Bronte"*), 1 page (12.5 x 7.62 in.; 318 x 194 mm.), *Medusa off Bologne,* 5 August 1801, a memorandum *To the Respective Captains & Commanders,* congratulating them on their bravery and success, and promising a closer engagement with the enemy. On the verso is a list of ships and captains charged with providing assistance in towing the bombs.

Nelson congratulates his men for destroying the French ships Napoleon intended for his invasion of England.

From the great English admiral in full: *Lord Nelson has reason to be very much satisfied with the Cap[ns.] of the Bombs for placing their Vessels yesterday. It was impossible they cou'd have been better situated and the artillery officers have shewn great skill in entirely disabling Ten of the armed Vessels out of 24 opposed to them, and many of the others Lord Nelson believes are much damaged. The Commander in Chief cannot avoid noticing the great Zeal and desire to attack the Enemy in a closer and different Combat which manifested itself in all ranks of Persons, and which Lord Nelson wou'd gladly have given full Scope to had the attempt at this moment been proper, but the officers and Men may rely that an early Opportunity shall be given them for shewing their Judgment Zeal & Bravery. The Hired V[essel] Revenue Cutter kept under Sail and performed the duty entrusted to them with a great deal of Skill.*

On the verso of the memorandum fourteen captains have signed their names next to the names of their ships (which are written either by the captains or their secretaries) below the following directive: *This is to give particular directions to the officers entrusted with those divisions, to make use of every Exertion in their Power to Tow the Bombs out in case of necessity and strictly to obey every order they may receive from the Captains of the Bombs.* Among the ships involved are the Snipe, Eclipses, Mint, Mallard, Mariner, Bold, Herrittès, Bruiser, Jamaica, Diligence, Eugenie, and Gannet.

Nelson wrote this memorandum just after he had successfully concluded an attack on Boulogne and was preparing for a second, more aggressive attack on the port, which took place in the middle of the month. On 1 August, Nelson had sailed from England with the intention of assessing the situation of the French ships at Boulogne, which served as Napoleon's port of embarkation for his projected invasion of England. By 3 August, he and the artillery officers had ascertained that it would be possible to employ bombs to destroy the fleet without damaging the town. He resolved to attack as soon as favorable tides and winds prevailed, and by 4 August, he had sunk ten of the twenty-four French ships and badly damaged the pier. In reporting the results to the Tory statesman, Henry Addington, he wrote, "I think I may venture to assure you that the French Army will not embark at Boulogne for the invasion of England; they are suffering this morning from allowing a collection of Craft to be assembled in their Port" [*Dispatches and Letters,* IV]. He also determined that the port was well-defended but hardly a springboard for invasion. **$4,000 - $6,000**



134. Nelson, Horatio. Autograph letter signed (*"Nelson & Bronte"*) 2 pages (9.25 x 7.37 in.; 235 x 187 mm.), 11 October 1801 aboard the 38-gun frigate HMS *Amazon*, to Admiral Skeffington Lutwidge.

Horatio Nelson is *dancing mad* at the Englishmen he calls *Dirty degenerate scoundrels.*

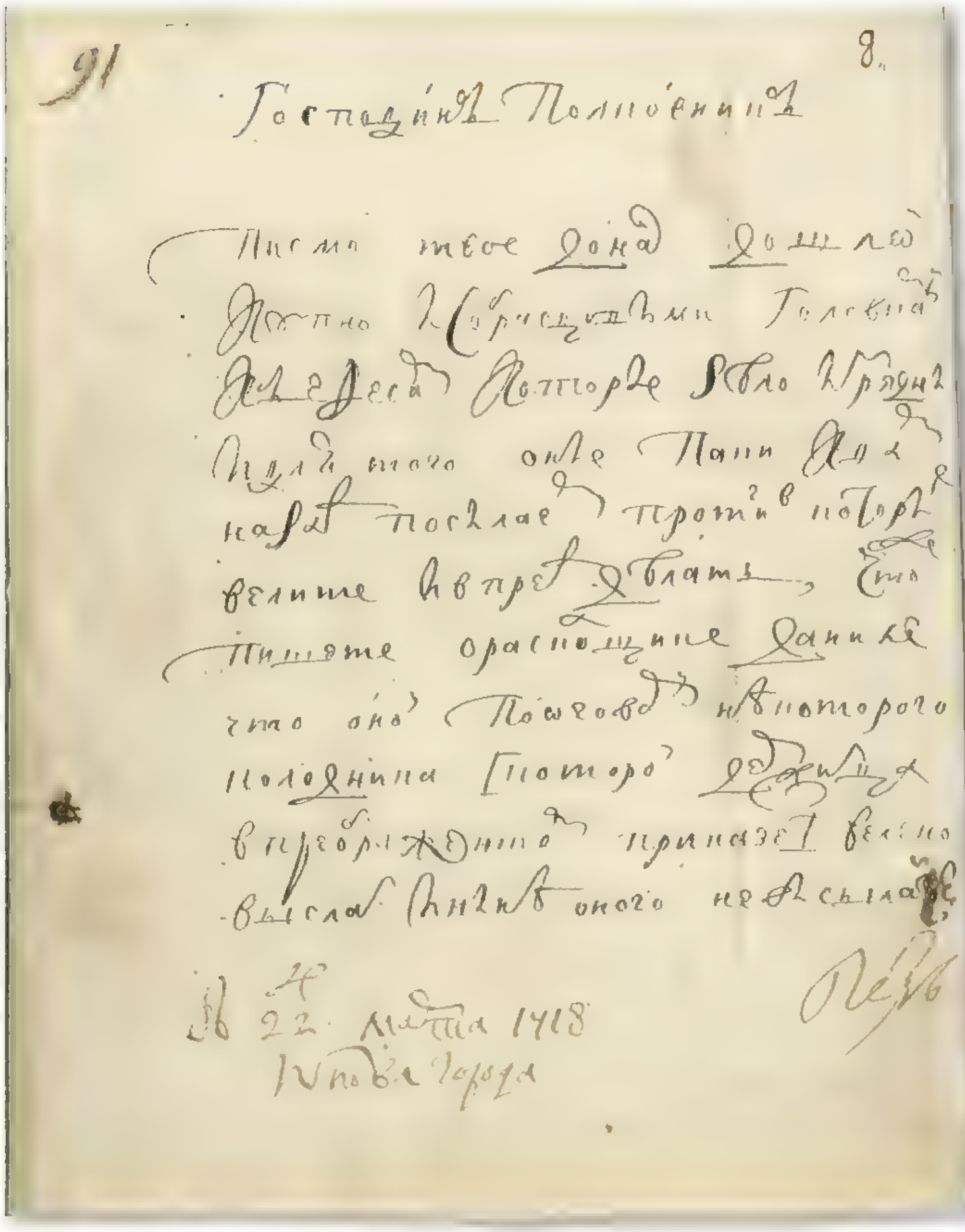
He writes in full: *My Dear Admiral If the morning had been very fine I intended to have paid my respects to you, but as to dining I must beg your forgiveness. I'm dancing mad to think that our mean Dirty degenerate scoundrels no I am wrong it proves they are so to Drag a Damned Frenchman's Carriage, so the Miscreants would have dragged Buonaparte if our glorious Navy had permitted him to have got over, although he cannot tear our King from his Throne I hope never to be drawn by the wretches again, I blush for my Country if these Miscreants are Call'd Englishmen. I am not well and the Adm. will not let me go a shore and this paragraph has given me a fever. 0 Degenerate English, ever my Dear Admiral your oblig'd & affectionate Nelson & Bronte.*

I hope we shall not have any fire in our fleet.

On 1 January 1801, Nelson was promoted to Vice Admiral of the Blue (the sixth highest rank in the Royal Navy). Within a few months, he took part in the Battle of Copenhagen (2 April 1801), which was fought in order to break up the armed neutrality of Denmark, Sweden and Russia. During the engagement, Nelson was ordered to cease the battle by his commander Sir Hyde Parker who believed that the Danish fire was too effective. In a famous incident, however, Nelson claimed he could not see the signal flags conveying the order, pointedly raising his telescope to his blind eye. His action was approved in retrospect, and in May, he became commander-in-chief in the Baltic Sea and was awarded the title of Viscount Nelson by the British crown.

The *Amazon* was the last ship on which Nelson served before he took command of the HMS *Victory*, the ship which brought him his greatest triumph the defeat of the French and Spanish fleets at the Battle of Trafalgar.

A wonderful letter from the gregarious Nelson in which he mentions Napoleon and berates the *Dirty degenerate scoundrels* and *Miscreants* who are *Call'd Englishmen*—quite possibly a reference to some coachmen in the British Army, with whom the Royal Navy enjoyed a healthy rivalry. **$6,000 - $8,000**



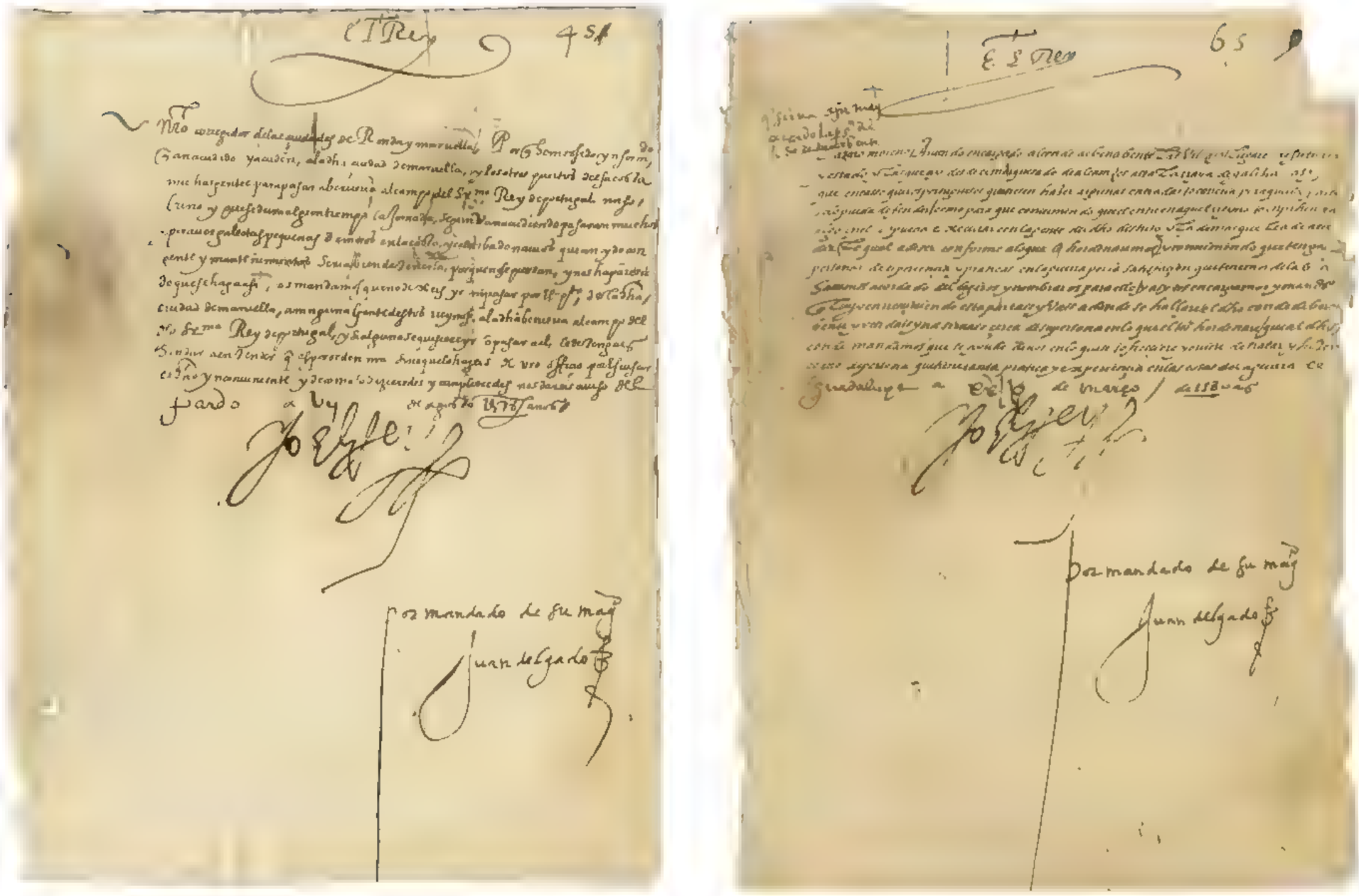
135. Peter I (Peter the Great). Letter signed, in Russian, 1 page (8 x 6.5 in.; 203 x 165 mm.), with text, date and address panel in two different secretarial hands, Novgorod, 22 March 1718, to Colonel Commander Genin; address panel with red wax seal intact on integral address leaf.

Peter the Great sends prototypes for a favored sword handle to be reproduced and instructs his correspondent not to exile a guard.

The Czar of Russia writes in full: *We are sending you this letter and the prototype for the sword handles, as we find them highly satisfactory. You should hereafter order them made in accordance with these models. What can you write me about the schismatic Daniil, who, according to the testimony of a certain prisoner who is being held at the Preobrazhensky headquarters, was supposed to be to be exiled; but do not exile him now.*

The Preobrazhensky Regiment was one of the oldest and elite military corps of the Russian Army. Formed by Peter the Great, the regiment distinguished itself during the Great Northern War of 1700-1721. While their support secured their ruler's claim, their uncertain loyalties were often cause for concern.

Letters by Peter the Great are extremely rare. **$8,000 - $12,000**



136. Philip II. Letter signed, (*"Yo el Rey"*) in Spanish, 1 page (11.25 x 8.25 in.; 286 x 210 mm.), Pardo, 7 August 1578, to the viceroy of Ronda and Marbella; with paper and wax seal on the verso.

The King of Spain seeks to quietly stop people leaving Spain to join *the field of the King of Portugal in Barbary*.

The letter reads in full: *We have been informed that many persons have arrived and are arriving in Marbella and other coastal seaports for passage to the Barbary coast and to the territory of the King of Portugal, and if this endeavor continues for long, many people will leave. And because small galeotes of the Moors and other captured ships have left with people and supplies, it will be well to detain them in order not to lose them. Also, since we want you to do this, we command that you not let go or pass by the port of Marbella any of our citizens to the field of the king of Portugal in Barbary. If anyone wants to go, detain them without letting them know that it is by our order, but rather that you are using your own authority as an excuse for this inconvenience to them. Advise me of how you do this and comply with our order.*

The King of Portugal, Sebastian I, died three days earlier at the Battle of Alcacer Quibir in Morocco. Philip II likely would not have known this yet. It is likely that Philip was trying to prevent volunteers from joining the King of Portugal in his crusade against the kingdom of Morocco. Although Sebastian met with Philip II (his uncle) in 1577, Philip refused to be a party to the crusade as he was negotiating a truce with the Turks. Phillip did, however, promise a contingent of Spanish volunteers. When Sebastian I arrived in Cadiz, Spain to receive the volunteers, none appeared. This letter makes clear Philip never had any intention of helping Sebastian. With no heirs, a succession crisis ensued that would last until 1581.

Together with:

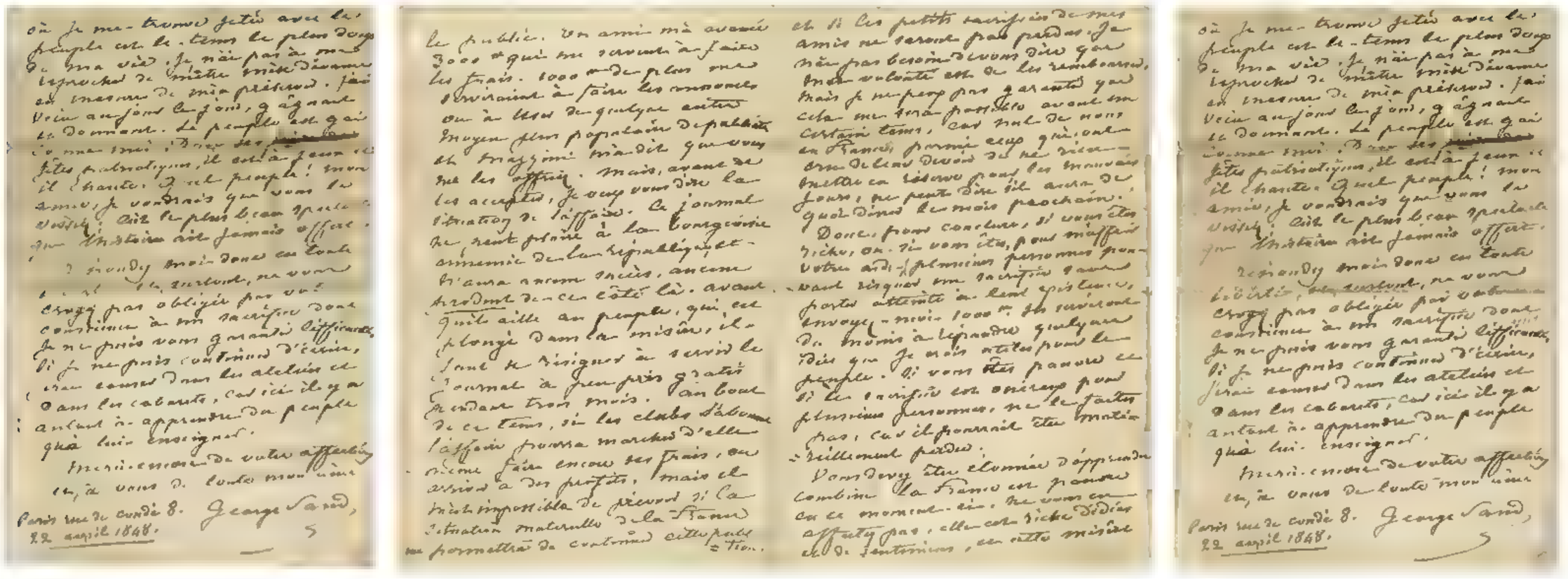
Philip II. Letter signed, (*"Yo el Rey"*) in Spanish, 1 page (11.62 x 8.12 in.; 295 x 206 mm.), Guadalupe, 29 March 1580, as King of Spain, to Lazaro Moreno. Countersigned by Juan Delgado; with portion of a paper and wax seal on the verso.

Philip II takes precautions to prevent the Portuguese from making incursions.

The letter reads in part: *...having put in charge the Count of Benavente, of the cities and towns of his estate and those which are in the Marquesate of Alcavices in the kingdom of Galicia, so that should the Portuguese want to make any incursions or march through those parts, be may be able to defend, as is convenient to us, within that kingdom, he should begin to do what he can to carry this out, with the people of said district and such others as he can secure...and knowing that he has experienced and practiced people in warfare, to our satisfaction...we have agreed to officially name you to this end and charge and command you to receive him where he is and go to the said Count of Benavente and reside and serve near him...And to the said Count we order that he help you in carrying this out and greet you as a person who has so much practice and experience in warlike matters...*

A few weeks after Philip II signed the present letter, his forces conquered Portugal and Philip was crowned as Philip I of Portugal.

An historically significant pair of letters from Philip II. **$4,000 - $6,000**



137. Sand, George. Autograph letter signed, in French, 4 pages (8 x 5.25 in.; 203 x 133 mm.), Paris, 22 April 1848, to an unnamed woman friend; some damp staining; tape reinforcement to vertical fold.

Sand writes to an unnamed friend, asking for money to spread ideas that would benefit the citizens of France.

Dear friend and sister,
You receive my newspaper because I send it to you. Thank you for acknowledging receipt and giving me some token of friendship, the value of which I have now become aware. I am also happy to have received some news of our Italian hero. He hasn't sent me any yet; so you see, in every respect your letter was a welcome one.

Here, now, is what I reply to you regarding The Cause of The People. The political and financial crisis has reached such a point here that my own financial situation has become very critical. It makes absolutely no difference to me, as far as I am concerned, and I do not expect, in carrying out The Cause of the People, to gain from it the slightest means of existence. I regret only that I do not have a few million francs to pour into the public. A friend has advanced me 3,000 francs to help me meet expenses. 1,000 francs more would help me place some announcements, or use some other more popular means of publicity, and Mazzini told me that you might offer them to me. But before accepting them, I want to let you know what the situation is. This newspaper cannot please the bourgeoisie enemy of the Republic, and will not have any success, any so-called tangible product. Before it goes out to the people who are steeped in misery, one must be resigned to serving the newspaper almost gratis, without financial remuneration for three months. At the end of this period, if the clubs subscribe, the enterprise could become self-supporting, meets its expenses, and even arrive at a profit. However, it is impossible for me to predict whether the economic situation in France will permit me to continue this publication, and whether these small sacrifices of my friends may not be in vain. I do not have to tell you that it is my wish that they be reimbursed, but I cannot guarantee that it will be possible for me to do so until after a certain passage of time. The fact is that none of us in France, among those who believed it was their duty not to put anything aside for a rainy day, none of us can say whether he will have enough to eat next month.

Therefore, to conclude, if you are rich, or if you are in a position to offer me your help, (you and several people able to risk a sacrifice in order to strike a blow at their miserable condition), send me 1,000 francs. They will be used, at least, to spread some ideas which I believe to be of benefit to the people. If you are poor and among the many people for whom the sacrifice would be onerous, do no make it, because it could be completely lost.

You must be surprised to learn how poor France is at this time. Do not be upset by it; she is rich in ideas and sentiment. This misery, into which I find my lot cast together with the people, is the sweetest time of my life. I do not have to reproach myself for having moved to the front lines and confronting this misery. I have lived from day to day, working and sleeping. The populace is happy,--as I am. In the patriotic celebrations, even when starving, the people sing. It is the most beautiful spectacle that history has ever presented. What a people! My friend, I wish that you could witness it!

So, at any rate, respond to me, freely, and above all, do not consider yourself obliged by your conscience to make a sacrifice whose effectiveness I cannot guarantee. If I am unable to continue to write, I shall go and speak in the workshops and taverns, because in them there is as much to learn from the people, as there is to teach them.

Thank you, again for your affection, with best wishes,

George Sand

April 22, 1848

In 1848, the government of Louis-Philippe, whose policies were too cautious for a generation of Romantics, came tumbling down in merely three days. George Sand, always a friend of progressives, rushed from Nohant to Paris to champion the cause of working men and peasants.

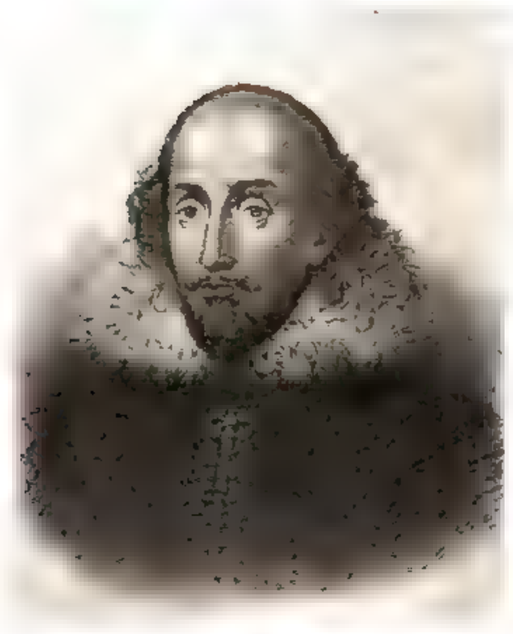
During the height of the revolutionary fervor that swept France, Sand wrote this letter about her new weekly, *La Cause du Peuple.* Sand set up her headquarters at *Pinson,* a cheap student restaurant near the Luxembourg gardens. Events moved quickly and George Sand was a hurricane of activity. Working tirelessly to help her radical friends, she became known as the unofficial "Minister of Propaganda" writing as a kind of ghost writer for Alexandre Ledru-Rollin, defending his policies in the *Bulletins de la Republique* and starting her own weekly (with Victor Borie and Louis Viardot). She never knew where funds were coming from, and couldn't promise her supporters she'd be able to repay them. The *Cause du Peuple* only lasted a few weeks and the revolution only a few months. In the end, this "Muse of the Republic" was disillusioned. The radicals lost, she felt, because they were divided, more interested in furthering their personal ambitions than in the triumph of the working man's case. And while she was a progressive in her social views, she was fundamentally opposed to revolutionary violence. Her passion was for ideas. In revolution, as in so much else, she was a romantic. **$4,000 - $6,000**

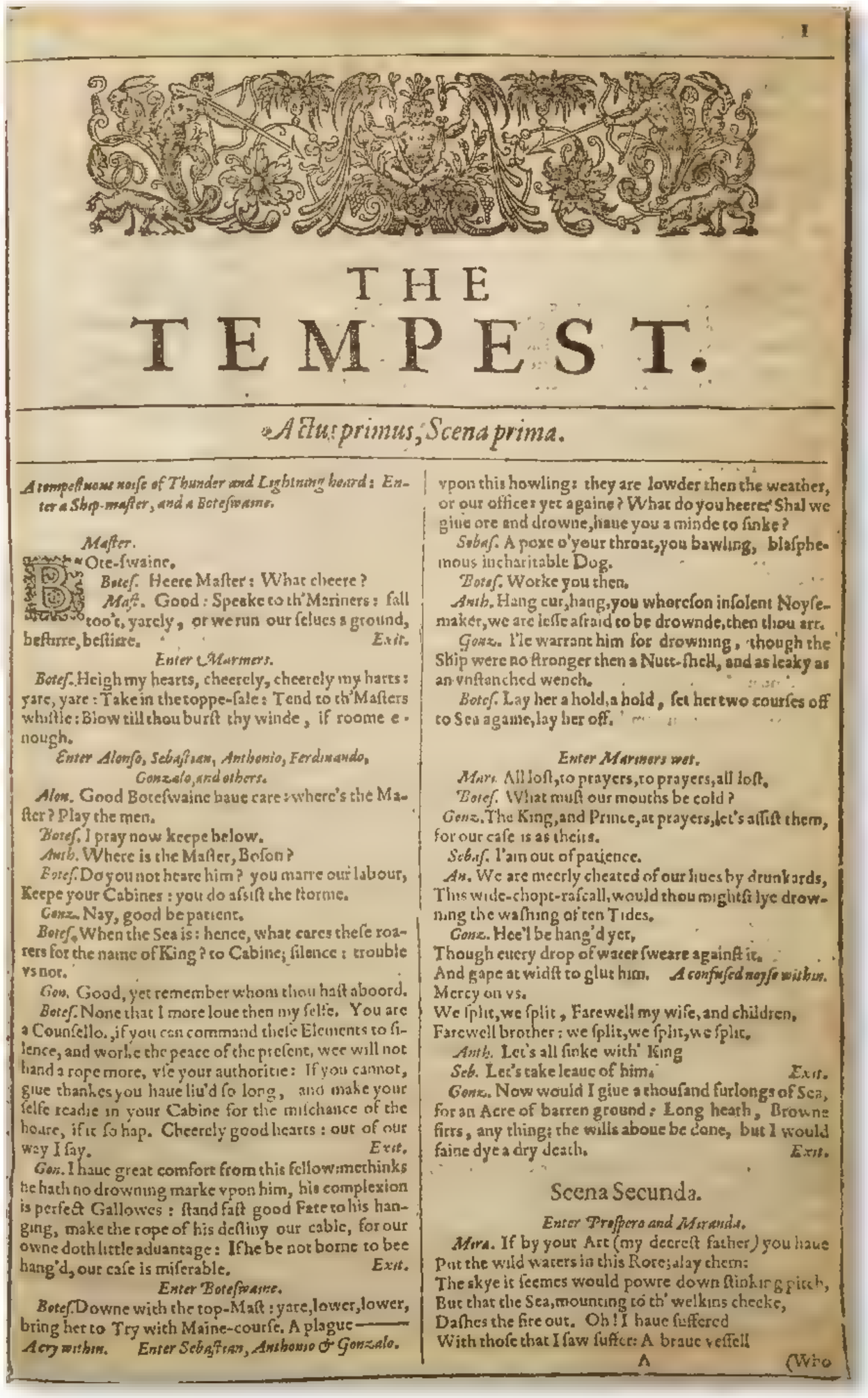
138. Sand, George. Two autograph letters signed (*"George Sand"* and *"G. Sand"*) in French, 2 & 3 pages respectively (8.5 x 5.25 in.; 216 x 133 mm.), Paris, 2 August 1856 and 21 August 1866, on stationery embossed in blind with her initials, to an unnamed friend.

In personal letters to a close friend, Sand discusses her busy schedule and confides that she is more at peace than she was in her youth.

Sand expresses delight that a mutual friend has recovered from her illness permanently, and promises to do what she can to satisfy Madame Casena's request, but is so busy that she does not dare to make any promises. She laments: *I am such a slave to my word, that I get sick if I don't keep it….* She closes her letter stating that her daughter has been seriously ill, but is over the worst and getting better every day. Her other children are fine and send their love, as does she.

In her second letter, she writes about how age is bringing a sense of peace and wellness that she didn't experience as a youth. …*You are among the five or six souls I think of when I write; thus when you are pleased, I say to myself that the sound and loving part of mankind must also approve* [of what I do]. *All those attempts I have been making in my life to postpone the moment when the mind decays or to hasten the one when it renews itself, achieved nothing most of the time, I know that. But it does not make me lose heart. On the contrary, I am more peaceful and more cheerful than in my younger days, and I believe more and more that the sense of duty gives one a lot of strength and that it is not a vain dream. Our plays have not brought in any money, nor have the critics been lenient about it. But you will read it and see that it is quite sweet. Anyway, Maurice and I will make a short story out of it. We are thinking of it already. He is in Paris with his little wife, and I do my best to show them round* [the city]. *They are leaving tonight for Nohant, and I will soon join them there to run about a bit, weather permitting, before winter comes. I will see you again here, won't I? At the moment, I am going to look after a cold that is smothering me. I love you and send you thousands…My children send their kind and affectionate regards. I hope to hear from you soon.* **$4,000 - $6,000**





1

THE
TEMPEST.

Actus primus, Scena prima.

A tempestuous noise of Thunder and Lightning heard: Enter a Ship-master, and a Boteswaine.

Master.

BOte-swaine.

Bote. Heere Master: What cheere?

Mast. Good: Speake to th'Mariners: fall too't, yarely, or we run our selues a ground, bestirre, bestirre. *Exit.*

Enter Mariners.

Bote. Heigh my hearts, cheerely, cheerely my harts: yare, yare: Take in the toppe-sale: Tend to th'Masters whistle: Blow till thou burst thy winde, if roome enough.

Enter Alonso, Sebastian, Anthonio, Ferdinando, Gonzalo, and others.

Alon. Good Boteswaine haue care: where's the Master? Play the men.

Bote. I pray now keepe below.

Anth. Where is the Master, Boson?

Bote. Do you not heare him? you marre our labour, Keepe your Cabines: you do assist the Storme.

Gonz. Nay, good be patient.

Bote. When the Sea is: hence, what cares these roarers for the name of King? to Cabine; silence: trouble vs not.

Gon. Good, yet remember whom thou hast aboord.

Bote. None that I more loue then my selfe. You are a Counsello., if you can command these Elements to silence, and worke the peace of the present, wee will not hand a rope more, vse your authoritie: If you cannot, giue thankes you haue liu'd so long, and make your selfe readie in your Cabine for the mischance of the houre, if it so hap. Cheerely good hearts: out of our way I say. *Exit.*

Gon. I haue great comfort from this fellow: methinks he hath no drowning marke vpon him, his complexion is perfect Gallowes: stand fast good Fate to his hanging, make the rope of his destiny our cable, for our owne doth little aduantage: If he be not borne to bee hang'd, our case is miserable. *Exit.*

Enter Boteswaine.

Bote. Downe with the top-Mast: yare, lower, lower, bring her to Try with Maine-course. A plague——— *A cry within. Enter Sebastian, Anthonio & Gonzalo.*

vpon this howling: they are lowder then the weather, or our office: yet againe? What do you heere? Shal we giue ore and drowne, haue you a minde to sinke?

Sebast. A poxe o'your throat, you bawling, blasphemous incharitable Dog.

Bote. Worke you then.

Anth. Hang cur, hang, you whoreson insolent Noyse-maker, we are leese afraid to be drownde, then thou art.

Gonz. I'le warrant him for drowning, though the Ship were no stronger then a Nutt-shell, and as leaky as an vnstanched wench.

Bote. Lay her a hold, a hold, set her two courses off to Sea againe, lay her off.

Enter Mariners wet.

Mari. All lost, to prayers, to prayers, all lost.

Bote. What must our mouths be cold?

Gonz. The King, and Prince, at prayers, let's assist them, for our case is as theirs.

Sebast. I'am out of patience.

An. We are meerly cheated of our liues by drunkards, This wide-chopt-rascall, would thou might'st lye drowning the washing of ten Tides.

Gonz. Hee'l be hang'd yet,
Though euery drop of water sweare against it.
And gape at widst to glut him. *A confused noyse within.*
Mercy on vs.
We split, we split, Farewell my wife, and children,
Farewell brother: we split, we split, we split.

Anth. Let's all sinke with' King

Seb. Let's take leaue of him. *Exit.*

Gonz. Now would I giue a thousand furlongs of Sea, for an Acre of barren ground: Long heath, Browne firrs, any thing: the wills aboue be done, but I would faine dye a dry death. *Exit.*

Scena Secunda.

Enter Prospero and Miranda.

Mira. If by your Art (my deerest father) you haue
Put the wild waters in this Rore; alay them:
The skye it seemes would powre down stinking pitch,
But that the Sea, mounting to th' welkins cheeke,
Dashes the fire out. Oh! I haue suffered
With those that I saw suffer: A braue vessell

A (Who

139. Shakespeare, William. The Tempest and The Two Gentlemen of Verona. Excerpted from a copy of the First Folio, pages 1-38. *London: Isaac Jaggard and Ed. Blount, 1623.*

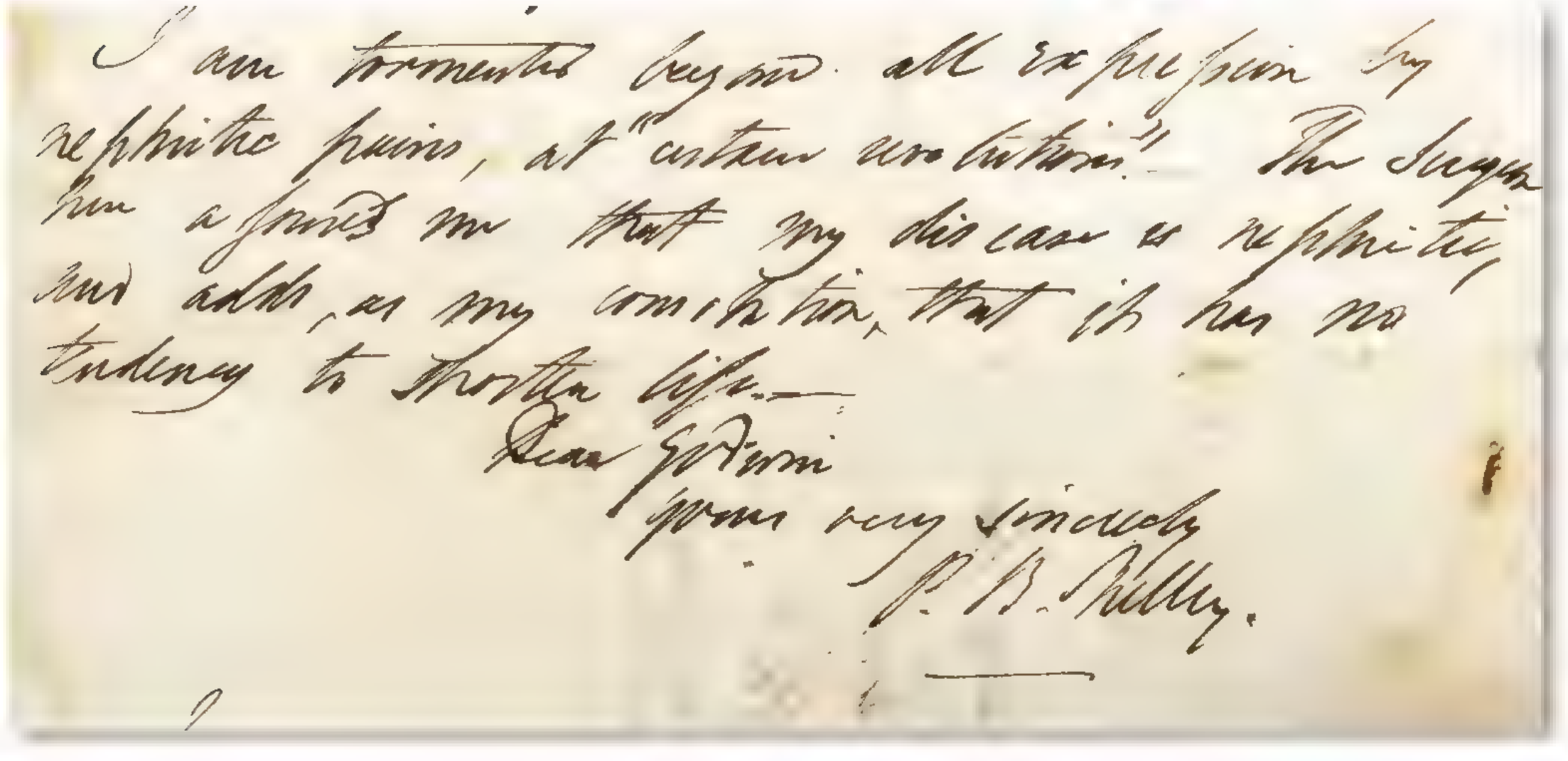
First Folio edition of The Tempest and The Two Gentlemen of Verona. Full red moroco, lightly rubbed. The leaves of the text, although trimmed, provide ample margin outside the printer's rules and are in good condition throughout.

The First Folio edition of The Tempest and The Two Gentlemen of Verona being the complete extract of the first two plays from the First Folio.

The publication in 1623 of the thirty-six plays of Shakespeare known today as the First Folio, was a monumental event in the history of world literature, collecting the theatrical works of an author who is universally recognized today as one of the greatest minds and poets who ever wrote. At the time of the First Folio's publication, The Tempest was Shakespeare's most popular play. Accordingly, it claimed the honor of being the first play printed in the First Folio. The Two Gentlemen of Verona, by contrast, is a simpler play and reveals Shakespeare, at the beginning of his career, in his first attempt at a romantic comedy. A wonderful pair of plays and very nearly the first and last plays Shakespeare ever wrote providing an extraordinary overview of Shakespeare's literary development.

References: STC 22273; Grolier Hundred 19; Jaggard, page 495; Pforzheimer 905; PMM: 122.

Provenance: Louis Auchincloss (bookplate). **$15,000 - $25,000**


I am tormented beyond all expression by nephritic pains, at certain revolutions. The surgeon has assured me that my disease is nephritic, and adds, as my consolation, that it has no tendency to shorten life.—
Dear Godwin
Yours very sincerely
P. B. Shelley.

140. Shelley, Percy Bysshe. Posthumous Poems. *London: Printed for John and Henry L. Hunt, 1824.* Octavo (8.75 x 5.5 in.; 222 x 140 mm.). Magnificent full red crushed morocco signed by Sangorski & Sutcliffe with elaborate gilt panelled boards and spine, gilt dentelles, top edges gilt; cloth folding case.

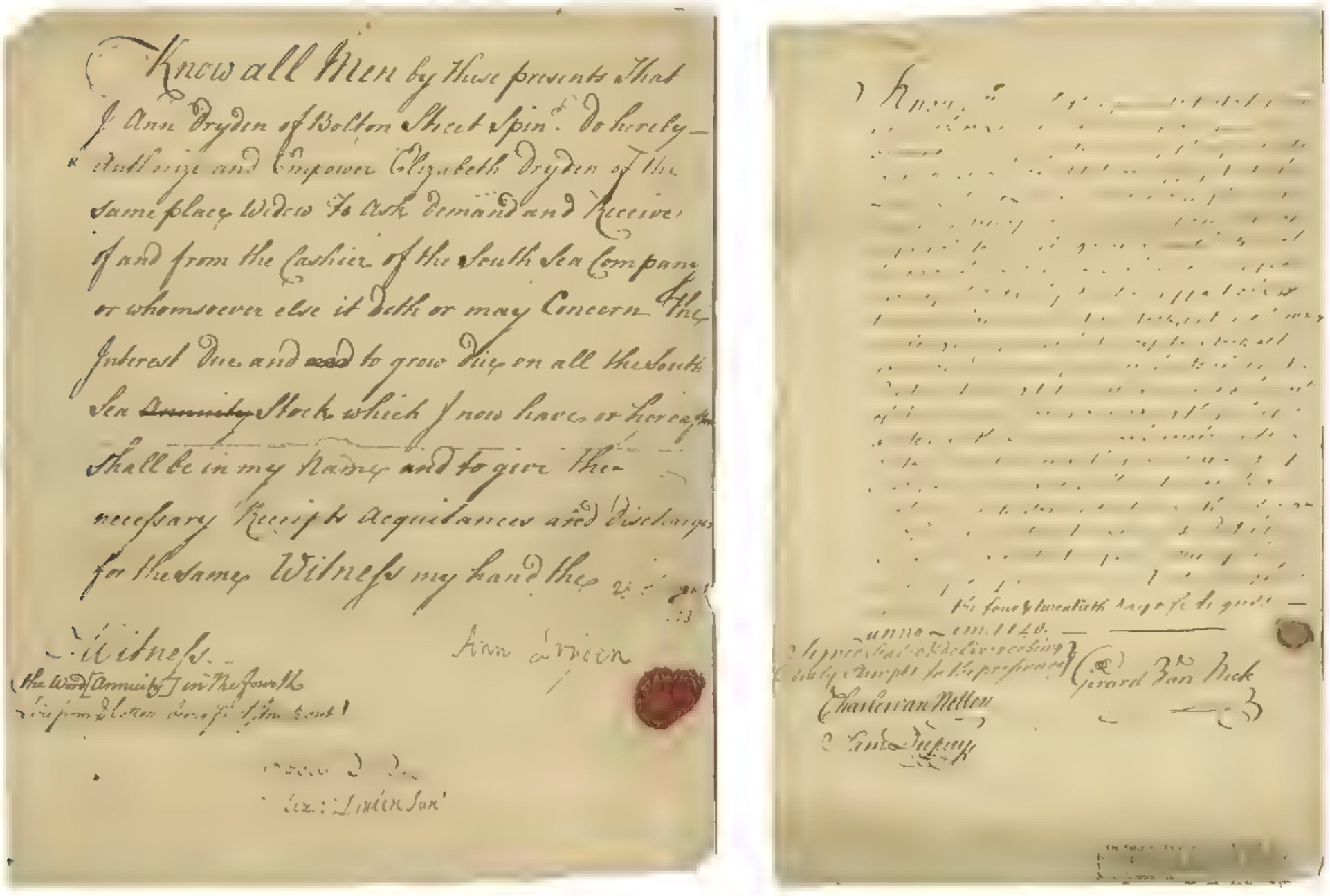
First edition, first issue bound with a substantial portion of an autograph letter signed from Shelley to his father-in-law, William Godwin.

Shelley writes in full: *I am tormented beyond all expression by nephritic pains, at certain revolutions. The surgeon has assured me that my disease is nephritic, and adds, as my consolation, that it has no tendency to shorten life. Dear Godwin, yours very sincerely, P. B. Shelley.*

Mary Shelley sorted through her husband's papers after his accidental death in 1822 and edited them for posthumous publication. She wrote the preface which accompanies the volume.

A superbly bound copy of this Shelley rarity with an important and substantial fragment of a Shelley autograph letter signed.

Provenance: Mortimer L. Schiff (leather bookplate). **$10,000 - $15,000**



141. [South Sea Bubble]. A fascinating pair of letters telling two very different stories for holders of stock of the South Sea Company, including:

Document signed, by Ann Dryden and witnessed by Bevill and Elizabeth Dryden of the family of John Dryden, 1 page (8.87 x 7.12 in.; 225 x 181 mm.), 29 August 1731; crude tape repair to horizontal split verso.

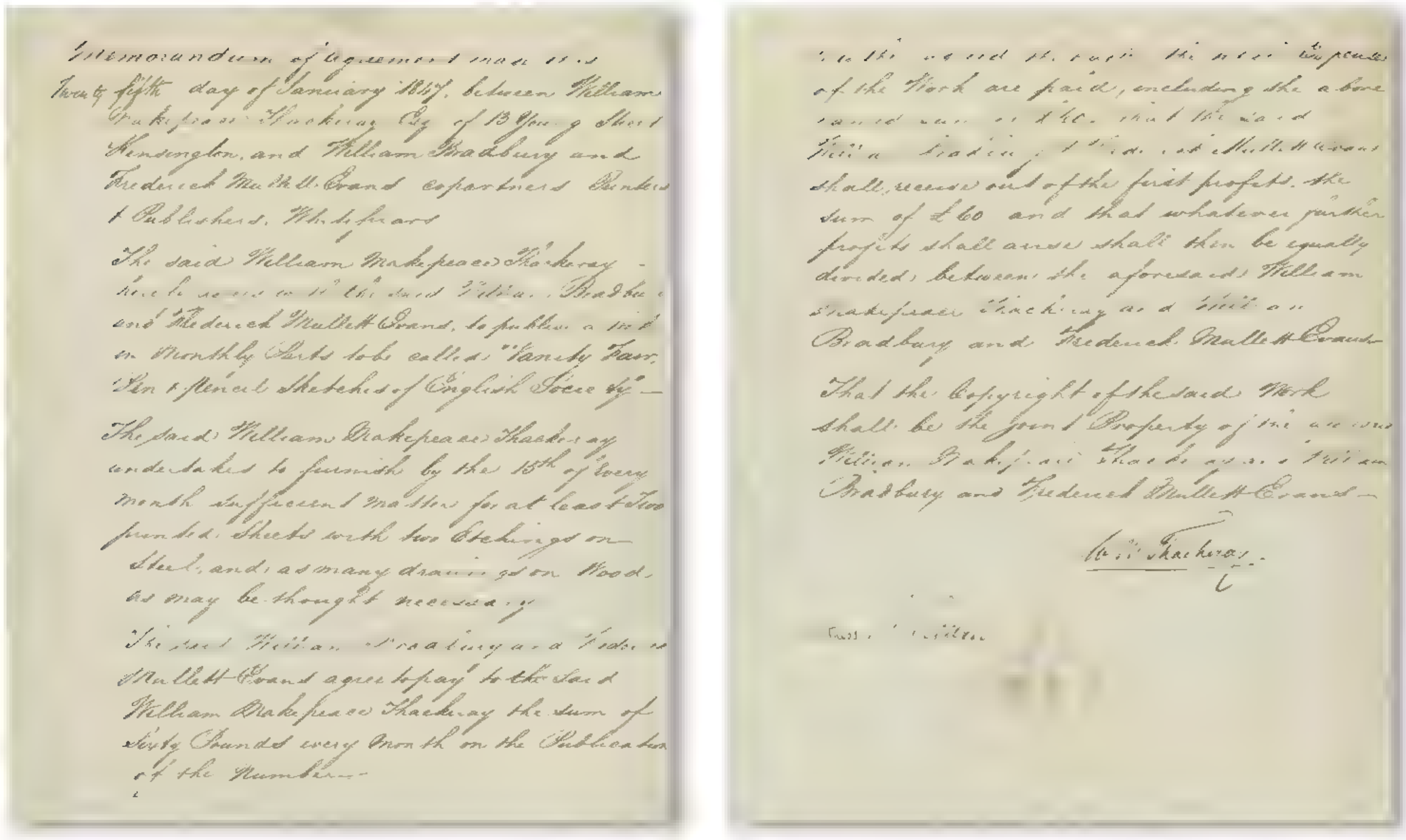
The document reads in part: *...I Ann Dryden of Bolton Street...do...authorize and empower Elizabeth Dryden ...widow, to ask, demand and receive of and from the Cashier of the South Sea Company...the Interest due and to grow due on all the South Sea Stock which I now have or hereafter shall be in my Name and to give the necessary Receipts, Acquitances and Discharges for the same....*

Together with:

Document signed, Gerard Van Neck. 1 page (12 x 7.5 in.; 305 x 191 mm.), London, 24 August 1720; some marginal creasing.

The document reads in part: *Know all men by these presents that I Gerard Van Neck of London Merchant, have made -ordained and Appoynted, and by these presents do make ordain constitute and appoynt Stephen Danbuz also of London Merchant my true and lawful! attorney, for me, in my name, and on my behalf to sell Assign and Transfer to such Person or Persons and for such Price as my said attorney shall think fitt, all or any part of Six-thousand Pounds Credit or Stock, unto me belonging and being in my name, In the capital Stock of the Govemour & Company of Merchants of Great-Britain, trading to the South Seas and other parts of America and for encouraging the fishery: and to Sign the Transfer Book according to custom, and to Receive the monies arising by Such Sale and to give Sufficient Receipts and discharges for the same, and to do all things -needfull for Effecting the Premisses, Ratifying and allowing all that my said attorney shall lawfully do by virtue hereof ....*

The South Sea Bubble—the speculation mania that ruined many English investors in 1720—was the greatest financial crisis and public scandal in English history. The bubble, or hoax, centered on the fortunes of the South Sea Company, founded in 1711 to trade, mainly in slaves, with Spanish America, on the assumption that the War of the Spanish Succession, then drawing to a close, would end with a treaty permitting such trade. In 1720 there was an incredible boom in South Sea stock, as a result of the company's proposal, accepted by Parliament, to take over the national debt. The company expected to recoup itself from expanding trade, but chiefly from the foreseen rise in the value of its shares. These did, indeed, rise dramatically, from 128 1/2 in January 1720 to more than 1,000 in August. Overly optimistic company promoters or downright swindlers into unwise investments inveigled those unable to buy South Sea stock. By September the market had collapsed, and by December South Sea shares were down to 124, dragging other, including government stock with them. Many investors were ruined, and the House of Commons ordered an inquiry, which showed that at least three ministers had accepted bribes and speculated. Many of the company's directors were disgraced, but the company itself survived until 1853, although it sold most of its rights to the Spanish government in 1750. **$4,000 - $6,000**



142. Thackeray, William Makepeace. Document Signed (*"W. M. Thackeray"*) in dark brown ink in a legal band on front and back of a single sheet, 2 pages (8.85 x 7.16 in.; 225x 182 mm). London, 25 January 1847; small marginal ink stain, small fold crease.

Memorandum of agreement between Thackeray and his publisher Bradbury & Evans, regarding the publication of *Vanity Fair.*

The first part of Thackeray's masterpiece, which he had begun writing before May, 1845, appeared in the same month as this document. The manuscript had been turned down by Henry Colburn, but was accepted by Bradbury and Evans on the terms outlined in this document:

The said William Makepeace Thackeray hereby agrees with the said William Bradbury and Frederick Mullet Evans, to publish a work in Monthly Parts to be called Vanity Fair, Pen & Pencil Sketches of English Society . . . undertakes to furnish by the 15th of every month sufficient matter for at least Two printed Sheets, with two Etchings on steel, and as many drawings on Wood as may be thought necessary--The said William Bradbury and Frederick Mullett Evans agree to pay to the said William Makepeace Thackeray the sum of Sixty Pounds every month on the Publication of the Number...

The rest of the contract deals with profits, with the publishers receiving the first £60 and further earnings to ire divided between them and the author, and the copyright, which was to be jointly owned. The agreement is witnessed by A Owen, the word "Witnesss" being in Thackeray's hand. The first edition in book form appeared in 1848 under the title *Vanity Fair: A Novel without a Hero*, but the parts were issued under the title given above. Bradbury and Evans apparently had some misgivings about the work when it was first proposed to them in 1846, but the success of Thackeray's Snobs of England in Punch seems to have reassured them. In fact, both Thackeray and the publishers expected more profit from *Vanity Fair* than they received. "In October 1847 he complained that 'it does everything but sell. The publishers are at this minute several hundred pounds out of pocket by me.' Years later, in 1859, he estimated his total profits from the novel at £2000"

References: John D. Gordon, William Makepeace Thackeray: An Exhibition in Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Vanity Fair. *NYPL. 1947*, page 18. **$4,000 - $6,000**

143. Thackeray, William Makepeace. Thirteen pen and ink illustrations, signed (*"JDC"*) for *The Newcomes,* the author's novel which was published serially in 1853–1855; 13 pages (7 x 10.39 in.; 178 x 264 mm). undated.

Nine of the illustrations bear titles which are descriptive of the scenes they depict: *The Infant, The Schoolboy!, The lean and slippered Pantaloon, The last stage of all[i.e.death], The Town Crier!, The Babes in the Wood -- The Cruel Uncle & the two Villains!, Bristol Theatre 1877, An Eligible partner! And The Legend of Margery Dawe Virgin and Martyr who sold herb[s] for the benefit of the poor* and *Margery Dawe reclining upon straw.*

The untitled illustrations depict two horses pulling an open carriage with two men in it, a man leading a workhorse and cart, and a woman serving refreshments in a farmyard to three gentlemen, one of whom is on a horse. There is also a composite drawing of a horse, two riders on two horses, a dog, two figures of men, and five other portrait sketches.

A charming collection of illustrations by Thackeray. **$4,000 - $6,000**

144. Tolstoy, Leo. Voyna i Mir [War and Peace]. *Moscow: T. Ris for the House of Voyikova, 1868-1869.* Six volumes in three. Octavo (8.87 x 6.12 in.; 225 x 156 mm.). Blue half morocco, raised bands, marbled boards and endpapers.

Rare first edition of Tolstoy's War and Peace.

The six volumes with separate title page and bound into three volumes, each with a half-title. Some light staining and foxing; volume V title page torn and remounted with substantial section missing; pencil marks and occasional annotations in Russian with some in ink as well.

An exceptionally rare copy of Tolstoy's monumental literary classic widely regarded as one of the greatest novels in world literature.
$10,000 - $15,000

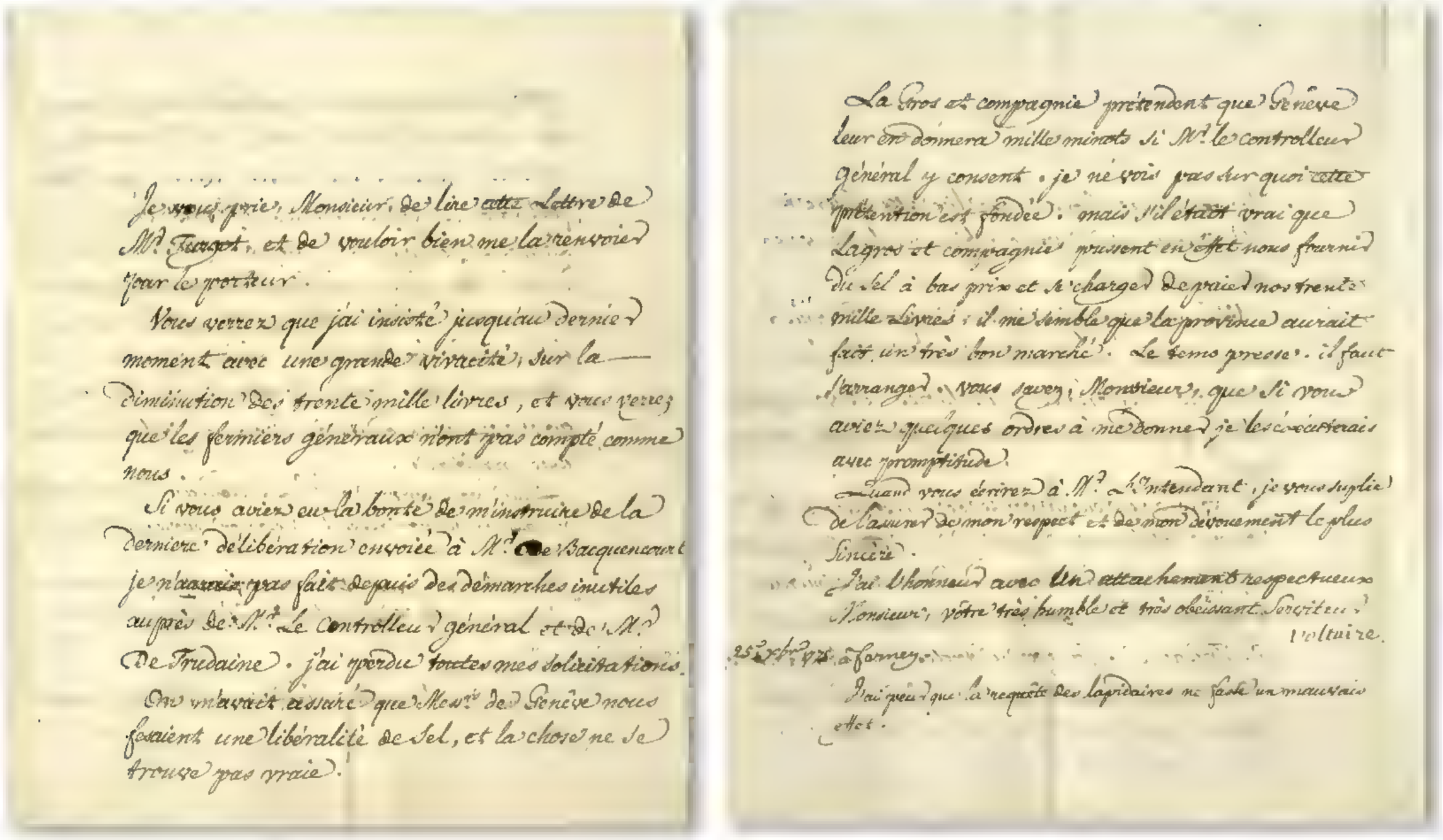
145. Voltaire, François-Marie Arouet. Autograph letter signed (*"Voltaire"*) in English, 2 pages (7 x 4.37 in.; 178 x 111 mm.), Lunéville, 27 February 1748, to Monsieur Barnewall, in Verdun on the Garonne, Guienne. Voltaire recommends his mistress's translation of Newton's *Principia* and informs his correspondent of a new edition of his works in which the Clarke—von Leibnitz debate over Newtonian concepts is treated. With integral address leaf; remnants dark fixative on second page, not affecting text but leaving shadows on first page.

A recommendation by Voltaire for his mistress's translation of Newton's Principia.

He writes in part: *I did inform you the lady du Chatelet had translated Sir Isa[a]c Newton's Principia and commented [upon] them and was therefore more capable than am to clear your doubts; and I hope you will read her book within one year's time as…you shall not find in it the least thing concerning metaphisik but the real truths detected by Newton, and commented [upon] by the Marquise du Chatelet. [They] are above all metaphisical tales. I have heard that a bookseller of Dresden …prints a new edition of my works, wherein he inserts some elements of philosophy which expiate a little on all those ideas that were the subject of the famous dispute between Clark[e] and Leibnitz. I will not fail to…send you an exemplary [copy] so soon as I'll have receiv'd any. I'll submit my thoughts to yr. decision….*

Newton set forth his then-daring and highly controversial concept of universal gravitation in his *Principia,* first published by Halley in 1687. This idea was initially conceived in 1665 after seeing an apple fall in his garden, this according to Voltaire who was reputed to have the information of the event directly from Newton's step-niece. Voltaire's mistress, the Marquise du Chatelet, who exerted upon him an important intellectual influence, was a writer of scientific commentary. She began her French translation of Newton's *Principia,* her *Traduction des Principes de Newton,* which was published posthumously in 1756. The dispute between Baron von Leibnitz and the English metaphysician Samuel Clarke came about when the latter refused to make an English translation of von Leibnitz's principal work in theology, *Théodicé,* on the grounds that the work contained an attack on Newton's concept of gravity. Voltaire himself was to ridicule von Leibnitz's work in his satirical *Candide.*

A fine letter entirely in Voltaire's hand, in English. **$6,000 - $8,000**



146. Voltaire, François-Marie Arouet. Autograph letter signed (*"Voltaire"*) in French, 2 pages (7.62 x 6.12 in.; 194 x 156 mm.) Ferney, 25 December 1775, to an unnamed correspondent, in pristine condition.

On Christmas Day, Voltaire festers about finances and a gift yet to be received.

The French Enlightenment writer pens in full: *I beg you, Sir, to read this letter from Mr. [Anne Robert Jacques] Turgot, and to kindly return it to me by way of the bearer. You will see that I strongly insisted, until the last moment, with reference to the reduction of the 30,000 pounds, and you will note that the farmers-general did not calculate the same way we did.*

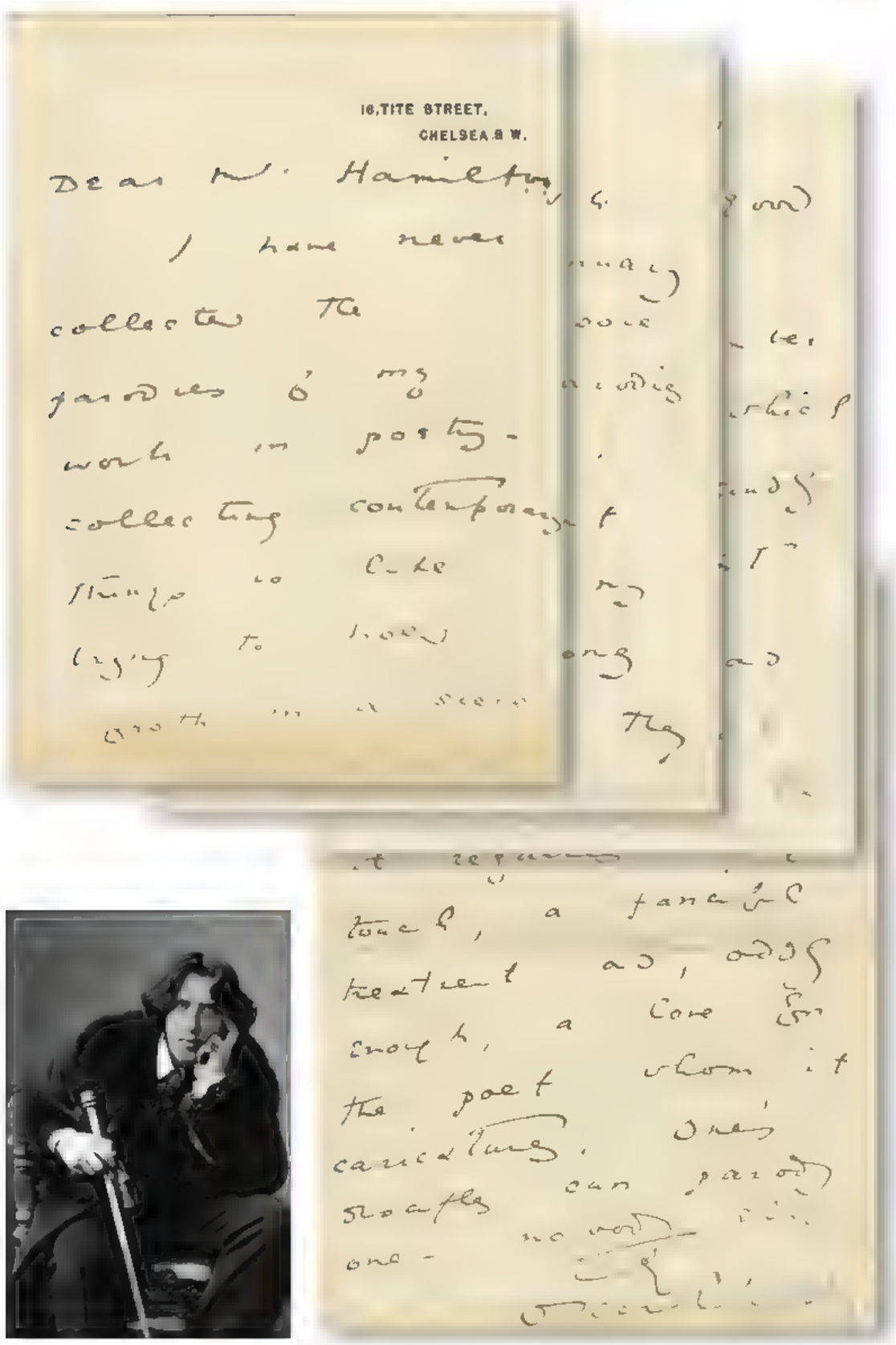
If you had been kind enough to inform me about the decision rendered Mr. de Bacquencourt, I would not have then taken the useless steps with the Controller-General and Mr. De Fredaine. I have lost all my appeals.

They had assured me that the gentleman in Geneva would make us a gift of salt, but this has turned out to be untrue. La Gros and Company claimed that Geneva would give them one thousand minots if the Controller-General would consent. I cannot see on what basis this is founded but if it is true that La Gros and Company can really supply us at a low rate and undertake the payment of our 30,000 pounds, it seems to me that the Provincial Government would have made a very good deal. Time is pressing. We must come to an arrangement, You know, Sir, that if you had some orders to give me, I would take care of them promptly.

When you write to the Superintendant, I beg you to assure him of my esteem and sincerest devotion.

I have the honor to send you my respectful regards. Your very humble and obedient servant, Voltaire.

A fascinating letter revealing Voltaire's ire with the excessive taxes being levied on him and his connection with Anne Robert Jacques Turgot, Controller-General, at the time, who was hailed by the *philosophes* for enforcing rigid economy in all departments he was assigned to oversee. **$6,000 - $8,000**


16, TITE STREET,
CHELSEA, S. W.

Dear W. Hamilton,

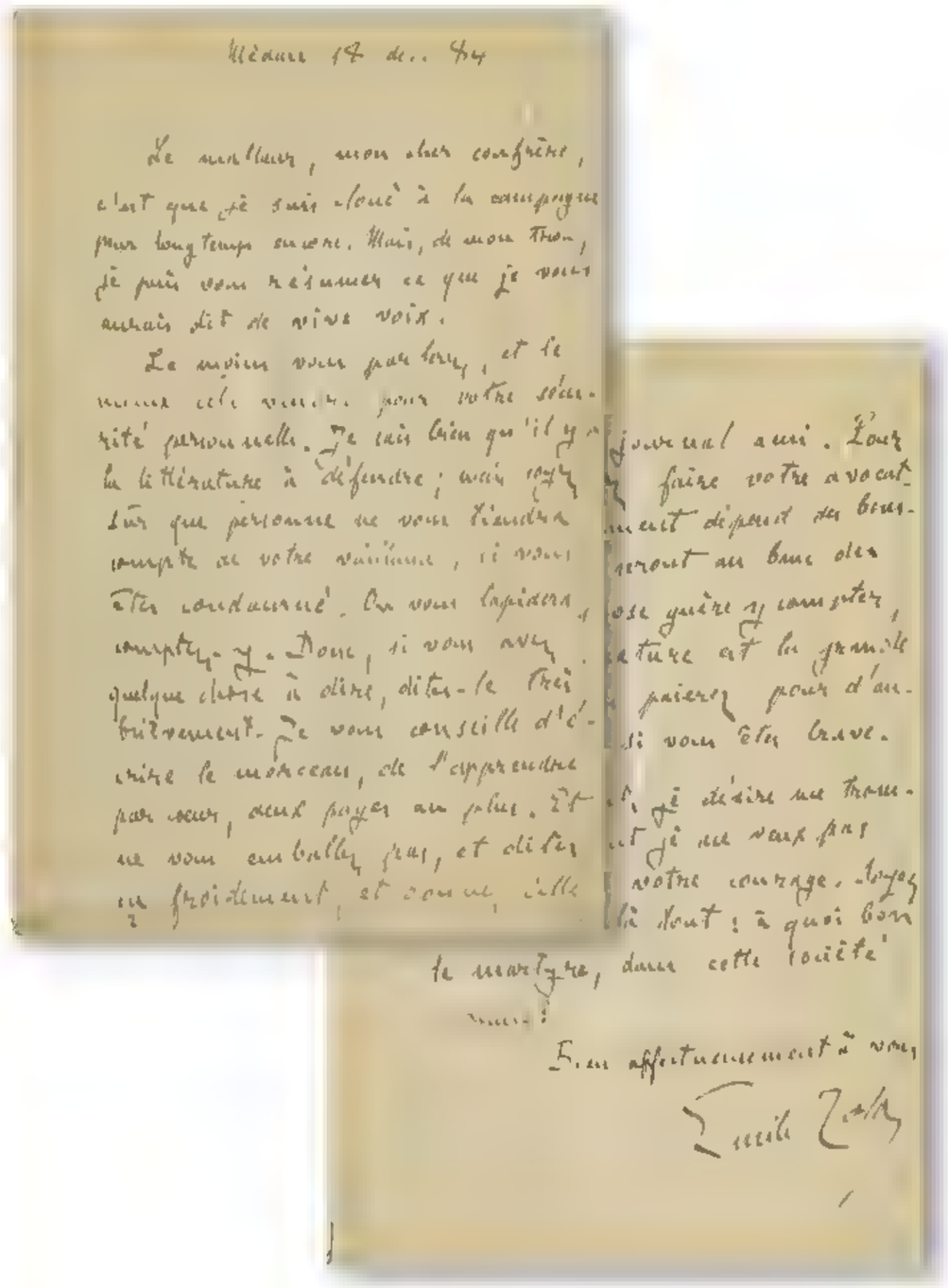
I have never collected the parodies of my work in poetry, collecting contemporary things is like trying to hold froth in a sieve – the new Early work of January 1882 had some admirable parodies as well as I remember – but as most of my poems are long and lyrical, they have not I fancy been good models. I think the number 80 book which you have kindly sent me most interesting – as parody, which is the muse with her tongue in her cheek, has always amused me, but it requires a light touch, a fanciful treatment, and, oddly enough, a love for the poet whom it caricatures. One's disciples can parody one – nobody else. Truly Oscar Wilde

147. Wilde, Oscar. Autograph letter signed, 4 pages (6.62 x 4.87 in.; 168 x 124 mm.), [29 January 1889], to Walter Hamilton of Clapham, London; splitting along horizontal fold.

Oscar Wilde on the art of parody.

Wilde writes in full: *Dear W. Hamilton, admirers I have never collected the parodies of my work in poetry, collecting contemporary things is like trying to hold froth in a sieve – the new Early work of January 1882 had some admirable parodies as well as I remember – but as most of my poems are long and lyrical, they have not I fancy been good models. I think the number 80 book which you have kindly sent me most interesting – as parody, which is the muse with her tongue in her cheek, has always amused me, but it requires a light touch, a fanciful treatment, and, oddly enough, a love for the poet whom it caricatures. One's disciples can parody one – nobody else. Truly Oscar Wilde*

Although known for his plays and novels, some of Wilde's first literary successes were with poetry. For his poem "Ravenna" he won the 1878 Oxford Newdigate Prize, and in 1881 his first selection of poetry was published. Though not well received by the public, it garnered high praise with a number of critics and was admired within a limited but devoted circle of readers. Here, Wilde offers his formula for crafting a successful parody. **$4,000 – $6,000**


Médan 18 dec. 84

Le malheur, mon cher confrère, c'est que je suis cloué à la campagne pour longtemps encore. Mais, de mon trou, je puis vous résumer ce que je vous aurais dit de vive voix.

Le moins vous parlerez, et le moins cela vaudra pour votre sécurité personnelle. Je sais bien qu'il y a la littérature à défendre; mais soyez sûr que personne ne vous tiendra compte de votre vaillance, si vous êtes condamné. On vous lapidera, comptez-y. Donc, si vous avez quelque chose à dire, dites-le très brièvement. Je vous conseille d'écrire le morceau, de l'apprendre par cœur, avant payer au prêtre. Et ne vous emballez pas, et dites-le froidement, et comme cela le martyre, dans cette société ridicule?

journal ami. Pour faire votre avocat ment dépend du bon- seront au banc des ose guère y compter, ture est la grande paierez pour d'au- si vous êtes brave.

je désire me trom- et je ne veux pas votre courage. Voyez il faut : à quoi bon

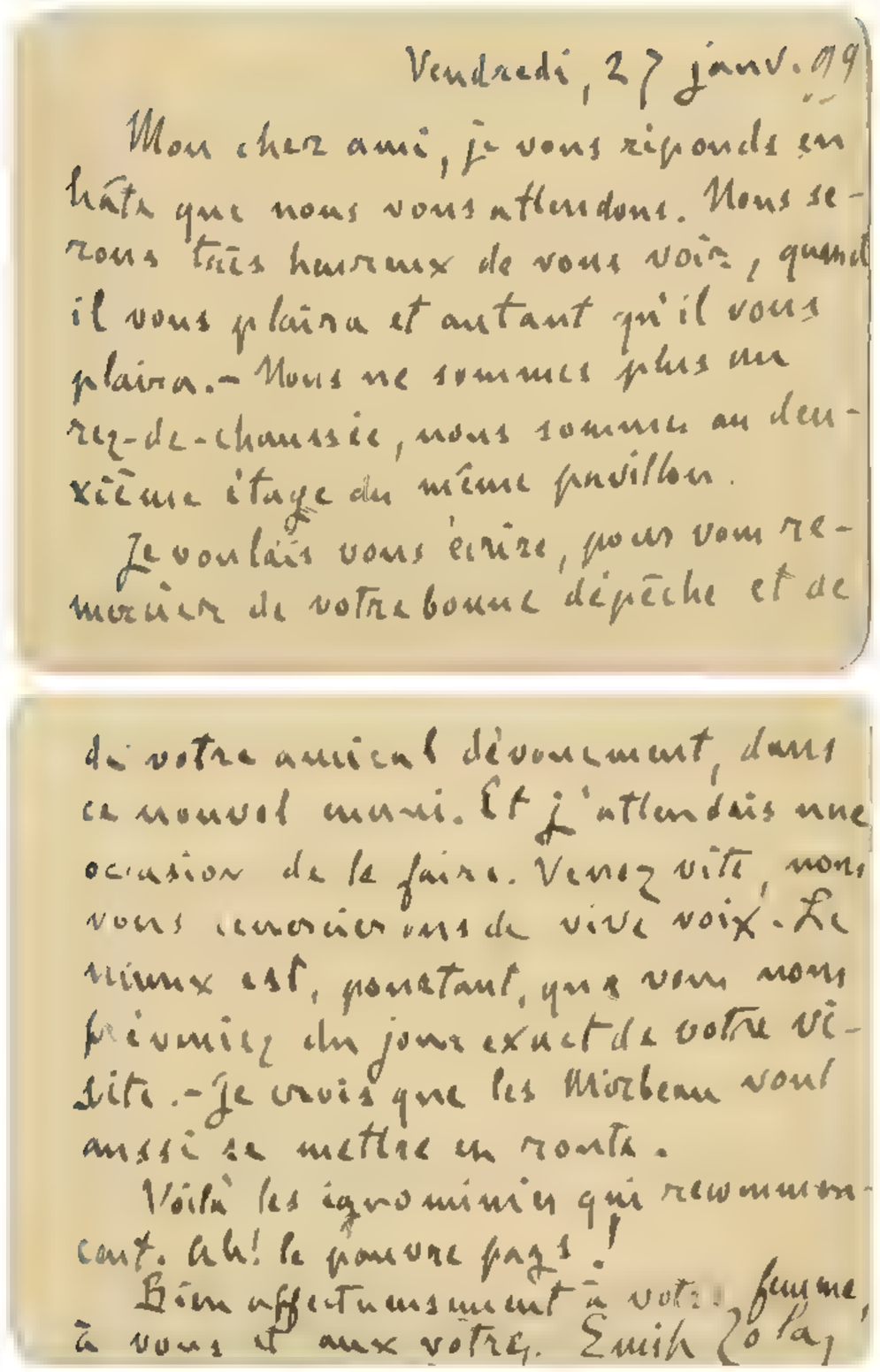
Tout à vous affectueusement à vous
Emile Zola

148. Zola, Emile. Autograph letter signed, in French, 2 pages (8.12 x 5.12 in.; 206 x 130 mm.), Medan, 18 December 1884, to an unnamed gentleman.

Zola philosophizes and advises: ***literature is the great condemned one. You will pay for others, above all if you are courageous. Now I want to be mistaken, and above all I do not want to take away your courage. Be prudent, that above all: why be a martyr in this ridiculous society?***

The great French novelist and journalist writes in part: *The misfortune, my dear comrade, is that I will be nailed down in the country for a long time more. But from my hole I can sum up what I would have said to you in person. The less you talk, the better that will be for your personal security. I know well that there is the literature to defend; but be sure that no one will care about your valor if you are found guilty. They will stone you, count on it. So if you have something to say, say it very briefly. I advise you to write the piece, to learn it by heart, better safe than sorry. And don't get carried away, and speak coldly and give this defense to a befriended newspaper. As to the rest, let your attorney handle it Your acquittal depends on the good men who will be on the bench of the jury. I scarcely dare to count on it, for the literature is the great condemned one. You will pay for others, above all if you are courageous. Now I want to be mistaken, and above all I do not want to take away your courage. Be prudent, that above all: why be a martyr in this ridiculous society?…*

When Zola wrote the present letter, he was nearing the end of his work on *Germinal*, an exposé of mining conditions, and one of the masterpieces of European literature. His seminal work was finished a month later on 25 January 1885. The novel was based on a mining strike, and written out of his dedication to the cause of social justice. This same dedication is revealed in the above advice to a comrade on trial for his writings. **$4,000 – $6,000**



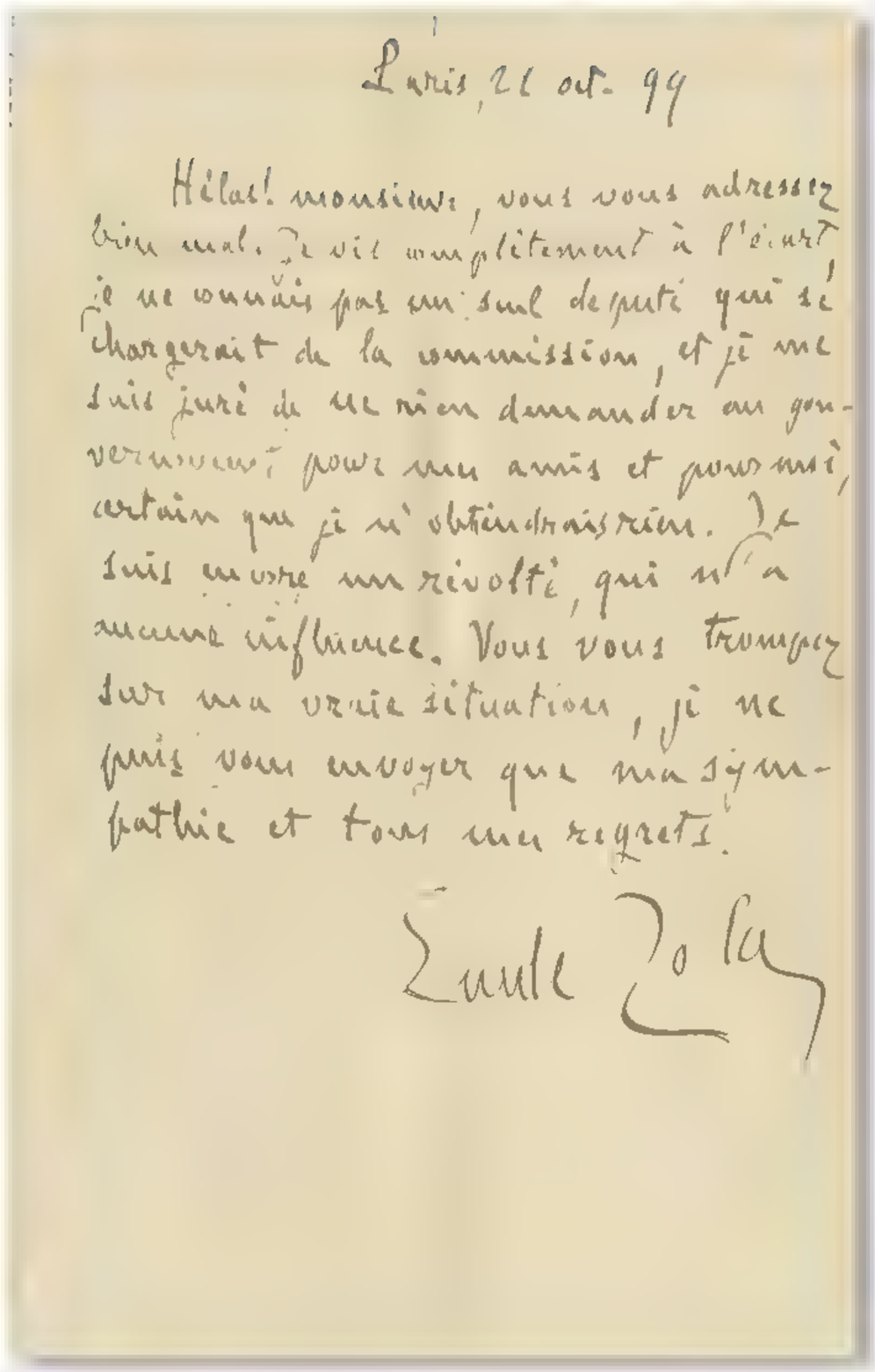
Vendredi, 27 janv. 99

Mon cher ami, je vous réponds en hâte que nous vous attendons. Nous serons très heureux de vous voir, quand il vous plaira et autant qu'il vous plaira.– Nous ne sommes plus au rez-de-chaussée, nous sommes au deuxième étage du même pavillon.

Je voulais vous écrire, pour vous remercier de votre bonne dépêche et de votre amical dévouement, dans ce nouvel ennui. Et j'attendais une occasion de le faire. Venez vite, nous vous remercierons de vive voix. Le mieux est, pourtant, que vous nous préveniez du jour exact de votre visite.– Je crois que les Mirbeau vont aussi se mettre en route.

Voilà les ignominies qui recommencent. Ah! le pauvre pays!

Bien affectueusement à votre femme, à vous et aux vôtres. Emile Zola



Paris, 21 oct. 99

Hélas! monsieur, vous vous adressez bien mal. Je vis complètement à l'écart, je ne connais pas un seul député qui se chargerait de la commission, et je me suis juré de ne rien demander au gouvernement pour mes amis et pour moi, certain que je n'obtiendrais rien. Je suis encore un révolté, qui n'a aucune influence. Vous vous trompez sur ma vraie situation, je ne puis vous envoyer que ma sympathie et tous mes regrets.

Emile Zola

149. Zola, Emile. A pair of letters from Zola, one written while in exile, the other written just after his return from exile comprising:

Zola, Emile. Autograph letter signed, in French, 2 pages (3.5 x 4.5 in.; 89 x 114 mm.), on a correspondence card, [England], 27 January 1899, on a correspondence card, to an unnamed friend.

During his exile in England, Zola writes: *I answer you quickly because we are waiting for you. We will be very happy to see you when you like, and as long as you like. We aren't on the first floor any more; we are on the second floor of the same house. I wanted to write you to thank you for your nice letter and your friendship, even during this new trouble, and was waiting for an occasion to do it Come soon so we can thank you very much. It will be best for you to tell us in advance the exact day of your visit I think Mirbeau will also be on his way soon. Now disgusting things are starting again. Oh! Poor country!...*

Together with:

Zola, Emile. Autograph letter signed, in French, 1 page (8.37 x 5.25 in.; 213 x 133 mm.), Paris, 23 October 1899, to J. Flandin in Saint-Chamond (Loire); with the original envelope.

Written four months after his return from exile, Zola writes: *Alas dear Sir, you are calling on the wrong person. I live in complete isolation and I don't know any representative in the national assembly who would deliver the message and I have promised myself never to ask the government for anything, not for my friends, not for myself. I am totally convinced that would not obtain anything from them. I am still a rebel and have no influence. You are wrong about my true situation. I can only send you my sympathy and regrets.*

Zola's interest in the case of Alfred Dreyfus, who was found guilty of military espionage, led to the publication of the author's famous letter, "J'accuse"—a fierce denunciation of the French general staff —in the January 13, 1898 issue of Georges Clemenceau's newspaper, *L'Aurore*. Consequently, he was sued for libel and found guilty, but his conviction was overturned by the Cour de Cassation on 2 April. There was a retrial on 18 July, but Zola did not wait for the verdict. He fled to England on the advice of his lawyers and friends, and remained there for eleven months. On 3 June, he returned to France when he heard that the Dreyfus case would be reopened with a possible reversal of the original verdict. The writer, Octave Mirbeau, who is mentioned in the letter of 27 January 1899 letter herewith, was one of Zola's great supporters. **$4,000 - $6,000**

Cinq Centimes

L'AURORE

Littéraire Artistique, Sociale

J'Accuse...!

LETTRE AU PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE

Par ÉMILE ZOLA

PAR ÉTAPES

150. [Zola, Emile.] Printed newspaper, Aurore, carring one of journalism's most influential articles, "L'Accuse," on the front page continuing in three columns on the second page, in French, 4 pages (24.62 x 18 in.; 625 x 457 mm.), Paris, 13 January 1898.

J'Accuse. On 13 January 1898, three years after Alfred Dreyfus was convicted and sentenced for selling military secrets to the German military attaché, Emile Zola fiercely denounced the army general staff and publicly announced his support of the French army officer with the publication of an open letter on the front page of L'Aurore. With the dramatic headline "J'Accuse," Zola's firey letter caused quite a stir with 200,000 copies of Gerge Clemenceau's newspaper selling by nightfall. Zola accused the French army of covering up its mistaken conviction of Dreyfus and of acquitting another, Major C. F. Esterhazy. By the time of Zola's letter, the Dreyfus case had split France into two opposing camps: those against reopening the case and those seeking exoneration of Dreyfus. Amid uproar in Parliament, the government was also pressed by the nationalists to bring Zola to justice, while anti-Semetic riots broke out in the provinces. a petition demanding revision of the Dreyfus trial was signed by some 3,000 individuals, including Anatole France, Marcel Proust and a host of intellectuals.

Zola's own trial began on 7 February and he was found guilty of libel and sentenced to imprisonment for a year and a fine of 3,000 francs. His conviction was overturned and there was a retrial on 18 July. Zola did not wait for the verdict. He fled to England and remained there for eleven months. He returned to France in June 1899 when he learned that the Dreyfus case would be reopened with a possible reversal of the original verdict. From 1898 to 1899 the Dreyfusard cause gained strength, particularly after Major Henry confessed to the forgeries that convicted Dreyfus. The new trial for Dreyfus in August 1899 found him guilty but the president of the Republic, in order to resolve issue, pardoned him. Dreyfus accepted the act of clemency but reserved the right to do all in his power to establish his innocence. Finally, in 1904, a retrial was granted and in July 1906 a civilian court of appeals cleared Dreyfus and reversed all previous convictions.

Together with:

Zola, Emile. Autograph letter signed, in French, 2 pages octavo, Paris, 18 March 1898, to an unidentified friend.

Found guilty of libel, Zola shares his thoughts with a friend.

A month after his conviction, Zola writes in part: *Your letter is most kind and I am infinitely touched . . . grant me one favor: let's keep it private. After dinner, just let us chat with complete freedom . . . at this moment, do not ask anyone to be courageous, even those who are of my opnion. And then, why admit that I am entering Sainte Pélagie [a prison] since the Supreme Court of Appeal has not yet come to a decision. It will not reverse anything, I am certain. Nevertheless, the impossible might happen, and it would be ridiculous to have embraced me at the threshold of the prison when it is possible that I may not enter there . . .* **$6,000 - $8,000**

151. Berlioz, Hector. Important series of three letters to his cherished friend, Humbert Ferrand. Ferrand was Berlioz's closest friend; a lawyer by profession, he was also a poet and novelist They were students together, and from 1827, when Ferrand left Paris for Beiley (90 km east of Lyon), they rarely met but corresponded frequently and devotedly. Of all his correspondents it was Ferrand to whom Berlioz truly opened his heart. His letters to him, spanning 43 years, provide the most expansive and vital autobiographical record – comparable to his *Memoires,* but written for private rather than public consumption. The group includes:

Berlioz, Hector. Autograph letter signed, (*"H. Berlioz") In French,*3 pages (9 x 7.5 in.; 229 x 191 mm.), Paris, 17 December 1837, to his lifelong friend Humbert Ferrand at Belley; address panel on verso of third page; mounting remnants on left margin on first page; paper loss skillfully repaired on third page.

The Requiem was admirably played; its effect upon the majority of the audience was terrible . . .

The French composer writes in full: *Flayol wrote to you eight or ten days ago. For that reason I waited patiently, and but for that my letter would have reached you very much sooner. That is a fact. The Requiem was admirably played; its effect upon the majority of the audience was terrible; the minority, who neither felt nor understood it, do not quite know what to say; the newspapers as a rule, except Le Constitutionnel, Le National, and La France, on which I have determined enemies, have been most favorable. You were missing and missed, my dear Ferrand, and you would have been well pleased, I think; it is precisely your idea of sacred music. It is a success which popularizes me, and that is the great point. It produced a tremendous impression upon people of diametrically opposite feelings and constitutions. The curé of the Invalides shed tears at the altar for a quarter of an hour after the ceremony; he wept as he embraced me in the vestry. When it came to the Jugement dernier, the startling effect produced by the five orchestras and the eight pairs of kettle-drums accompanying the Tuba mirum was beyond description; one of the choristers had a nervous seizure. In truth, its grandeur was terrible. You have read the letter of the Minister of War; I have received I do not know how many others, couched in much the same terms as those I receive from you occasionally, minus the friendship and the poetry. Among others, I have one from Rubini, one from the Marquis de Custine, one from Legouvé, one from Madame Victor Hugo, and one, a stupid one, from d'Ortigue, besides very many others from various artists, painters, musicians, sculptors, architects, and prose-writers. Ah! Ferrand, it would have been a happy day if I had had you by my side during the performance. The Due d'Orleans, according to what his aides-de-camp say, was also very deeply moved. The Minister of Interior has some idea of purchasing my work, which would thus become national property. M. de Montalivet, so I heard today at his office, is not disposed to give me the bare four thousand francs, but intends adding a considerable sum to it How much will he give me for the copyright of the score? We shall soon see. My turn at the Opera will, possibly, come soon. This success has had a beneficial effect on my affairs; the principals and chorus-singers are even more decidedly on my side than the orchestra. Habeneck himself is completely converted. As soon as the score is stereotyped, you shall have it I think I shall be able to secure a repetition of the greater part of the movements in it at a sacred concert, to be given at the Opera. It will require four hundred performers, which means an outlay of ten thousand francs, but the receipts are safe. Let me know, as soon as you can, what you are doing,*

Continues next page

Continued 151

where you are, and what is becoming of you (if you are not too angry with me for my long silence), how your wife and family are, if you intend coming to Paris, &c, &c...

Berlioz's *Requiem* was a government commission for a ceremonial occasion designed to encourage the Rome laureate. The choral work grew out of the composer's preoccupation with a half-Revolutionary, half-Napoleonic conception on the grandest scale, which took various forms. Remnants of the 1825 mass, a military symphony sketched out on the journey back from Italy, and a preoccupation with the Last Judgment all contributed to plans for a huge work in seven movements commemorating France's national heroes, of which two movements were completed in 1835. These do not survive, although they were probably included in the Requiem commissioned by the minister of the interior and performed in the Invalides on 5 December 1837.

Together with:

Berlioz, Hector. Autograph letter signed (*"H. Berlioz"*), in French, 3 pages (8.12 x 5.25 in.; 206 x 133 mm.), Paris, 26 August 1862, to Humbert Ferrand on black-bordered stationery.

I am hastening to untie or cut all the bonds that tie me to art.

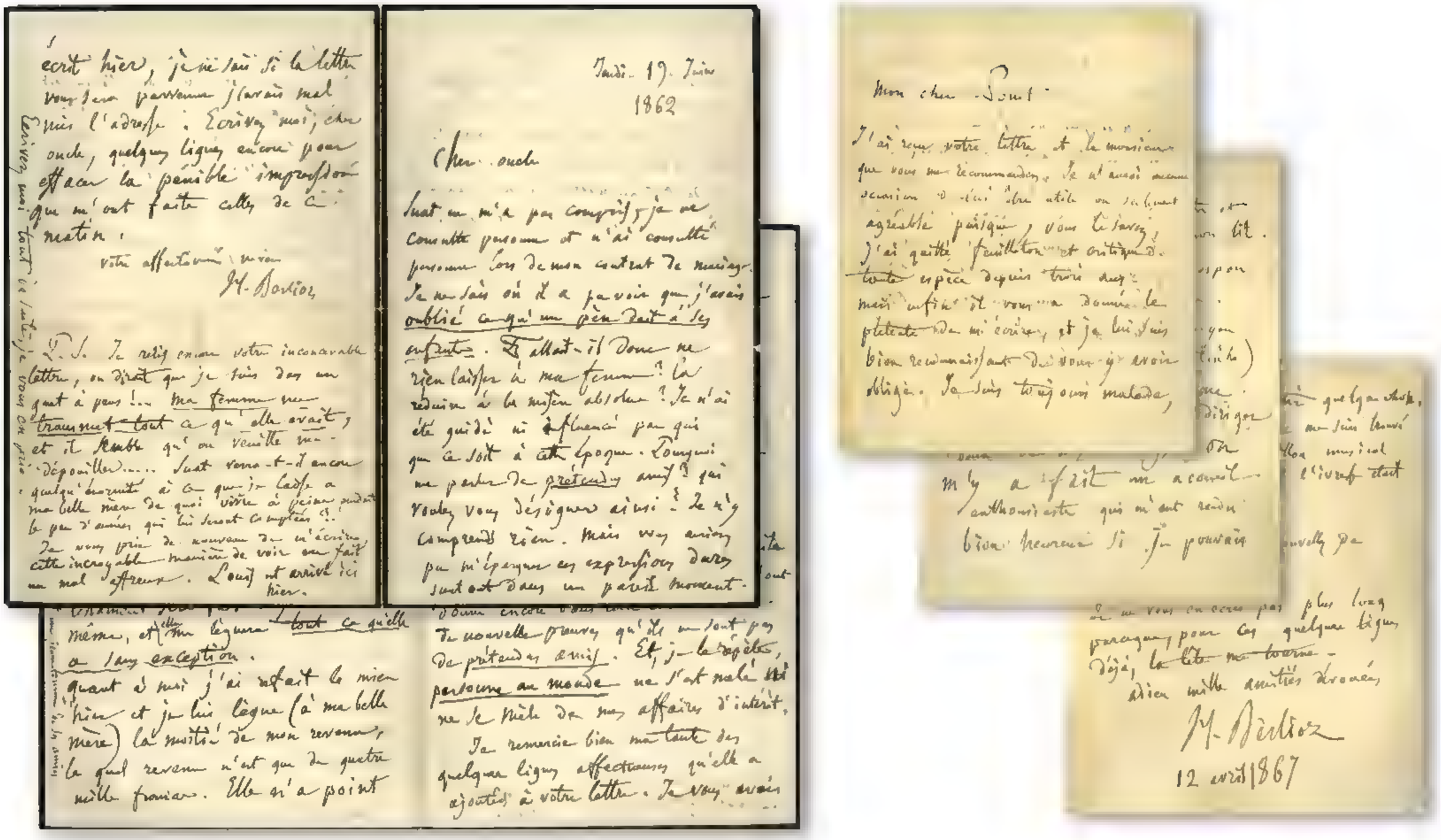
Berlioz writes that he would love to visit Ferrand, but a mass of minor matters keep him in Paris. His son (Louis) has resigned his naval post, *and from what my friends in Marseilles say, he was right to do so. So there he is, on the streets: we have to look for new employment for him. I have other matters to complete, following the death of my wife. Besides that, I have had to busy myself with the publication of my score of Béatrice, of which I am developing a little the musical part of the second act. I am in the process of writing a trio and a chorus and I cannot leave the work in suspense. I am hastening to untie or cut all the bonds that tie me to art, so that I can say at any moment to death: when you will!* He dares not complain when he thinks of Ferrand's intolerable sufferings, and wonders whether such pains are necessary consequences of our organizations. *Must we be punished for having adored the beautiful all our lives? Probably so: we have drunk too deeply of the intoxicating cup, we have run too far after the idea...* At least Ferrand has an attentive and devoted wife to aid him in bearing his cross. *You have no knowledge of the terrible duet sung in your ears, during the busyness of days and amid the silence of nights, by isolation and boredom. May God keep you from it: it is sad music!* He promises to visit Ferrand, but maybe in winter. *I do not need the sun, for there is always sun when I see you.*

Edouard Benazet had commissioned Berlioz to write an opera for the inauguration of the new theater at Baden in 1860 -*Beatrice et Benedict,* a comic opera in two acts. Berlioz chose a subject that he had toyed with years earlier (in 1833), *Much Ado about Nothing,* translating passages from Shakespeare for most of the dialogue. By the end of the year he had completed the libretto and much of the music, finding the work a relaxation after *Les Troyens.* The score was finished in February 1862, and he himself conducted the premiere on 9 August 1862.

Berlioz, Hector. Autograph letter signed (*"H. Berlioz"*), 2 pages (4.12 x 5.25 in.; 105 x 133 mm.), *Sunday morning* [1 November 1863], Humbert Ferrand.

The rehearsals of Les Troyens are a complete success . . . He writes in full: *Your letter has arrived, and I have barely time to tell you that the rehearsals of Les Troyens are a complete success. Yesterday I was so thoroughly overcome when I left the theater that I could scarcely speak or walk. In all probability I shall not be in a fit state to write to you on the evening of the performance. I shall have lost my head completely.*

In April 1856, Berlioz began to compose a vast epic opera based on the second and fourth books of Virgil's *Aeneid.* By abandoning most of his concert tours and much of his journalism he did in fact complete *Les troyens,* words and music, in less than two years, with small additions and revisions to be made at intervals over the next five years. He also devoted this time to a series of frustrating attempts to see *Les troyens* on the stage. Berlioz's enemies in the press were quick to exaggerate its length and its demands.... He gave numerous readings of the poem to carefully chosen audiences; he vainly sought the patronage of Napoleon III and his ministers. Eventually, in 1860, he accepted an offer to mount it at the Théâtre-Lyrique, an independent theater run by the enterprising impresario Carvalho, while Wagner's *Tannhäuser* was staged with unprecedented extravagance at the Opéra. *Tannhäuser's* failure in March 1861 was bitterly ironic for Berlioz, and it created an opportunity for *Les troyens* to be accepted at the Opéra. Yet, this agreement fell through early in 1863 so turning Berlioz back to the Théâtre-Lyrique, where, in order to see any production at all, he was forced to divide his opera into two parts, Acts 1 and 2 becoming *La prise de Troie* and Acts 3 to 5 *Les troyens a Carthage.* The second part was first performed on 4 November 1863, with Mme Charton Demeur as Dido. It was an unequivocal success, warmly admired by the majority of the press and running to 21 performances. Berlioz was proud and touched, but gradually embittered, then enraged, to see cuts made by Carvalho at subsequent performances of *La prise de Troie* Berlioz only ever heard one extract sung at Baden-Baden in 1859. After 1863, Berlioz discouraged revivals of *Les troyens* and none took place for nearly 30 years. **$12,000 - $18,000**



152. Berlioz, Hector. Autograph letter signed (*"H. Berlioz"*) in French, 4 pages (8.12 x 5.25 in.; 206 x 133 mm.), Paris, 9 June 1862, to his uncle; on black-bordered stationery.

A spirited letter defending the provisions of his will and those of his wife, who died suddenly four days later.

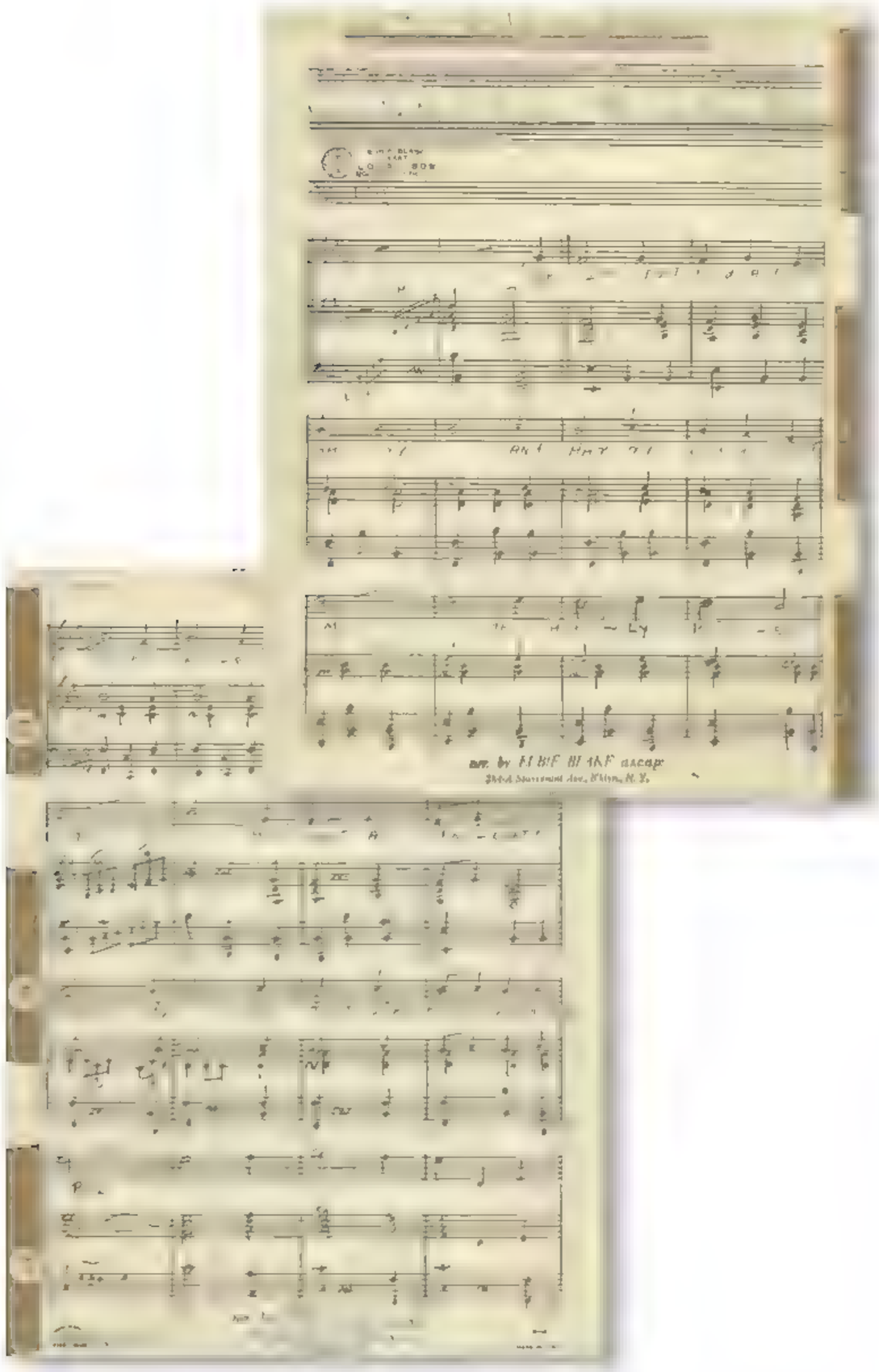
Berlioz writes in part: *Saut has not understood me - I consult no one and have not consulted anyone since my marriage contract I don't know where be can have seen that I bad forgotten what a father owes his children. Was I then to leave nothing to my wife? Reduce her to absolute misery? I have been neither guided nor influenced by anyone at this time... But you could have spared me those hard words, above all at such a time.... Marie leaves all she had to her mother with instruction s for her to hand it on to me or to Louis. Yesterday my lawyer informed me that one could not impose changes of this kind and that my mother-in-law should make arrangements over the matter. Well, she does not wish otherwise, her will will be made this very day, and she will bequeath me all she bas with no exceptions. As for me, I redrafted mine yesterday and am leaving her (my mother-in-law) half of my revenue, which amounts to only 4000 francs. She has no heirs. I do not want her, if I die before her, to be reduced to the little she owns. Louis will have the other half, plus other specified valuables, and her estate. My mother-in-law cannot become a beggar, and moreover, I repeat, it is her wish that everything come to Louis. Your letter greatly pained me. I am neither a fool nor a villain. My friends have again given me new proofs...that they are not so-called friends. And I say again, no one in the world has meddled nor meddles in my financial affairs.... Dear uncle, drop me a few more lines to efface the painful impressions made by those of this morning.*

Four days after this letter was written. Berlioz's second wife Marie died of a heart attack while she and her husband were spending the day in the country with friends. Though she had been ill for a number of years, her death came unexpectedly; in light of this, Berlioz's discussion in this letter shows an uncanny sense of precognition. One result of the suddenness of Marie's passing was that her mother could not be notified of the event and returned from a trip to find her daughter dead. Berlioz loved Madame Recio like his own mother and lived with her in Paris for the remaining years of his life. His correspondent in this matter may have been his maternal uncle, Felix Marmion.

Together with:

Berlioz, Hector. Autograph letter signed (*"H. Berlioz"*) 3 pages (5.25 x 4 in.; 133 x 102 mm.), 12 April 1867, to *My dear Perrett.*

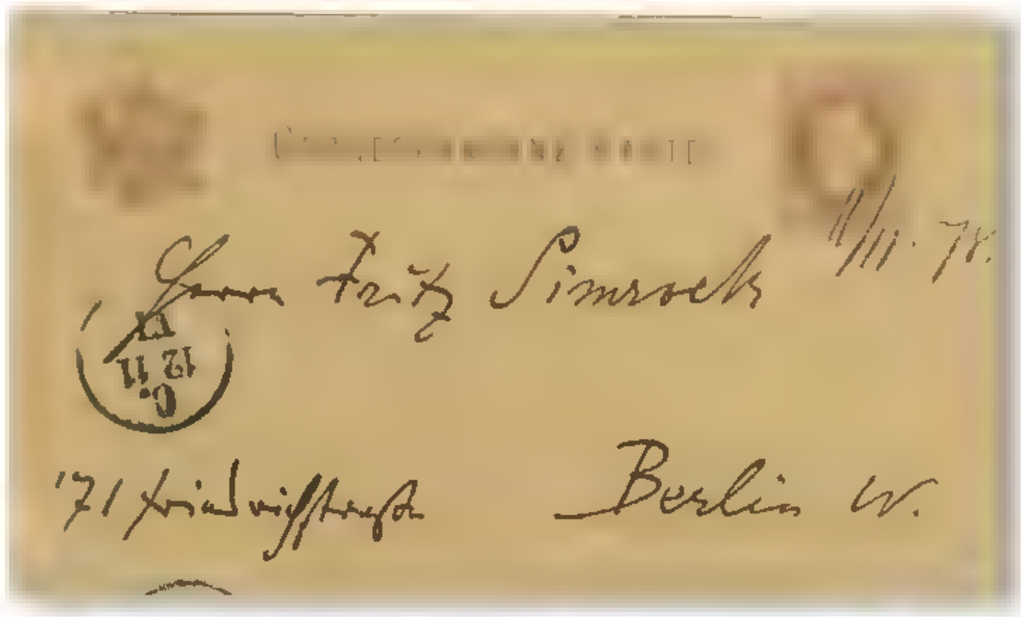
I found myself the center of a musical whirl which would have intoxicated me if intoxication were something I could still experience these days.

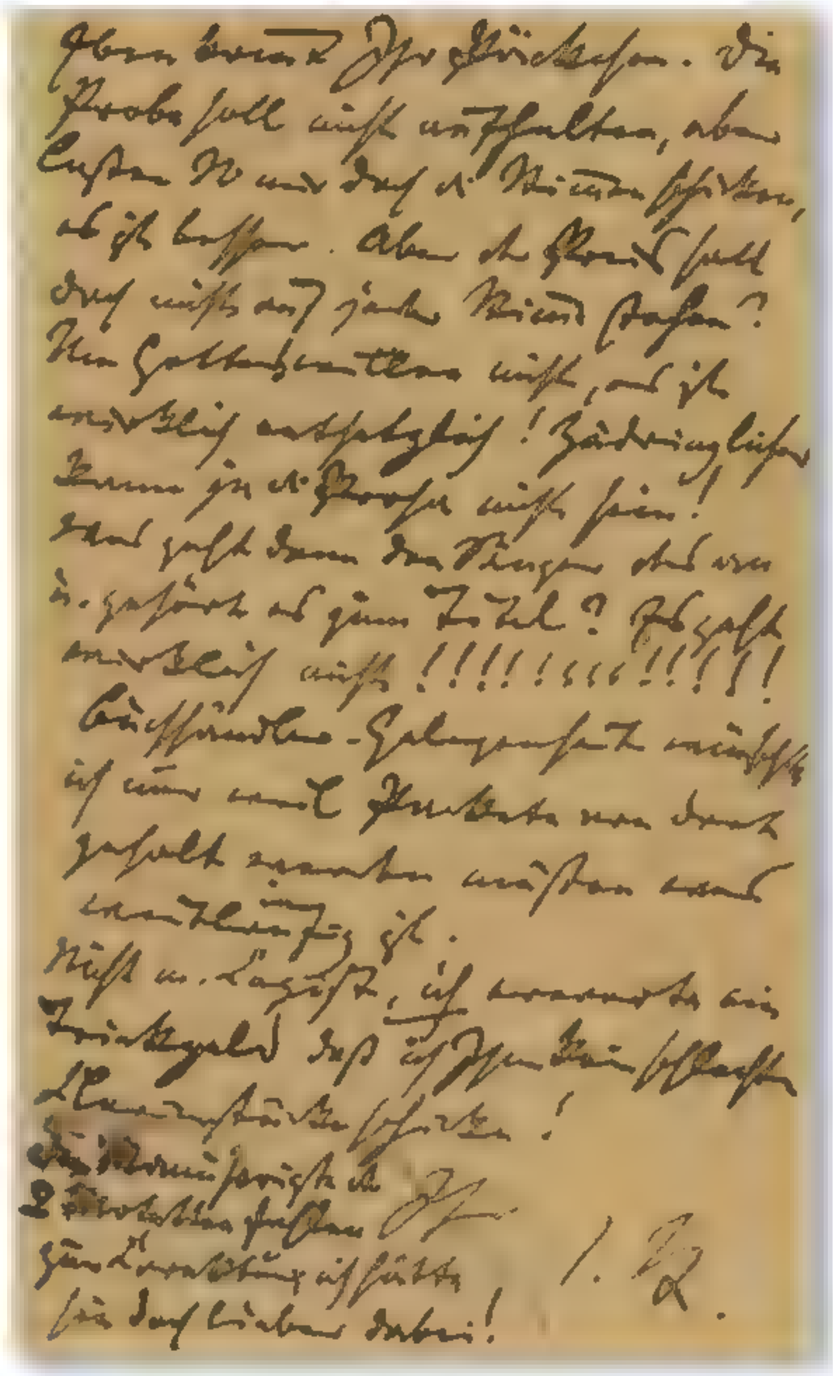
The composer writes in full: *I did receive your letter as well as the man you recommended to me. But I won't have any opportunity to be of any help to him or even do anything to please him since, as you know, I gave up all serials and reviews of all kinds three years ago. But after all, he provided you with a pretext for writing to me, and I am quite grateful to him for having made you do so. I am still ill, and I spend three quarters and a half of my life in bed. I don't have any strength left, nor any hope to withstand all the pain. And yet I managed to go to Vienna (Austria) and Cologne where they urged me so ardently to go and conduct two of my works. I got an enthusiastic reception there, which would have made me very happy if I could feel anything now. In Vienna especially, I found myself the center of a musical whirl which would have intoxicated me if intoxication were something I could still experience these days. I haven't heard from Ferrain. I can't write any longer because after only those few lines, my head is spinning already. Good-bye and kindest regards.* **$8,000 – $12,000**

153. Blake, Eubie. Autograph musical manuscript signed, 7 pages in pencil - pre-printed each with 12 staves, (12.5 x 9.5 in.; 318 x 241 mm). The 1921 song, "I'm Just Wild About Harry," the new arrangement for Miss Swann—with words by Noble Sissle and music by Eubie Blake; some soiling.

"I'm Just Wild About Harry" musical manuscript entirely in Eubie Blake's hand.

The song's familiar lyrics, in part:
"I'm just wild a-bout Har-ry
And Har-ry's wild a-bout me
The hea'n-ly bliss-es
Of his kiss-es fills me with ec-sta-sy
He's sweet as choc-late can-dy
As just like hon-ey from the bee"

Stamped on each page with Eubie Blake's 1959 registration with Local 802. The manuscript was Blake's personal gift to his close friend and protégé, Jim Hession. In the 1970's, Hession, a jazz performer, met Blake, his musical mentor, and the two worked on and off together until Blake's death in 1983. Blake passed on to Hession his knowledge of ragtime music. Hession's first record was aptly titled "Eubie Blake Introducing Jim Hession."A great association, lending superb provenance to the manuscript.
$4,000 - $6,000

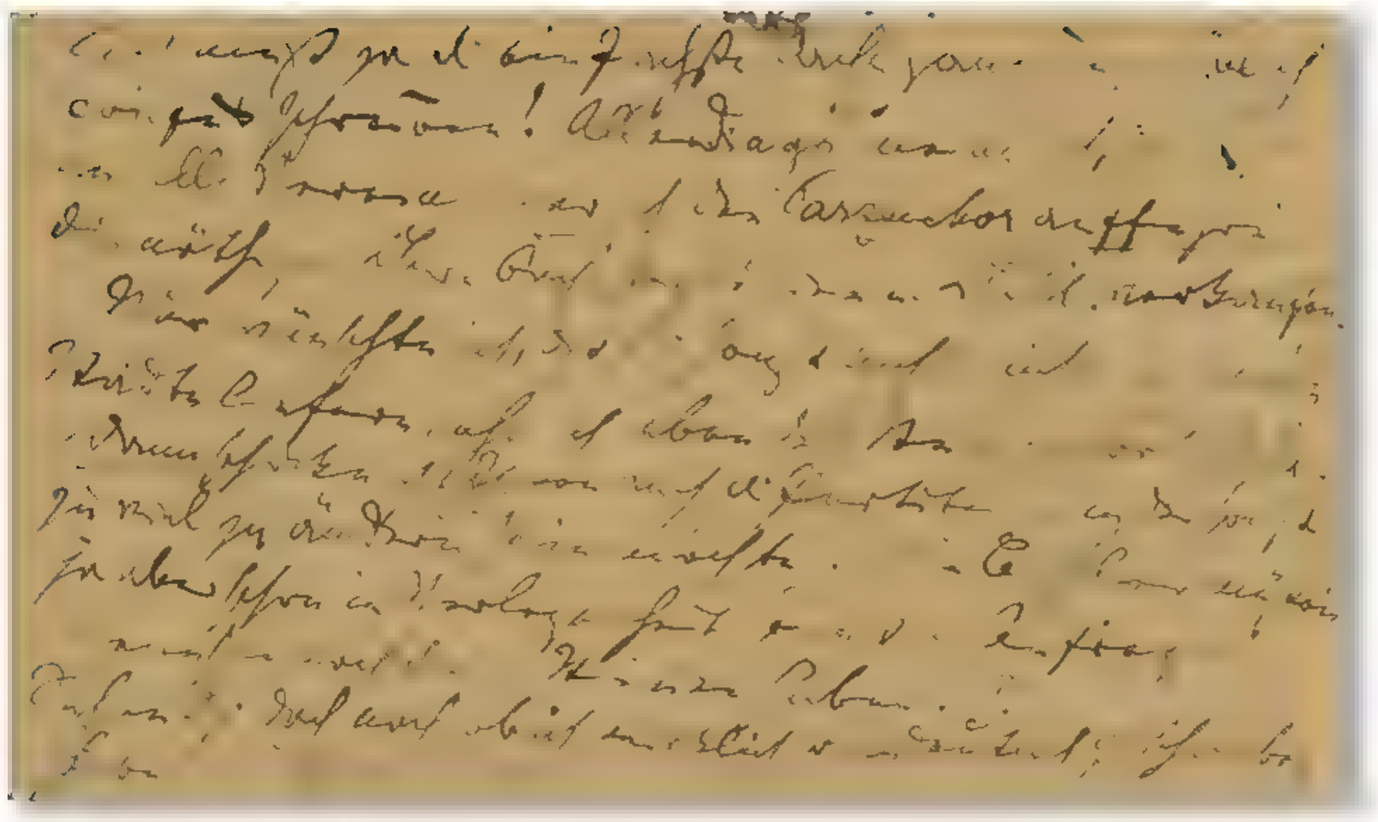




154. Brahms, Johannes. Autograph letter signed (*"J. Br."*), in German, 1 page (5.5 x 3.25 in.; 140 x 83 mm.), 11 November 1878, to his editor, Fritz Simrock, on a correspondence card; light browning.

A tirade of complaints from the great German composer to his long-suffering editor.

Brahms writes in full: *Your little parcel just arrived. The rehearsal shouldn't cause a delay, but do not have the parts sent to me--it's better that way. But the price won't be printed on every part? For heaven's sake no, it looks really terrible! The prose could not be more obtrusive! What interest is that to the singer, and is it part of the title? This really won't do!!!!! I only wanted to use the good offices of a bookseller in this because parcels from there would have to be fetched, which is a bother. Not my copyist, I expect a pourboire for not sending you bad piano pieces! The manuscripts of the two motets were not included with the galleys; I wish I could have had them with the rest!* **$4,000 - $6,000**

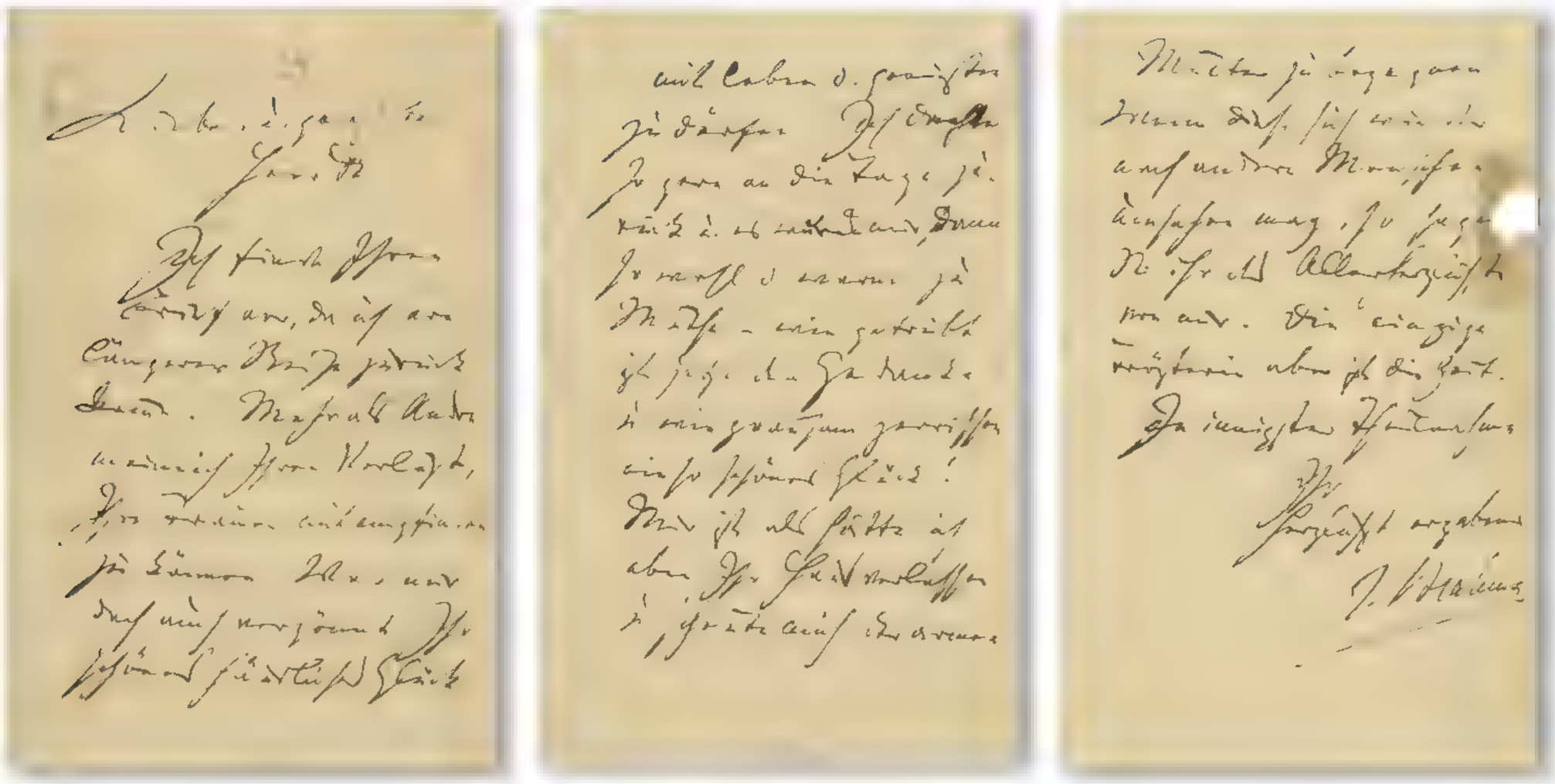


155. Brahms, Johannes. Autograph letter signed (*"J. Br."*), in German, 1 page (3.25 x 5.5 in.; 83 x 140 mm.), [Vienna, 18 November 1882], to his editor, Fritz Simrock, on a correspondence card; light browning.

Irritated, Brahms gives elaborate instructions to his editor on the distribution of his music for an upcoming performance.

Brahms writes in full: *I seem to write the simplest matter in the most confused way. Yes, I do mean that you should sell the necessary choir and orchestra-voices as well as piano-excerpts to all the associations where I shall perform Parzenchor. I only wish that you don't deliver them to other towns, before I have heard the piece. Then I shall send you the partiture, otherwise there would be too much to change. The choir in Basel must be quite upset and anxious if they still don't have their voices. Please, check also if I really wrote so illegibly.*

The Gesang der Parzen premiered with Brahms on 10 December 1882 in Basel. **$4,000 – $6,000**

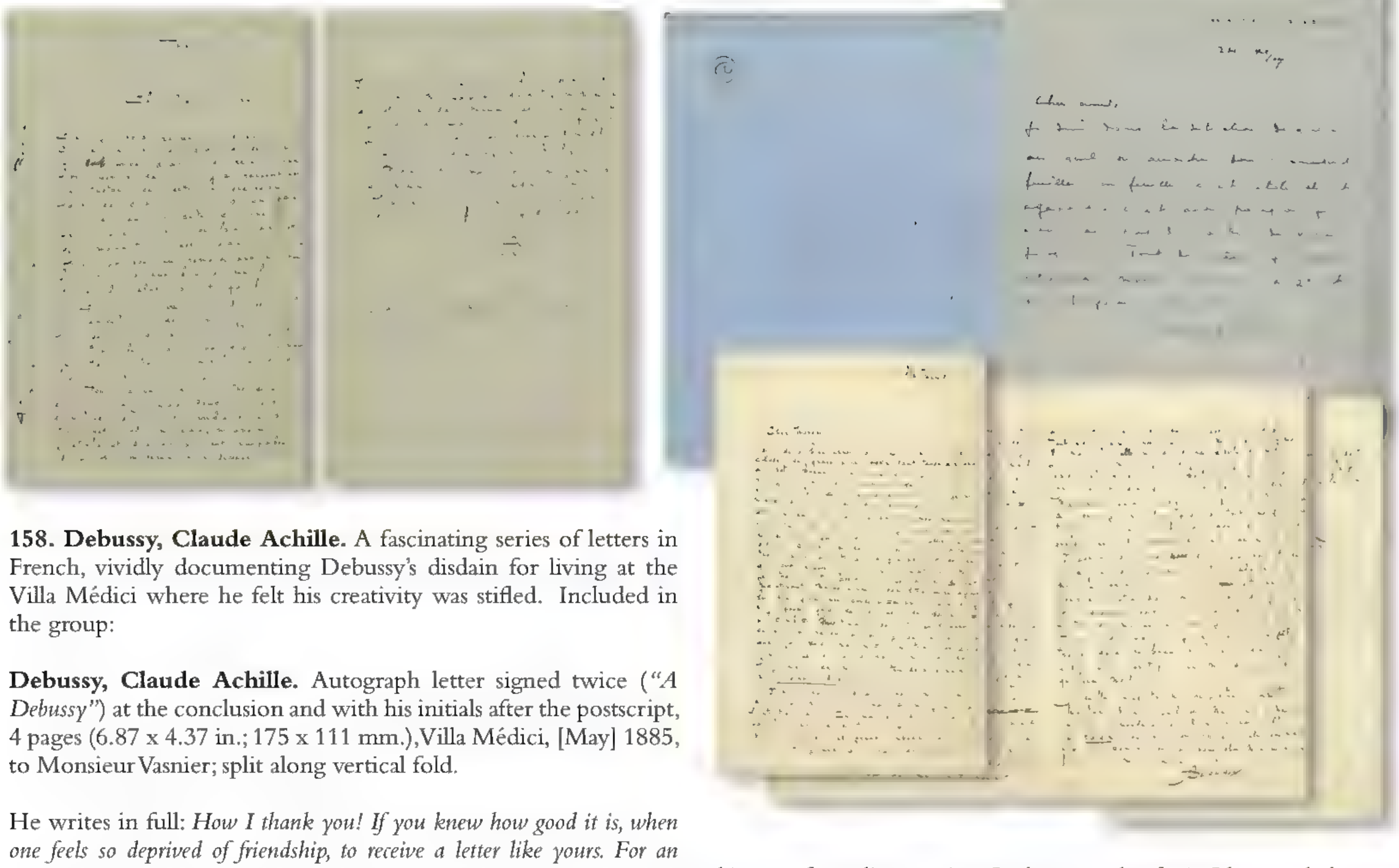


156. Brahms, Johannes. Autograph letter signed (*"J. Brahms"*), in German, 3 pages (6.87 x 4.37 in.; 175 x 111 mm.), [no place, no date], to an unnamed doctor; light browning, marginal paper loss and remant of tape on fourth page.

Brahms relays his expression of sympathy with grace and eloquence.

On the loss of his friend's child, the German composer writes in full: *I found your letter waiting for me upon returning from a rather long trip. More than others, I feel sympathy with your loss, your mourning. After all, I had the privilege of living amidst and enjoying your lovely domestic happiness. I thought back so gladly to the days, and felt so good and warm when I did—how sad that thought now is, and how cruelly torn asunder such beautiful happiness! It seems to me as though I had just left your house and was at pains not to encounter the poor mother. When she feels like dealing with other people again, give her my most cordial regards. But the only thing which can provide comfort is time.* **$4,000 – $6,000**

157. [Composers.] Fine group of letters (ranging in size from 5 x 8 in. to 8.5 x 10.75 in.; 127 x 203 mm. to 215 x 273 mm.) by English and European composers including: **Elgar, Sir Edward.** Autograph letter signed, 3 pages octavo, Lairig, 24 July 1914, to Madame Albani. The English composer writes in part: *. . . I have no copy of Gerontius hee so I cannot verify the passages you refer to by pages. The actual singing of the semi-chorus is as printed—but where the full chorus is not large the conductors usually like to have the assistance of the semi-chorus wherever possible. If this leaves you still in doubt I think D. Sinclair of Hereford could tell you at once what is usually done . . .* Elgar's masterpiece, "The Dream of Gerontius," is an oratorio for three solo voices, chorus and orchestra, set to a poem by Cardinal John Henry Newman. It was first performed on 3 October 1900 at the Birmingham Festival. **Gounod, Charles.** Autograph letter signed ("Ch. Gounod"), in French, 1 page, Paris, [1859], to Charles Poisot, on imprinted stationery, with integral address leaf. He writes in part: *I just received this minute a very urgent note telling me to meet my co-workers this evening on an urgent matter regarding Faust. I will thus not have my free evening, as I had thought. That's the life I lead; not from one day to the next but from one hour to the next . . .* **Offenbach, Jacques.** Two autograph letters signed ("J. Offenbach"), in French, 4 pages, both undated, on his imprinted stationery to M. Lépine and an unnamed correspondent arranging a visit. The composer writes to M. Lépine in part: *I am so overwhelmed with all my affairs that it makes me feel quite dazed . . . Alas, I have never had such a hectic time . . . It is not comic, I assure you, and if I do not get over it soon, I am afraid I will not survive it, in spite of all my energy . . .* **Saint-Saëns, Camille.** Autograph letter signed ("C. Saint-Saëns") in French, 1 page, Hotel Gonnet, Cannes, 22 March 1918, to M. Montins. He writes in part: *. . . I still do not understand why you spok of Seb[astian] Bach in connection with the Hunt of Jean Henri. He imitated the cooing of the turtledoves in a chorus, the braying of a donkey in the tune of King Midas, the postillion's horn in a fantasy for harpsichord. But the Hunt: I don't know anything like it . . .* **$4,000 - $6,000**



158. Debussy, Claude Achille. A fascinating series of letters in French, vividly documenting Debussy's disdain for living at the Villa Médici where he felt his creativity was stifled. Included in the group:

Debussy, Claude Achille. Autograph letter signed twice (*"A Debussy"*) at the conclusion and with his initials after the postscript, 4 pages (6.87 x 4.37 in.; 175 x 111 mm.),Villa Médici, [May] 1885, to Monsieur Vasnier; split along vertical fold.

He writes in full: *How I thank you! If you knew how good it is, when one feels so deprived of friendship, to receive a letter like yours. For an instant have relief from this life, which you give me, these are joys for which a heavy price must be paid afterward. For once it is over, it will only make you miss the moments when they were real, but I thank you for them once again and ask you to give me such as often as possible. How I would like to profit by your advice, imparted in such friendship, but I think that the seduction the contemplation of masterpieces exerts on the imagination demands a completely different moral state than that in which I am. You know my character very well, and you also know how much I am subject to ambient influences, and as well how this entire city oppresses, annihilates me. I am suffocating and am perfectly incapable of any good motion to shake up all this vile torpor, which makes me see things in a detestable light. That doesn't go so far as to have lost the sense for beautiful things, but I don't love them as one should, and so that it would be truly profitable for me.*

All this because I am here by virtue of a decree forcing me to feel the shadow of the Academy weighing down upon me. Oh! the Villa Médici is so full of the academic legend, from the doorman in this green uniform to the Director, who raises his gaze to the sky with an ecstatic air every time he speaks of it, and the encomiums that have been held on Michelangelo, Raphael, etc. sound like speeches given on their admission to the Academy. I am quite sure that Michelangelo would really laugh if he heard all that. I don't know if I am mistaken, but it seems to me that Michelangelo is modernism pushed to its outermost limitations; he ventured up to the point of madness, and I think that if one followed his path, it wouldn't lead you straight to the Institute. It is true that we are lads who are too small to venture down these paths.

If you were here with me, how I would talk with you. How I feel, however, that as much as I would like it, it isn't going to happen. All I will be bringing back from Rome will be the fever. I already have one (not Roman) which is another reason for me to be very sad and think far too much of the friendship I left behind in Paris not to want to return there as quickly as possible. You are perhaps going to find me quite ungrateful to reply so sadly to your letter and your kindness, which is truly so good, professor, at this way of spending my time. I ask you pardon for it, I have to do better. I am sad and ill, to boot, and as you are the only person to whom I can say all that I think, I profit by it without fearing the matter of boring you about me too much. No matter I am quite afraid that if I stay here too long I will lose a lot of time for nothing, that that will be the death of many of my artistic projects, and I tell you quite frankly of not being able to wait for the moment of my deliverance.

In a lengthy postscript, Debussy has added, *I am very glad about the success of your premiere by Mme Carvalho. As to the rest, the moment she heard Madame Vasnier, it was over. I think Mme. Carvalho is artist enough that the pleasure of the lessons given on the one part and received on the other is equal. I ask you to give my regards to Madame Vasnier and embrace Marguerite and Maurice for me. Tell them I miss them very much. I have written to Gounod. He has not yet replied.* In the margin of the first page, Debussy has also written, *As to the music as performed in Rome, it is best not to talk about it.*

While at the Paris Conservatoire, Debussy began studying composition under the French composer Ernest Guirand at the end of 1880, and under his guidance, won the second Prix de Rome in 1883 and the first Prix de Rome the following year with his cantata *L'enfant prodigue* (The Prodigal Child). As holder of the Grand Prix de Rome, he was given a three-year stint at the Villa Médici, which was supposed to be an ideal location to pursue his creative work. However, the stay only distressed him as he was separated from the woman he loved (Mme Vasnier, an amateur singer) and he was displeased by the Villa's architecture, the pretensions of his fellow students and the necessity to produce a series of 'envois' for the Académie des Beaux Arts. He remained in Rome for the minimum permitted period of two years and returned to his parents' home in Paris in February 1887. Mme Carvalho, whom Debussy discusses in his postscript, was the soprano Marie Miolan who used the name Caroline Carvalho after her marriage to the French baritone and opera manager,

Continues next page

Continued 158

Leon Carvalho. Charles Gounod, who had not yet replied to Debussy's letter, is the French composer whose works include the operas "Faust" and "Roméo et Juliette," and the famous song "Ave Maria," based on Bach's first prelude.

Debussy, Claude Achille. Autograph letter signed (*"A Debussy"*), 4 pages (7 x 4.5 in.; 178 x 114 mm.), Villa Médici, [Rome], 4 June 1885, to Monsieur [Vasnier]. He writes in full: *You must think something serious has happened to me for being so late in answering your good and charming letter. This something serious is simply the fever, which has recurred very strongly. At last, for some days I am feeling better and hope to be rid of it. Ah! That, for example, has not increased my liking of the villa. On the contrary, I assure you that I often got the idea of leaving these horrid barracks where life is so sad and fever is too easy to get. And there are people who extolled, glorified the climate of Italy. I find this assertion a bit sinister. Above all now. Unfortunately, your letter, where the most judicious arguments are condensed--so much that I can't get the slightest observation in--combatted my temptation to flee, and it appears that it is right, as I am still here, and I am going to sit down to work. Are you happy? On this topic, let me talk to you at length, that would be very precious to me and remind of our evenings back then.*

I have changed my mind for my first work to be sent in, and I won't do it, as I had intended, with Zuleima. It is too old and feels the old leash too much. These great imbeciles of verses which are only great by virtue of their length are insufferable, and my music would be in the situation of toppling under the weight. Then a more serious matter is that, I think I could never lock my music into too correct a form. I hasten to tell you that I am not speaking of musical form. It is simply from a literary point of view. I would always like best a thing where in some way the action will be sacrificed to the expression of the feelings of the soul, pursued at length; it seems to me that there the music can make itself more human, more true to life that one can discover and refine the means of rendering it.

I don't know if I have already spoken to you about Diane au bois [Diane in the Woods], by Th. de Banville. I think I did, and it is indeed that which is going to be the attempted project and first work submitted. There is one more reason to make me do Diane. It is that it in no way reminds me of the poems which are used for submitted works, which are basically only perfected cantatas. Thank God I have enough of one and it seems to me that one must profit by the only good thing the villa has (one of your arguments), i.e., the complete freedom to work, to make an original thing and not always fall back into the same path. It is certain that 6th Institute will not be of my opinion and will evidently find that its path is the only good one. So much the worse! I love my liberty too much and that which is mine. At least, if it forbids me the liberty of means, I could avenge myself with that of the spirit. But that is only a whim; the only true thing is that I can only do this kind of music. Now, will I be strong enough to do it, is what I don't know. In any case I will do everything I can so that somebody will be happy with it; the others I don't care about

I hope that you know that you are among those that I like to please, and to prove it to me, write me a real long letter soon to give me courage and busy yourself a little with widening the doors of my prison. For I will not always have courage. I couldn't, and I already find it very good on the part of a boy as little practical as I to have some for a few months. Please give my respectful regards to Madame Vasniers, embrace Marguerite and Maurice and ask them if they haven't forgotten the grape. You won't perhaps understand, but they will, and you, dear Monsieur, believe my complete friendship. In a postscript, Debussy has added, *We are still without a director. He has to be of pretty good manners, for it remains to be seen. It is hoped that it will be attained at the end of the week.*

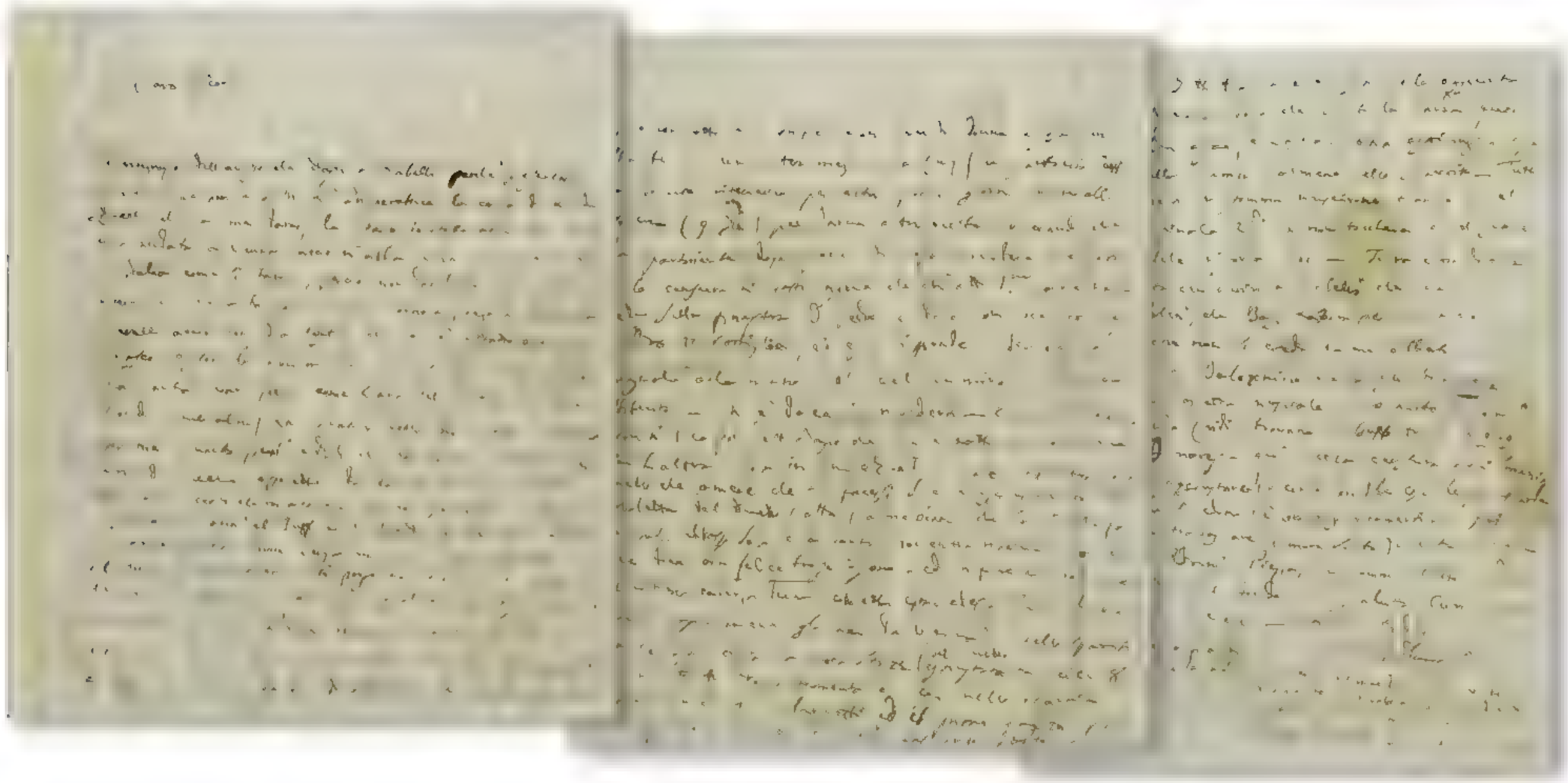
Debussy submitted "Zuleima" after all, and he abandoned "Diane au bois". "Zuleima," a work for chorus and orchestra, written in 1885 and 1886, was one of the four "envoie" he was obliged to submit, and the earliest of his orchestral works to find a place in modern repertory. The Institute considered the submitted work strange, and incomprehensible. In its two movements Debussy tried "to express somehow the slow, agonizing birth of beings and of objects in nature, then the gradual blossoming, and finally an outburst of joy at being reborn to a new life." The jury of the Académie censured its "vague impressionism" (the first recorded use of this dangerous term to describe Debussy's music) while admitting that, whatever Debussy's faults, banality was not one. Unfortunately the original full score is lost, and the version made from a piano score in 1912 by Busser, excluding as it does the female chorus, can give only a rough idea of it. The most interesting features of the score are the pentatonic opening of unaccompanied melody and the amalgamation of the two main tunes to form the climax. The first movement begins and ends in F major in spite of (or perhaps because of) Saint-Saëns' objection to this key for the orchestra in "Zuleima" there are Wagnerian echoes at the beginning of the second movement; and the "outburst of joy" is rather brashly Lisztian.

Debussy, Claude Achille. Autograph letter signed (*"Claude Debussy"*), 1 page (6 x 5.12 in.; 152 x 130 mm.), 64 Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, 24 November 1907, to an unnamed correspondent; with integral blank. A poignant letter written in the throes of composition. Debussy explains that *I am in the situation of someone from whom a manuscript is being torn page by page, it is intolerable and agitating. That is why I did not ask you to come until now. However I shall expect you next Tuesday at 2...* At this time, Debussy was engaged in correcting the score of his orchestral suite "La Mer," and conducted a memorable performance of it at the Queen's Hall, London, on 1 February 1908. He was the founder of modern musical impressionism, and once said that because be loved music so passionately be was trying to "free it from the barren conditions that stifle it."

Debussy, Claude Achille. Autograph letter signed (*"Claude Debussy"*), 1 page (7.25 x 5.62 in.; 184 x 143 mm.), 80 Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, [Paris], 23 February 1909, to an unnamed minister, on his imprinted stationery; with integral blank. Expressing his angst toward his brother after he hastily resigned from the Companie des Chemins, he writes in full: *I did not immediately thank you for your kindly reaction to my letter, because I was put in a ridiculous situation by the immature resolutions of my brother who, without any prior notice, resigned from the Companie des Chemins de Fer, to take a position as manager in a Havre factory. There is no longer any purpose to my soliciting your benevolence in this matter. Let me take refuge in my music, which you, so kindly, like. It is the only argument that can still speak in my favor.*

Debussy, Claude Achille. Autograph letter signed ("Claude Debussy"), 1 page (10.25 x 7.87 in.; 260 x 200 mm.), 17 November 1913, to Mr. Berthon, on his imprinted stationery. He writes in full: *The circumstances are not as "trivial" as your kind cordiality wants to believe. Not only is the Russian police officer "pitiless" but his soul is, by a particularly deeply-rooted tradition, defiant For that matter, you will spare me useless discussions; do not believe, however, that I want to introduce seditious brochures. Since my trip might be brought forward to about a week, I would very much appreciate a rapid solution. Thanks again.*

An extraordinary series of letters clearly revealing Debussy's frustration with life at the Villa Médici. **$10,000 - $15,000**



159. Donizetti, Gaetano. Autograph letter signed (*"Donizetti"*), in Italian, 3 pages, (6.75 x 8.75 in.; 171 x 222 mm.) Naples, [Italy], 28 August [1842], to Giovanni Ricordi, Donizetti's publisher in Milan. Tipped into an archival folder with boards.

Composer Gaetano Donizetti is furious that the censors in Venice have massacred his latest opera, *Maria Padilla*, and suggests a number of changes to preserve the work's integrity.

He writes in full: *Dear Ricordi, Many thanks for asking Diabelli to present (in my name I hope) the copy of Linda to Her Majesty the Empress. The one that you give me I shall myself give to Her Majesty when I go to Vienna, so that she should have one of yours as well and see how things are printed in Italy; so do not give it to her yourself but send me my copy in Vienna.*

I ask you again to ask [Bartolomeo] *Merelli not to perform Betly, since it is not at all the right kind of opera for* [tenor Carlo] *Guasco, and it does not seem the sort of opera to do anyway since various bits of it have already been sung, such as the tenor aria, the last rondo* [illegible], *the woman's cavatina, etc. Ask him that from me, as far as you can, and tell him that I am reserving him instead for one of those operettas which will be done at Vienna with dances. Indeed I am so sure that he will listen to me that I am no longer thinking of leaving the Buffo's aria and the duet with Betly for you at Genoa.*

I am very pleased to hear the Löwe is coming here, but I shall have gone.

While I am away I would ask you to remember from time to time my brother-in-law in Rome, for some pieces for voice or instrument. Although Padilla has been massacred in a horrific way by not getting past the censor, it is attracting people. Mad. De Varny, the Spalli woman, finished her contract yesterday evening, the management did not have any women to substitute, since another, better woman (Ruiz) left yesterday, and so they have had to keep her on for a few more days until the ninth (9 Sept.) to do some more performances, hoping that the woman now in childbirth could take over the part after a few days. As for the censor, all you need to know is that in the first act when Maria sees Don Pedro at the window and says, in a terrible voice, Don Pedro di Castiglia, and he answers when he sees her with the dagger in her hand Heavens, what do I see?, they have substituted It is wonderful to see you, and (he says) My idol. And I cannot describe the alterations they have made—the other wife no longer comes in at the end, etc. etc.—it is quite unbelievable.

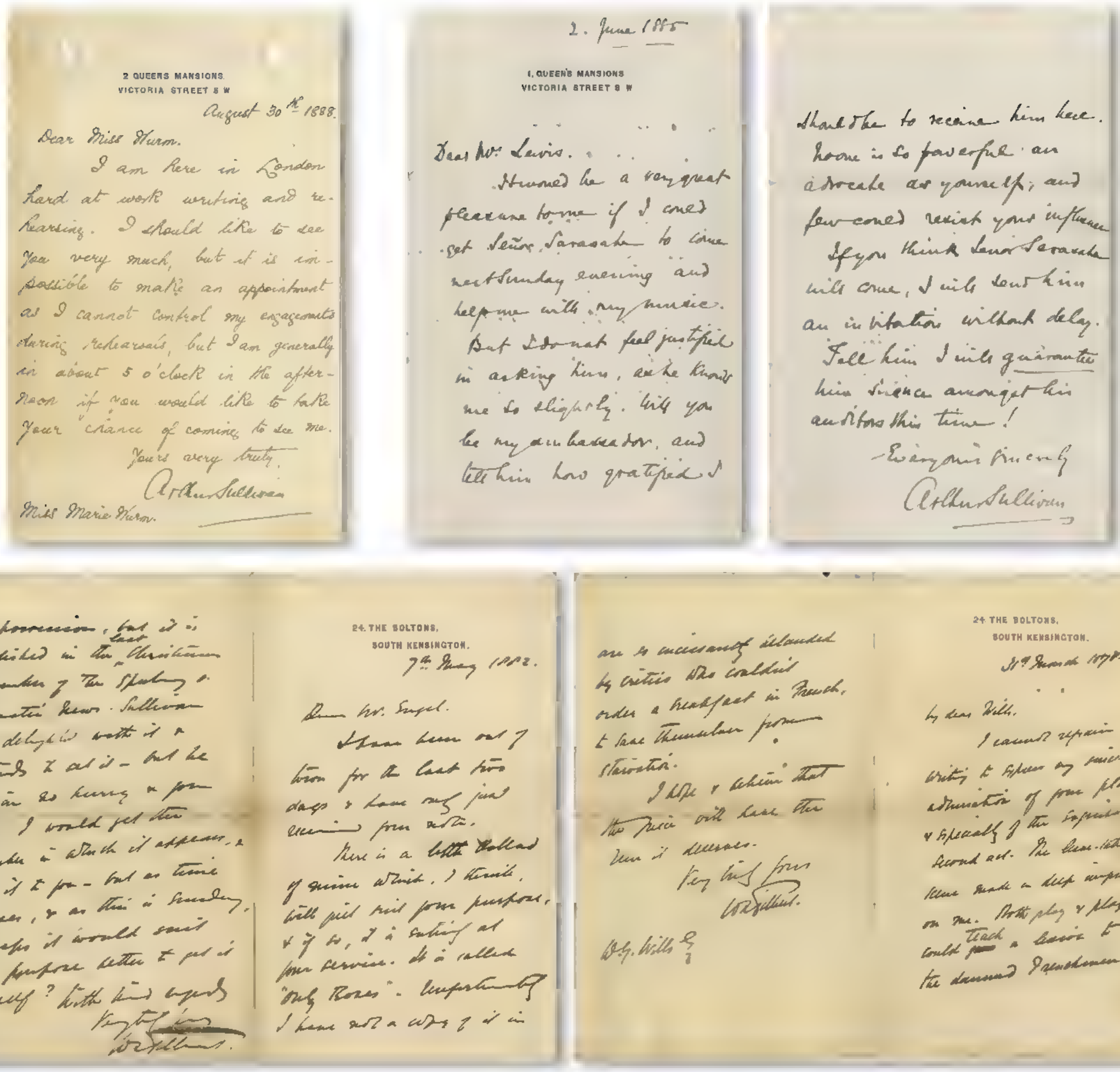
What I should like to do is to adjust the cabaletta (of the duet in the first act, A me o cara), which the first time is just a single phrase by itself, so that the woman does not enter repeating it, but rather where she says Ah, too happy am I; and at the end of the extension is the last cadenza of the cabaletta as it now stands, --as you already have these alterations from Vienna (which are formed on the la held as it was previously before repeating the motif).

In the score which you copied, that is the short 'stretta' one (the revised duet) there is too much orchestration in the first 8 bars; so in the score cross out the clarinets and the first bassoon for the first eight bars of the song, leaving the rest.

The 3rd act duet between father and daughter with the additions made at Vienna after the band is heard outside, is rather more lively, and you may leave it, or you may add to it, at least in the score if you do not want to in the printed version. In fact all the revisions were successful except for that bastard of a finale in the 2nd act, which you should leave, and for which I shall find some expedient later on. I do ask you, the very next time you write to Diabelli, that you make him to tell Mo. Salvi and Bassi is working for him so that wretched young man should not feel himself bound to me. Ask him to tell Balocchino, I beg you. Do not find the Buffo too obscene—O tempora O mores—here in the censorshop they have a sort of fever for altering (in their own way) the most absurd and ridiculous things, as one sees in their alterations. But there we are. I am going to Paris to work (the usual crowd). Greet our dear Marchessi, Pedroni, Piazza, in fact everyone. The day after tomorrow Elisir at the Fondo. Greet Cori, your son & wife, Merelli. Farewell, farewell. Your affectionate Donizetti. In a postscript he writes: *Yesterday evening the court wildly applauded Tadolini in every piece; she was called back many times, and was quite indefatigable, even after that duet with the father, and was quite fresh at the last cabaletta and has a voice like a cannon. Would you give a thousand greetings to dear Signora Peppina Appiani, to her sons and daughters and her family. This I do beg of you.*

Soprano Sophia Löwe created the role of Maria Padilla in Milan and carried it through to the performances in Venice earlier in the year. Although it was widely rumored at the time that Donizetti was romantically involved with Löwe, nothing has been substantiated. Löwe would later marry into royalty to become the Princess of Lichtenstein. The present letter discusses subtle revisions to Donizetti's work as well as providing a vivid impression of composer-publisher relations from the period. **$4,000 - $6,000**

160. [European composers.] A fine grouping which includes: **Bartok, Béla.** Letter signed, in French, 2 pages (6.75 x 10 in.; 171 x 254 mm.) , Budapest, 2 January 1923, to an unnamed friend, explaining: *I have a great fear of unknown violinists and this fear has grown as I have had very sad experiences with violinists in recent months . . . I have the following proposal to make: if you can pay 400 francs to the violinist, I propose an excellent Hungarian violinist Zoltá Székeley . . . who would be disposed to play my sonata . . . If you are not in the position to pay the 400 francs, I would prefer only playing pieces for the piano . . .* **Glazunov, Aleksandr.** Autograph letter signed, in Russian, 3 pages (5.1 x 8.1 in.; 129 x 205 mm.), [no place], 28 November 1885, to Vasily Vasilievich, lamenting: *It has been three and a half months now since I gave you my Romances for publication, without payment, and I have received no proofs, even though you were so eager ealier to have me submit them to you . . . I ask you to speed up publication as much as possible or, if your proof-readers are very busy, to give my Romances back to me . . .* **Paderewski, Ignace Jan.** Cabinet photograph (4.25 x 6.5 in.; 107 x 165 mm.), signed (*"I. J. Paderewski"*) New York, [no date], by Wendt. **Rachmaninoff, Serge.** Printed reproduction of a charcoal portrait (8.75 x 11.75 in.; 222 x 298 mm.) boldly signed ("S. Rachmaninoff"). **Toscanini, Arturo.** fine autograph musical quotation signed, 1 page (6 x 4.38 in.; 152 x 111 mm.), New York, 14 October [no year], being four measures from Beethoven's "Pastorale." **$4,000 - $6,000**



2 QUEENS MANSIONS
VICTORIA STREET S W

August 30th 1888.

Dear Miss Wurm.

I am here in London hard at work writing and rehearsing. I should like to see you very much, but it is impossible to make an appointment as I cannot control my engagements during rehearsals, but I am generally in about 5 o'clock in the afternoon if you would like to take your chance of coming to see me.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Sullivan

Miss Marie Wurm.

2. June 1885

1, QUEEN'S MANSIONS
VICTORIA STREET S W

Dear Mr Lewis. . . .

. . . Would be a very great pleasure to me if I could get Señor Sarasate to come next Sunday evening and help me with my music.

But I do not feel justified in asking him, as he knows me so slightly. Will you be my ambassador, and tell him how gratified I should be to receive him here. . . .

Should like to receive him here.

Home is so favorable: an advocate as yourself; and few could resist your influence.

If you think Señor Sarasate will come, I will send him an invitation without delay.

Tell him I will guarantee him silence amongst his admirers this time!

Ever yours sincerely

Arthur Sullivan

my possession, but it is published in the last Christmas number of The Sporting & Dramatic News. Sullivan was delighted with it & intends to sell it—but he is in no hurry & you are . . . "Sporting & Dramatic News" was a weekly journal of sports, art, literature, music and drama published in London from 1874 through the early 1880s.

24. THE BOLTONS,
SOUTH KENSINGTON.

7th May 1882.

Dear Mr. Engel.

I have been out of town for the last two days & have my first evening free.

There is a little ballad of mine which, I think, will just suit your purpose, & if so, it is at your service. It is called "Only Roses." Unfortunately I have not a copy of it in my possession, but it is published in the last Christmas number of the Sporting & Dramatic News. Sullivan was delighted with it & intends to sell it—but he is in no hurry & you are . . . "Sporting & Dramatic News" was a weekly journal of sports, art, literature, music and drama published in London from 1874 through the early 1880s.

are so incessantly belauded by critics who couldn't order a breakfast in French to save themselves from starvation . . . Wills was an Irish playwright and poet who made great success with "Charles I" followed by many others.

24 THE BOLTONS,
SOUTH KENSINGTON.

31st March 1878.

My dear Wills.

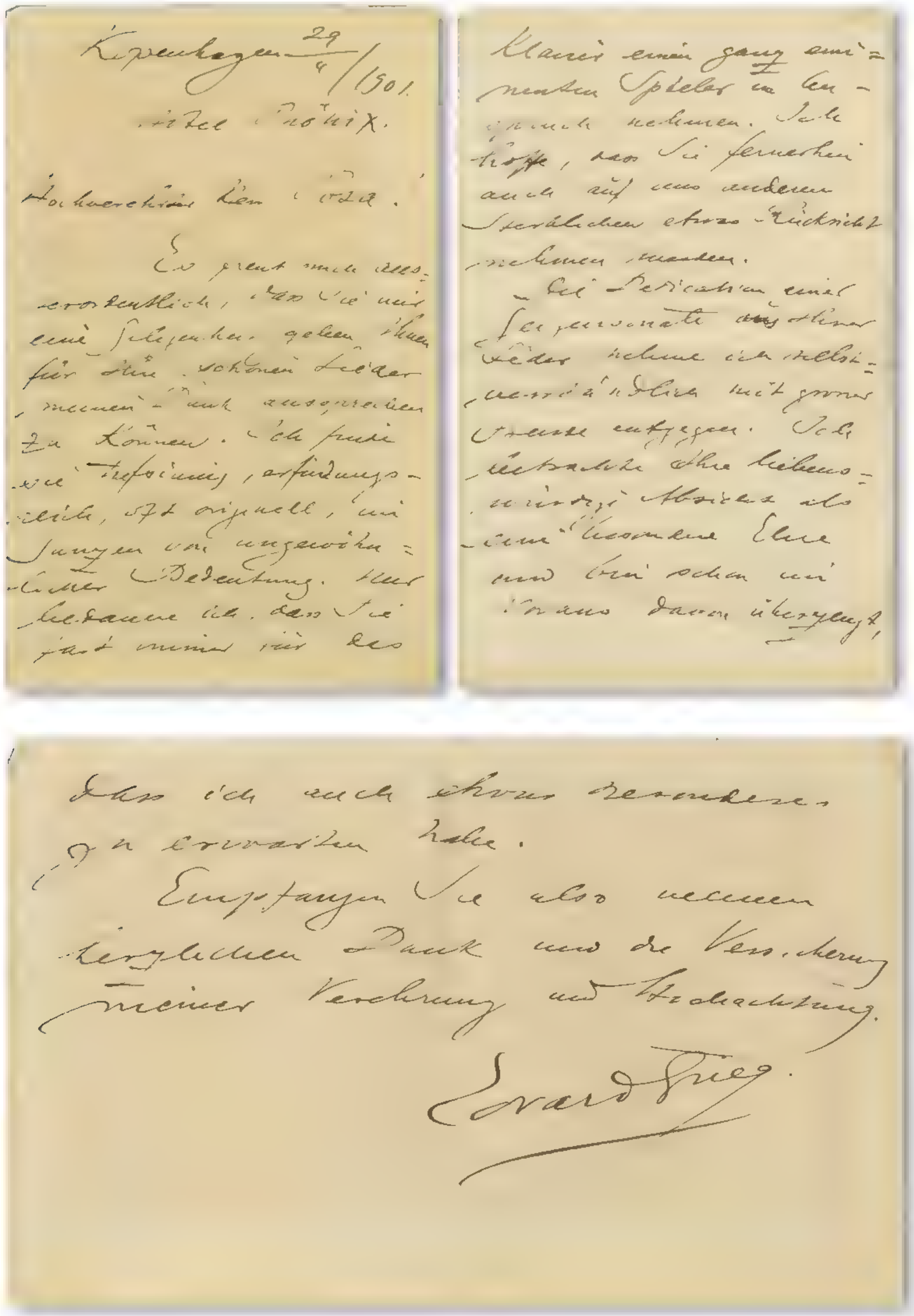
I cannot refrain from writing to express my sincere admiration of your play—& especially of the exquisite second act. The leave-taking scene made a deep impression on me. Both play & players could teach a lesson to the damned Frenchmen who are so incessantly belauded by critics who couldn't order a breakfast in French to save themselves from starvation . . . Wills was an Irish playwright and poet who made great success with "Charles I" followed by many others.

161. Gilbert, William S. and Sir Arthur Sullivan. Fine group of letters by Gilbert and Sullivan (all 4.38 x 7 in.; 111 x 177 mm.), including: **Gilbert, William S.** Autograph letter signed ("W S Gilbert") 2 pages, South Kensington, 31 March 1878, to William Gorman Wills on his personalized stationery. Gilbert writes in part: *I cannot refrain from writing to express my sincere admiration of your play—& especially of the exquisite second act. The leave-taking scene made a deep impression on me. Both play & players could teach a lesson to the damned Frenchmen who are so incessantly belauded by critics who couldn't order a breakfast in French to save themselves from starvation . . .* Wills was an Irish playwright and poet who made great success with "Charles I" followed by many others.

Gilbert, William S. Autograph letter signed ("W S Gilbert"), 2 page, South Kensington, 7 May 1882, to Mr. Engel, on his personalized stationery. Gilbert writes in part: *There is a little ballad of mine which, I think will just suit your purpose, & if so, it is . . . at your service. It is called "Only Roses." Unfortunately I have not a copy of it in my possession, but it is published in the last Christmas number of the Sporting & Dramatic News. Sullivan was delighted with it & intends to sell it—but he is in no hurry & you are . . .* "Sporting & Dramatic News" was a weekly journal of sports, art, literature, music and drama published in London from 1874 through the early 1880s.

Sullivan, Sir Arthur. Autograph letter signed, 2 pages, [London] 2 June 1885, to Mrs. Lewis, on his personalized stationery. A humble Sullivan writes of Pablo Sarasate, in part: *It would be a very great pleasure to me if I could get Señor Sarasate to come next Sunday evening and help me with my music. But I do not feel justified in asking him, as he knows me so slightly. Will you be my ambassador, and tell him how gratified I should be to receive him here . . .*

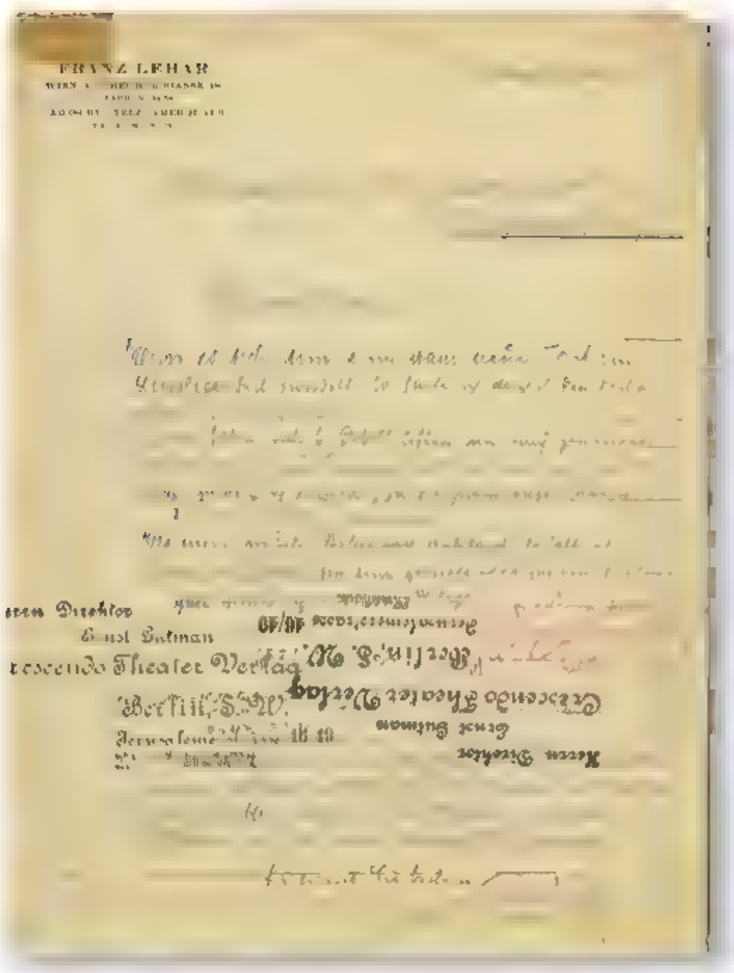
Sullivan, Sir Arthur. Letter signed, 1 page, [London], 30 August 1888, to Miss Marie Wurm. He writes in part: *I am here in London hard at work writing ad rehearsing . . . I cannot control my engagements during rehearsals . . .* **$3,000 - $5,000**



162. Grieg, Edvard. Autograph letter signed, in German, 3 pages (7 x 4.5 in.; 178 x 114 mm.), Copenhagen, 29 April 1901, to the Austrian composer, Oskar C. Posa; light browning; tape repair to vertical fold.

Waxing profound, one composer accepts with "great joy" the dedication of a violin sonata by another composer.

The great Norwegian composer writes in full: *I am extraordinarily pleased that you give me the opportunity of expressing my thanks to you for your beautiful songs. I find them to be profound, imaginative, often original, and overall of exceptional significance. I only regret that you engage almost always a quite eminent pianist for the piano. I hope that you will in the future give some consideration also to the ordinary mortals among us. Of course, I accept with great joy the dedication of a violin sonata composed by you. I regard your kind intention as a special honor and I am convinced in advance that I can also expect something really special. Please accept my cordial thanks . . . my admiration and respect.* **$3,000 - $5,000**



FRANZ LEHAR

GLOCKEN-VERLAG
MUSIKVERLAG
BÜHNENVERLAG UND VERTRIEB
WIEN, VI. THEOBALDGASSE 16
TELEFON Nr. B-24-4-53

WIEN, 4.Mai 1938.

2.Seite

Die Militärmusik-Partitur bekommen Sie in längstens einer Woche.-

Ich freue mich aufrichtig, Ihre Wünsche erfüllt zu haben und bleibe

in besonderer Wertschätzung

Ihrer Exzellenz ergebener

per Flugpost !

GLOCKEN-VERLAG
MUSIKVERLAG
BÜHNENVERLAG UND -VERTRIEB
WIEN VI THEOBALDGASSE 16
TELEFON Nr. B-24-4-53
L A

WIEN 4.Mai 1938.

Sr Exzellenz
Mohammed Tahir Pascha
36,Place Palais Koubeh
C a i r o.

Eure Exzellenz !

Ich habe die drei Nummern bereits nach Amerika geschickt um die Copyright-Eintragungen vornehmen zu lassen.-

Da hier bereits ein populärer Fliegermarsch existiert und die zwei Marsch-Kompositionen eigentlich Marschlieder sind, habe ich die Titel folgendermassen angemeldet und bitte Sie, an gleicher Weise die Titel auf Ihren Exemplaren zu ergänzen :

1.) "Flieger - Marschlied"
2.) "Adler - Marschlied"
3.) "Legerlied".

Am Fusse Ihrer sämtlichen Ausgaben wollen Sie fortlaufend allen drei Nummern folgende Klausel aufdrucken lassen :

Copyright 1938 by Glocken-Verlag,Wien,
Aufführungs- Arrangements-,Vervielfältigungs- und Uebersetzungsrechte für alle Länder (mit Ausnahme von Ägypten) vorbehalten.
Verlagsrechte für Ägypten Eigentum Mohammed Tahir Pascha,Cairo".

Ganz unabhängig von unseren Copyright-Eintragungen haben Sie nun bereits das Recht,mit dem Druck der Nummern beginnen zu lassen. Es wäre mir angenehm,wenn Sie mir Korrekturabzüge zur Durchsicht zusenden könnten,damit keine musikalischen Druckfehler in den Nummern vorkommen. Sollte aber durch diese Korrektur der Herstellung eine unerwünschte Verzögerung eintreten,dann könnte auch ein verdienstlicher Kapellmeister die Korrektur vornehmen,nur müsste er garantieren,dass keine Druckfehler vorkommen werden.-

Die fehlenden Texte werden Sie sich inzwischen wohl besorgt haben.-

- -

FRANZ LEHÁR
WIEN
VI. THEOBALDGASSE 16
TELEPHON 2954

Wien 30/5 924

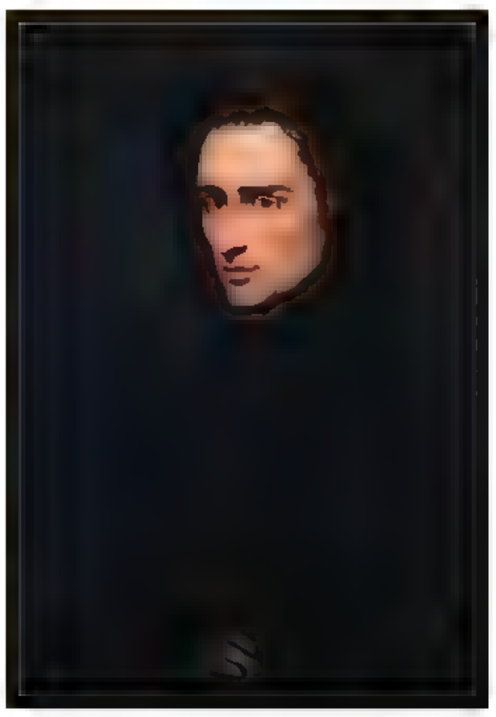
Hochgeehrter Herr und Meister!

Ich Ihr Interessantes Buch zweimal gelesen und den besten Eindruck gewonnen, so dass ich die Empfindung habe, es könnte daraus eine gute Operette werden.

Kann mich aber nicht entschließen, irgend einen bindenden Erklärung abzugeben, da ich vorläufig nicht weiß, wie sich die künftige Saison für mich gestaltet. Die Arbeit „Paganini" füllt den ganzen Sommer und Herbst aus. Am 12. September dirigiere ich die Cloclo im Teatro Lyrico in Mailand und dann fahre ich nach New York um dort die Cloclo herauszubringen.
Schon jetzt liegen Anträge vor, dass ich dort eine auf amerikanische Operette schreiben soll.
Was ich tun werde, weiß ich noch nicht, aber die Selbstständigkeit halte ich mir unbedingt vor. Ich muß die Ereignisse an mich herantreten lassen. Begreifen Sie meine Situation?

Mit herzlichen Grüßen

Lehár



163. Lehár, Franz. Fine autograph letter signed *("Lehár Frz")*, in Hungarian, 1 page (5.87 x 9.12 in.; 149 x 232 mm.) Vienna, 30 May 1924, to an unnamed librettist, on his personalized staionery.

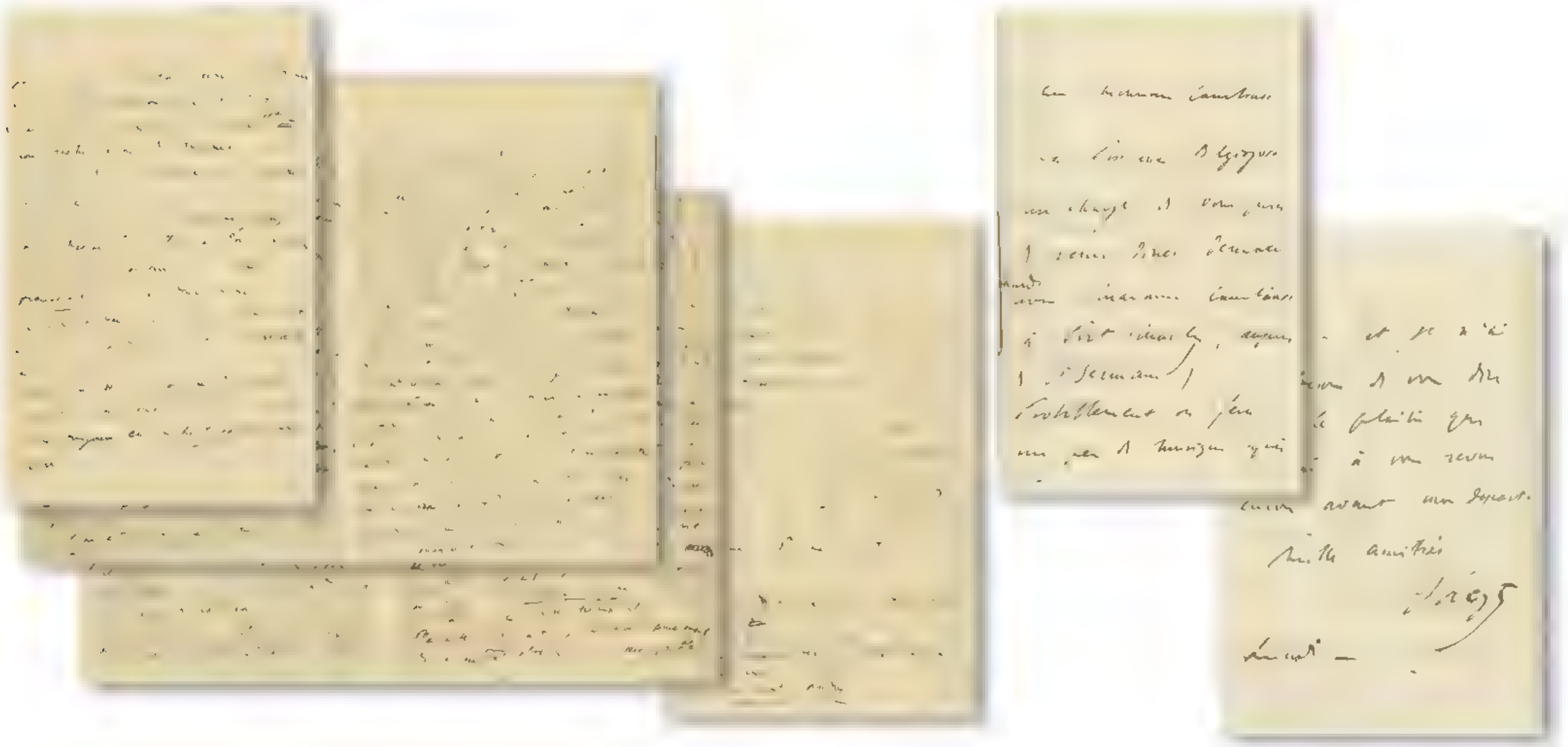
Proposals have already been made that I should write a really American operetta . . . but I must absolutely preserve my freedom.

The Hungarian composer writes in full: *Have read your interesting book twice and gained the best impression, so that I have the feeling a good opera could be made of it. However, I cannot decide to make any sort of binding declaration as I genuinely do not know what sort of form the coming season will take for me. The "Paganini" work fills up the whole summer and autumn. On 12 September I am conducting "Cloclo" in the Teatro Lyrico in Milan and then I am travelling to New York to produce 'Cloclo" there. Proposals have already been made that I should write a really American operetta there. I still do not know what I shall do, but I absolutely must preserve my freedom. I must let events come to me. Do you understand my situation?*

After World War I, Lehár once again became popular with a new series of operettas beginning with "Cloclo" premiering in Vienna on 8 March 1924 and continuing with "Paganini" in 1925.

Together with:

Lehár, Franz. Autograph letter signed (*"Lehár Frz"*), in pencil, in Hungarian, 1 page (8.5 x 11.5 in.; 215 x 292 mm.) Vienna, 15 June 1929, to Emil Hilb of Hollywood, California, on imprinted stationery, with address of his publisher rubber-stamped within the text of the letter; marginal fraying and stain from tape at top left corner. He writes in part: *I think Friederike [Goethe] is an ingenious idea for a sound movie. Send your letter on to my publisher . .. Friederike has played now on 60 stages. In Berlin, the piece has already been playing for 7 months—in Vienna 4 months. In general, it is being acclaimed as the best thing I've done.* **Lehár, Franz.** Typed letter signed (*"Lehár Frz"*), in German, 2 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 215 x 279 mm.) Vienna, 4 May 1938 to Mohammed Tahir Pascha in Cairo, on imprinted stationery of Glocken-Verlag. He writes in part: *I have already sent three numbers to America for registration of copyright . . . Regardless of our copyright registrations, you are now entitled to begin printing compositions . . . .* **$4,000 - $6,000**



164. Liszt, Franz. Autograph letter signed (*"F Liszt"*), in French, 6 pages (7.62 x 4.62 in.; 194 x 117 mm.), Rome, 15 May 1839, to an unnamed Count; some creasing.

Lord Byron, Michelangelo (in the Sistine Chapel) and Bach are my three favorite men since I have been here in Rome. Johann Sebastian Bach seems in strange company here, don't you think? But he is not out of place, for sure. Do you know his Passion Oratorio well? It is a masterpiece.

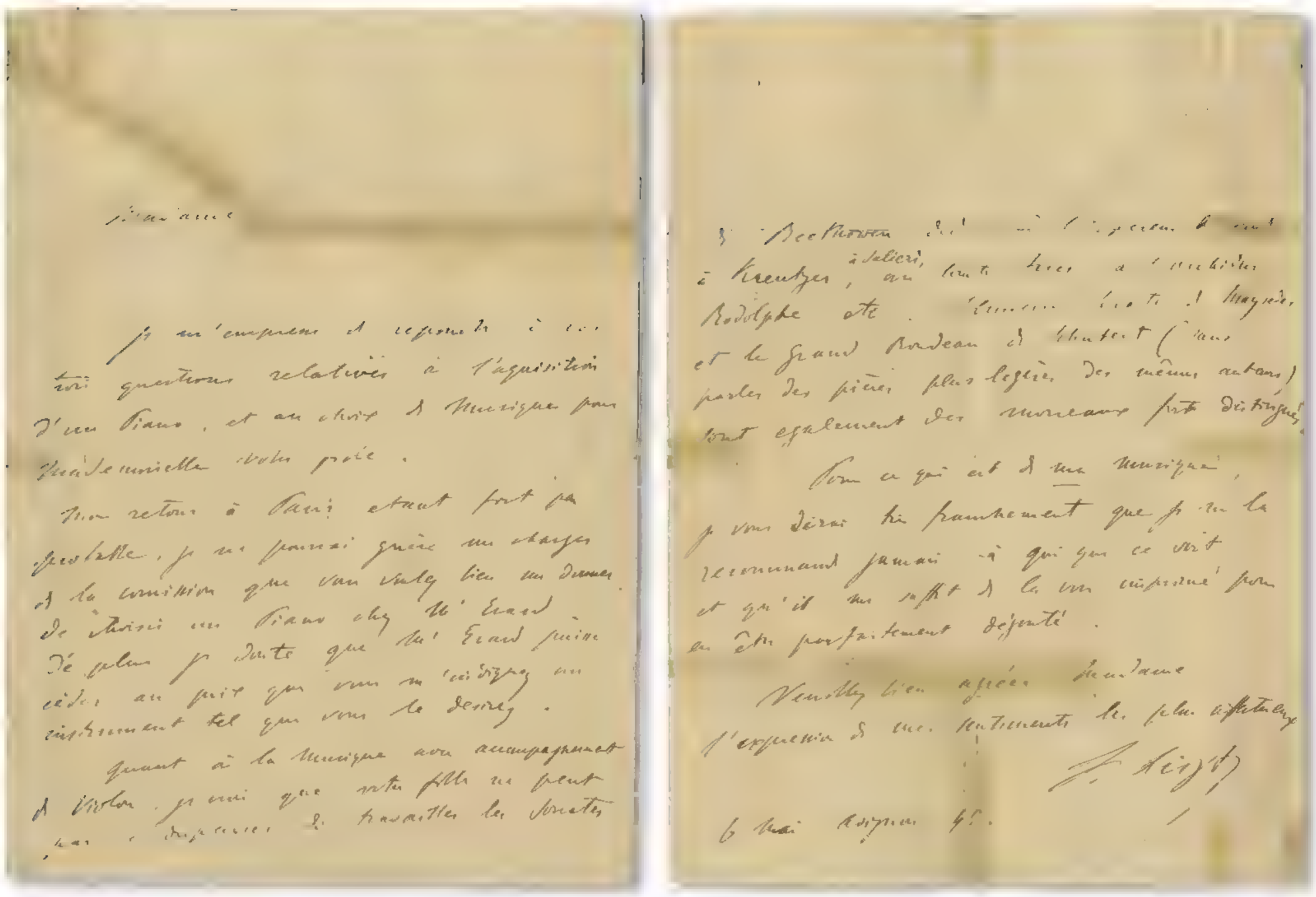
The great composer writes, in part: *It would never occur to me, my dear Count, to resent you for not writing to me any longer. I quite understand that you have many things to do that are more entertaining than writing letters. But on the other hand I hope you will not consider it inconvenient if I break the silence and chit chat with you as we used to, without more ado. First let's crow over Francilla's fantastic success [Francilla Pixis was a prima donna in Milan]. I am sure that your excellent father has told you about it with all the necessary details. The poor dear man will have composed at least 3 Jubel-Marsche and a great many triumphal waltzes about it. Joking aside, I am absolutely thrilled about this achievement. It will serve Francilla's agent outside the country as well as her artistic development, since there is a moment when approbation (and even somewhat exaggerated if possible) is a good and useful thing for one's talent…it pushes the sap out and makes it bloom harmoniously. You know my opinion on Francina; whether she is successful or not will not change it; but as a friend I am congratulating myself for her revenge on Naples. Did you hear Miss Hagn in Vienna [possibly the beautiful actress, Charlotte von Hagn]? Have you met her? She is really a great tragedienne and a remarkable artist. As for me, she is the only one who has deeply moved me ever since I have been in Italy. 'The others do not even deserve to be mentioned,' at least compared to her. Shall I tell you about Rome? Why not? I am quite content here and am becoming remarkably attached to this city. I live in a district that is almost deserted; it is the most beautiful in Rome, near St Mary Major. The Coliseum, the Campo [Viccino], Diocletian's thermae (St Mary of the Angels), Titus's and Caracalla's are almost next door. Also not a day goes by without my going to a pilgrimage to the ruins.*

Lord Byron, Michelangelo (in the Sistine Chapel) and Bach are my three favorite men since I have been here in Rome. Johann Sebastian Bach seems in strange company here, don't you think? But he is not out of place, for sure. Do you know his Passion Oratorio well? It is a masterpiece. When we get together (and I hope that it will happen soon), I will introduce you to it from its beginning to its end. You will be as filled with wonder as I am by it. What are your plans for this summer? Mme d'A. will spend three or 4 months near Lucca. I think that you could very well come and stay with us for two weeks. We will have a room for you -quite simple, but surely as good as the one at the Sableus -- and after all, I am quite sure I can provide you with as much entertainment as you get in Milan. Be assured that you will make us very happy if you spend a few days…

Together with:

Liszt, Franz. Autograph letter signed (*"F Liszt"*), in French, 2 pages (6.62 x 4 in.; 168 x 102 mm.), [Paris], [no date but envelope postmarked 1844], to Monsieur Cambiasi; with original autograph envelope affixed to the verso of the integral leaf.

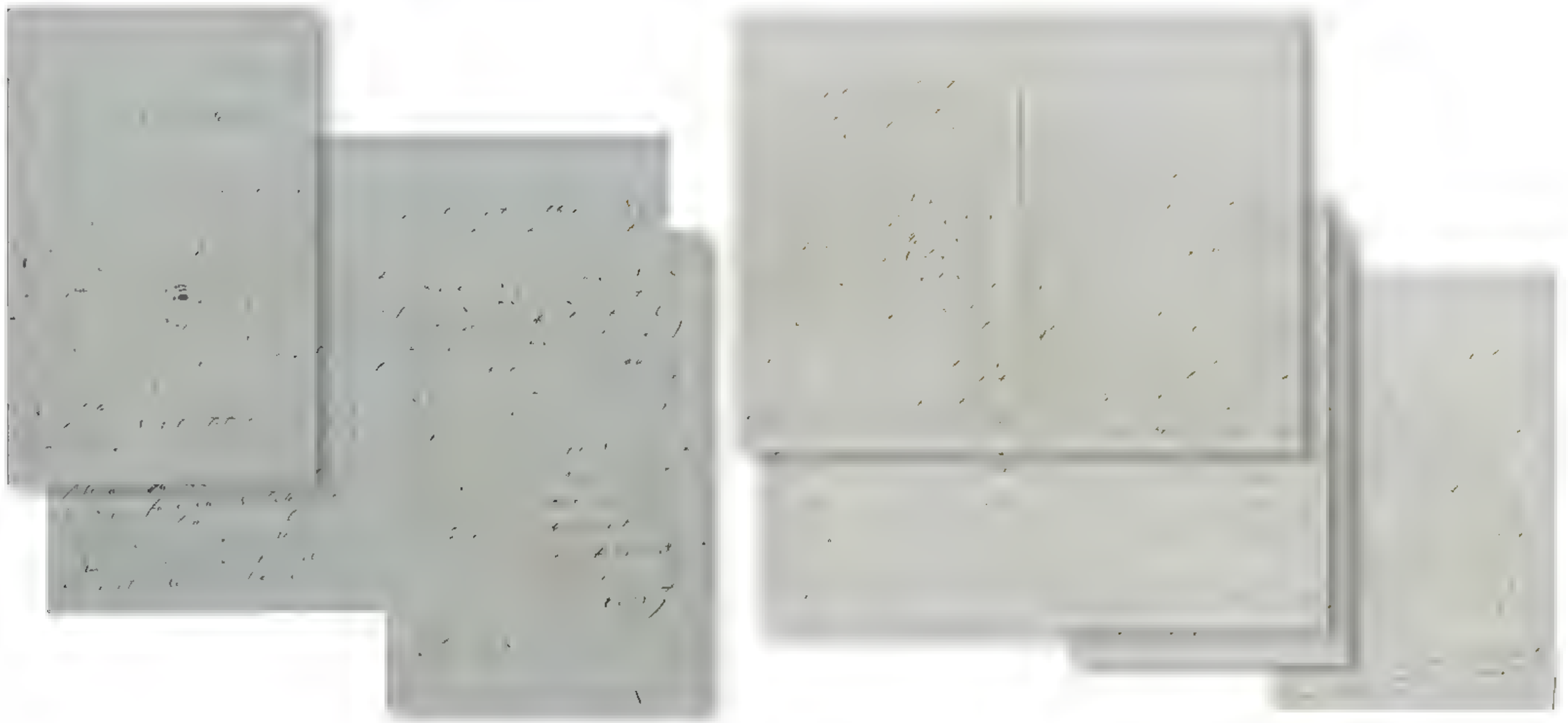
Liszt writes in full: *Princess Belgiojoso asks me to invite you tomorrow Tuesday with Madame Cambiasi … probably there will be a little music after dinner - and I don't need to tell you how much pleasure I will have in seeing you again before my departure.* The Italian Princess Belgiojoso was a celebrated hostess and a friend of Bellini, Heine, Liszt and other luminaries of Parisian intellectual life. In 1848, a gruesome scandal involving the body of one of her former lovers forced her to flee from Europe to Constantinople, where she is said to have gathered first-hand knowledge for a book she later wrote on oriental harems. **$6,000 – $8,000**



165. Liszt, Franz. Autograph letter signed (*"F Liszt"*), in French, 2 pages (8.37 x .75 in.; 213 x 19 mm.), Avignon, 6 May 1845, to an unnamed correspondent; with integral blank leaf attached; crude tape repairs to tears.

In giving advice for music pieces one should learn, Liszt writes that he does not recommend his own pieces, as he is quite bored of them.

Liszt writes in full: *I hasten to answer your three questions regarding the purchase of a piano and the choice of music pieces for your daughter. Since it is very unlikely that I shall go back to Paris, I don't think I'll be able to take care of the mission which you were kind enough to entrust me with regarding the choice of a piano at Mr. Erard's. Besides, I doubt that Mr. Erard can sell such an instrument as the one you want, at the price you mentioned to me. As for the pieces with violin accompaniment, I think that your daughter cannot avoid working with the Beethoven's sonatas that are dedicated to Emperor Alexander, to Kreutzer, to Salieri, to Count Fried, to Archduke Rodolph, etc. Some sonatas by Mayseder and Schubert's great Rondo (not to mention some lighter pieces by the same composers) are also quite remarkable. As for my own music, I'll tell you quite frankly that I never recommend it to anyone and that I need only to see it printed to be sick and tired of it.* **$4,000 - $6,000**



166. Liszt, Franz. Autograph letter signed (*"F. Liszt"*), in French, 6 pages (8.12 x 5.25 in.; 206 x 133 mm.), Weimar, [Germany], 8 October 1850, to an unnamed friend but most likely Carl Reinecke.

Liszt asks his correspondent to provide a piano for his daughter's music lessons.

In this lengthy letter, Liszt discusses the education of his daughters Blandine and Cosima in great detail. He informs his correspondent that a new person will be guiding their education. Liszt elaborates on the extraordinary supervision of his daughters to date, and the opportunities he wishes to make available to them in the future. Naturally, musical studies are a part of Liszt's agenda for Blandine and Cosima. When the girls are ready to begin music lessons, Liszt asks his correspondent to kindly provide a piano for their instruction.

Together with:

Liszt, Franz. Autograph letter signed ("F. Liszt"), in French, 4 pages (8.25 x 5.25 in.; 210 x 133 mm.), Eilsen, 19 March 1851, to Mr. Reinecke.

In writing to his dear friend, Liszt discusses his daughter's music lessons and conveys his distaste for the conceited people of Eilsen, Germany.

Again, it is from Eilsen that I am writing to you; you're two kind, charming letters found me here and I was truly delighted to get them. You can be assured forever of the sincere and affectionate interest I take in you, and of which I'll always be delighted to give you the best proof whenever I have a chance. Madame Pateni keeps singing your praises to me, about your talent and your whole being, and I am sincerely grateful to you for having fulfilled so well my wishes regarding the lessons you are kind enough to give to Blandine and Cosima. Who knows? Maybe some time those young girls will pay you some tribute by having the chance to give a public performance of some new piece by their master Reinecke--with Papa's great applause!

Hiller has just given a proof of tact as well as good taste by ensuring your help at the Rhenish Conservatory, which seems to take shape in quite a promising way. Cologne has many good points, in spite of its bad nooks. The musical ground has been more crowded there so far than really cultured. People there are rather unrefined and somewhat heavily conceited; I don't know what movement of packages, checking accounts and cargos comes constantly across artistic matters. However it would be unfair to underestimate the vital energy, the rich sap and the laudable activity of that region in which, more easily than anywhere else, a group of intelligent men nobly devoted to their task, will be able to achieve some really great things. In any case, I think you did the right thing in accepting Hiller's offer and congratulate you on that. I'll be quite happy to send you, at your new address, some of my most recent publications that will be released toward the end of May (among others, a new edition, totally revised and I hope sufficiently corrected, of my 12 Grandes Etudes, the Concerto without orchestra dedicated to Henselt, and the 6 poetic and religious Harmonies). I have also written a quiet melancholy polonaise and a few other trinkets you may enjoy skimming through. Please let me hear from you soon, my dear Mr. Reinecke, and be sure that you can always rely on [my] true attachment…

Mr. Reinecke is most likely Carl Reinecke, composer and pianist, who studied under Franz Liszt. It is clear that they had a close relationship and it seems that Reinecke even gave lessons to Liszt's daughters.

A fine pair of letters relating to the education of Liszt's daughters. **$6,000 - $8,000**

167. Liszt, Franz. Autograph letter signed (*"F. Liszt"*) in French, 6 pages (8.12 x 5.25 in.; 206 x 133 mm.), Weimar, 18 December 1851, to an unnamed friend in Berlin.

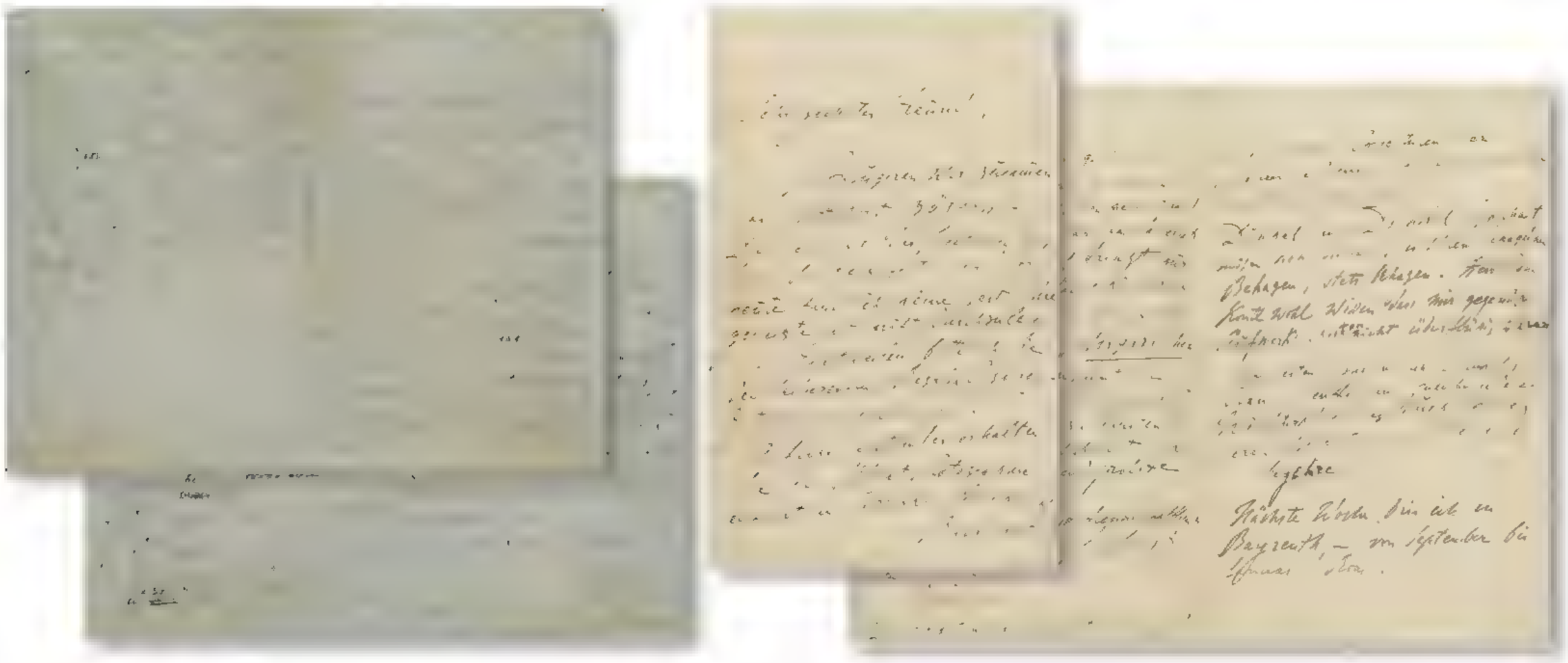
In order to be a proper musician, Liszt writes that he must be a man of wisdom and keep certain people away from his everyday worries.

The composer writes in part: *I am very grateful to you for remembering me and keeping up the kind feelings you have already shown me so well in various longitudes and latitudes. At the same time, I have been very pleased to learn that you have taken your natural position at the [1st] Chamber in Berlin, and I congratulate you on that. The events that have taken place during the last few years have swallowed up or worn down many men who were more or less solid; all the more reason for applauding those who have been able to remain firm and upright As for my modest person, after which you are kind enough to inquire in a friendly way, I don't have much to tell you. My outside activities are for now quite limited, but I still have a lot to do. I try very seriously and quite simply to be a man of good sense (not too stupid, if possible) as well as a proper musician. Let's just hope I won't depart from that line; of course, to give myself more chance to reach that goal, I have to keep a certain number of things and people away from my everyday worries. Good old Schober comes under this category, and I'm not surprised that he did not know what to tell you about me, since we only meet briefly, once in a while, at some Court concerts. His long illness and his endless esthetico-sentimental twaddles have damaged him greatly, both physically and morally, and if you'll pardon this German neologism, I'll quite simply say that…*

The musical aspect of Weimar has become much more interesting since you left. We now have a really extraordinarily talented Concert Master, Mr. Joachim, and a quite remarkable cellist, Mr. Cossmann. If (as it seems to be the case) we get a few more really good people, our orchestra will soon reach quite a respectable level. The opera repertory is also changing. As regards to new works, we will perform, this winter, Berlioz's Benvenuto Cellini (which has not been produced yet in any theater in Germany), Verdi's Emani , and a new work by Mr. Verque (Hoven) from Vienna, Der lüstige, plus of course Wagner's two masterpieces, Tannhlluser and Lohengrin, whose performances will be announced in the Berlin newspaper, since I have received about twelve letters asking me when they would take place.

Have you glanced over the two brochures published this year ("About the Goethe Foundation in Weimar" and "Lohengrin and Tannhäuser")? If you have some spare time to spend on those things, I would be happy to send them to you. I again thank you very much, my dear friend, for your very kind letter. I'll be quite happy to pass on your regards to Ziezerar (to whom I am still bound by a sincere and devoted friendship) and to Mr. de Maltitz who became His (Russian) Excellency a few months ago. The Princess will be delighted to take up with you again, and in the meantime, she gives you her compliments through my intermediary. In a few months, I hope I'll be able at last to send you the announcement that will make me happy by fulfilling all the wishes and hopes my heart has made. Please give my respects to Madame de Seyblitz…." In a postscript Liszt has added, *Belloni is in Paris; his address is 36 rue des Martyrs (faubourg Montmartre). If Mme Dudanzi is still in Berlin, tell her that am grateful to her for her kind regards, and assure her that I have not forgotten her kindness to me.*

Gaetano Belloni was the Italian secretary-manager Liszt hired in 1841. He was by then in Paris, serving in the National Guard. Baron Maltitz was the Russian ambassador to Weimar, and the "Princess" is probably Carolyne Sayn-Wittgenstein who was a Polish noblewoman and had a 40-year relationship with Liszt. **$6,000 - $8,000**



168. Liszt, Franz. Autograph letter signed (*"F. Liszt"*), in German, 4 pages (8.12 x 5 in.; 206 x 127 mm.), 23 May 1859, to a friend.

Virtuoso pianist, Franz Liszt, writes notations regarding a number of musical matters.

Liszt writes in full: *In reply by return to the fourteen points of your letter of today.... 1. Milde has arranged her holiday from Monday April 30th until Friday June 3rd inclusive. Her program remains the same as arranged before: Duet from the Flying Dutchman, Cellini Aria, Songs of Lang Schumann-- (etc. ad libitum). 2. All the orchestral material available here I will bring with me, or even better I will send it all to you by messenger. For 'Tasso' they will be quite all right, but for the duet from the 'Dutchman' and the Cellini aria and the overture it will be necessary to have some copies of the Quartet made in Leipzig. 3. The overture to Corsair I have not got (also it is possible that I may advise against its performance) and the introduction to 'Tristan' will do for Bulow. 4. From Bulow I am awaiting exact information during the course of the week. 5. Concerning the Prologue I am writing to Cornelius today. 6. I am enclosing the German text of the Mass that will be printed in Leipzig in the same way as in Vienna, that is with the addition of the Latin text, and included in the General Program of the Festival. We will arrange and edit it together next Sunday. 7. The holiday for Max Pohl will be arranged. 8. The decision about the pianists who will undertake the accompaniment of the Ballads and the piano part of the trios to be performed I reserve for myself. If possible I want Bronsart to take part. 9. The final invitations to the important guests I shall send next Sunday (at the latest) from Leipzig to Gotha and Meiningen.*

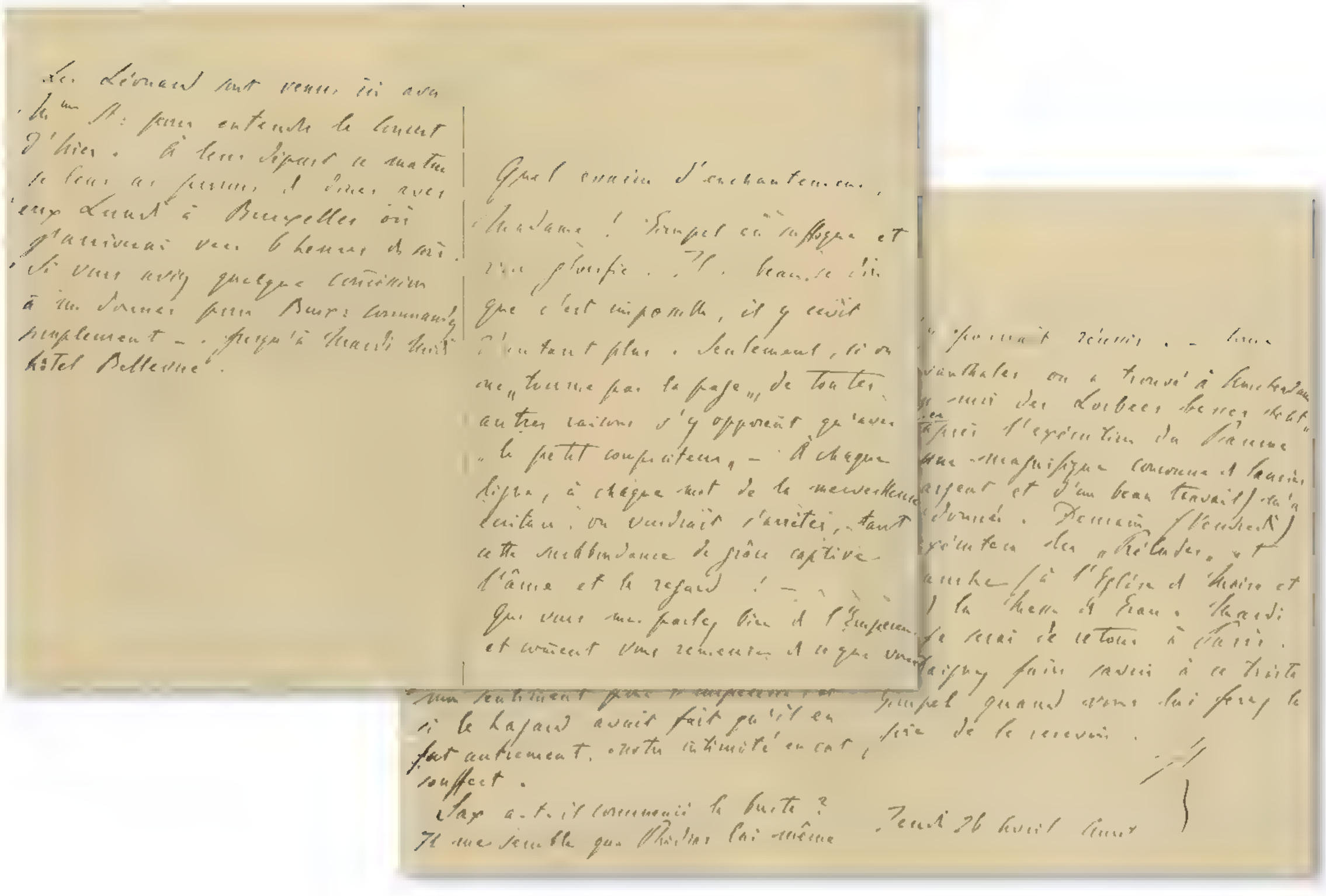
I will be with you on Saturday afternoon May 21st, and will then stay in Leipzig until the end of the Festival. To begin with a comfortable room (without sitting room) will be sufficient for me, and will you please book one for me for Saturday in the Hotel de Pologne. My valet must have a nearby room as searching and calling are very disagreeable to me.... In a postscript, Liszt has added: *The performance of 'Judas Macabeus' (at the Handel Festival) is arranged for next Wednesday May 25th. Tomorrow, Tuesday, there is also a Handel Festival in Erfurt with a performance of 'Messiah'. Frau von Milde will sing the soprano solos. Do let Pohl know as he might like to hear 'Judas'. The rehearsals of the little opera of Tietz are under way, and Pasque (who wrote the libretto) told me yesterday that the first performance would take place next week. Probably Tietz will undertake the direction of it himself, as I suggested.*

Together with:

Liszt, Franz. Autograph letter signed (*"F. Liszt"*), in German, 3 pages (9 x 5.5 in.; 229 x 140 mm.), [Eisenach], 18 August 1879, to Professor Henri Gobbi, Budapest, Hungary; with original envelope.

Lambasting professor Gobbi for sending a Beethoven concerto late, Liszt continues to explain to the professor that *the more the better does not apply to piano settings.*

The composer writes in part: *Let us conjugate together the verb <u>delay</u>--you delayed in sending the Beethoven concerto, and until today I have not found the time to read through your kind copy. For the present I request you to approve the enclosed <u>Regalia Cigar Card</u>. At the beginning of September you will receive the Albert Photograph addressed to Taborsky, Music Publishers, Budapest. In my view the proverb 'the more the better' (in French: abondance de bien ne nuit pas) does <u>not</u> apply to piano settings for four hands, where there is often an advantage in writing for only <u>three</u> or even <u>two</u> hands...* In a lengthy postscript, Liszt has written: *I added only an annotation (A flat major) to Cranz's unsewn corrections of the Soirées de Vienne which were sent back yesterday. Obscure and imagined relationships may please themselves everywhere in their relaxed pleasure [a pun on Dunkel and Rehagen]. Herr Cranz should have been well aware that paying some attention to me would not have been superfluous. I do best to ignore the Dunkels, Cranzes, Sneffs and many other important figures of the music business, whose attention I do not at all desire. I am in Bayreuth next week, and Rome from September to January.* **$6,000 - $8,000**



169. Liszt, Franz. Autograph letter signed (*"LF"*), in French, 4 pages (8.5 x 5 in.; 216 x 127 mm.), 26 April [1866], to an unnamed Madame.

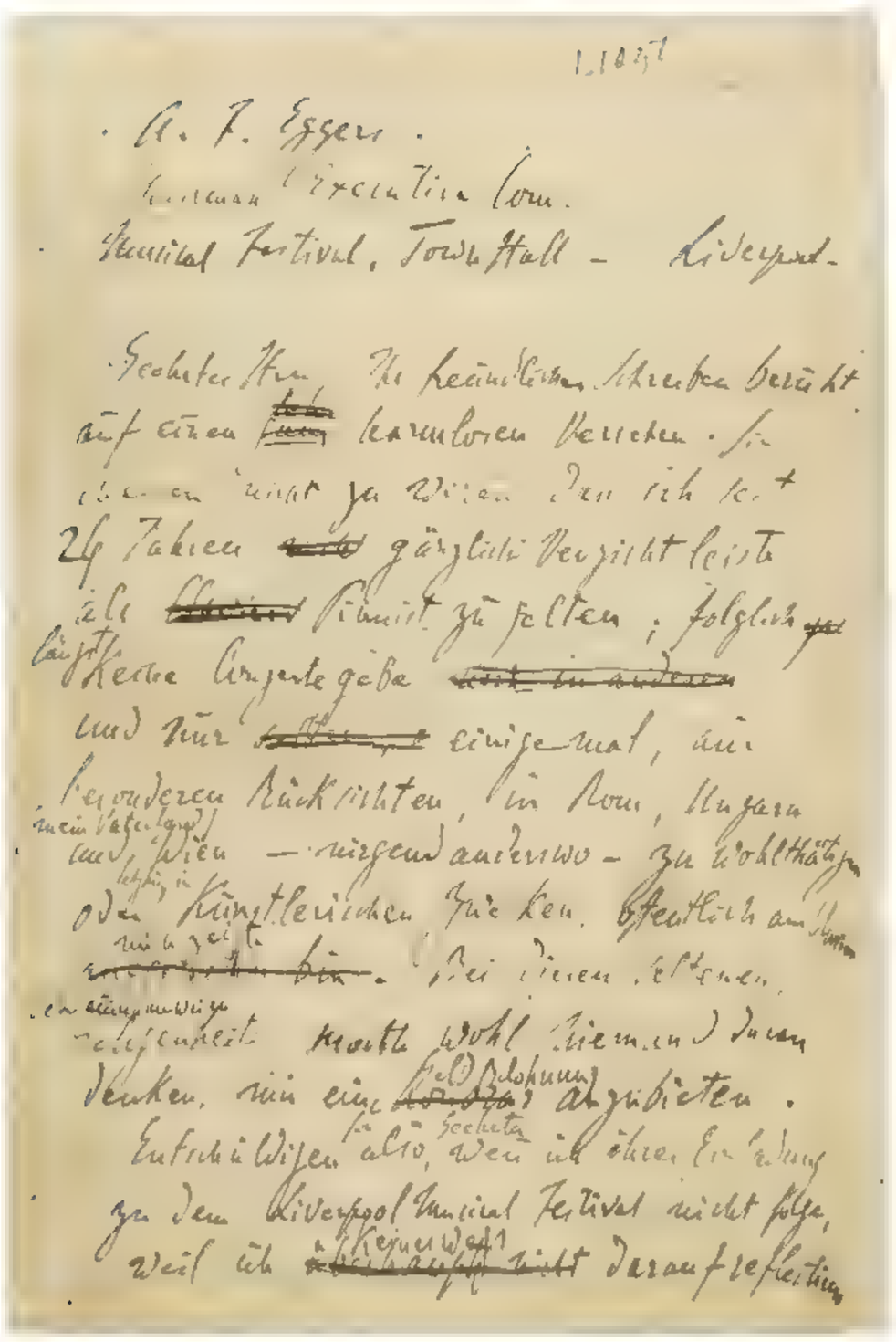
Liszt expresses his admiration for the Emperor, Napoleon III.

The composer writes in full: *What a swarm of enchanting things.... Gimpel is suffocating from it and sings your praises. It is all very well for him to say it's impossible, he'll believe it all the more. Only if one doesn't 'turn the page' for any other reason than to oppose 'the little composer.' At every line, at every word of the marvelous writing one would like to stop, so much does this overabundance of grace captivate the soul and the attention! That you speak well of the Emperor, and how can I thank you for what you said to him about me! The fact is that no one in the world admires him more deeply--as a whole and in detail, in his deeds and words--than your very humble servant. It has already been about fifteen years that this has been going on, and I am quite resolved to continue without interruption. Bülow and his wife (and a third person whom I shall not name), who know by heart what I keep in mine, share my sentiments for the Emperor, and if chance had had it that it was otherwise, our intimacy would have suffered from it.*

Has Sax begun the bust? It seems to me that Phidias himself wouldn't have done it.--Like Schwanthaler, they said in Amsterdam 'that laurel suits me better,' and yesterday, after the performance of Psalm XIII, a magnificent crown of laurel was given me (in silver, in beautiful workmanship). Tomorrow (Friday), the Preludes are going to be performed and on Sunday (at the Church of Moses and Aaron) the Mass of Gran. On when you will give him the pleasure of visiting him. In a lengthy postscript, Liszt has written: *The Léonards came here with Mme St. to hear yesterday's concert. At their departure this morning I promised to dine with them in Brussels on Monday, where I will arrive toward 6 in the evening. If you have any commission to give me for Brus., just command--until Tuesday noon Hotel Bellevue.*

Liszt's admiration for the emperor, Napoleon III, was well known. On 22 May 1861, during the famous dinner encounter between the virtuoso and the French emperor at the Tuileries, Napoleon III expressed his thanks to Liszt for the goodwill he always showed toward France. He then became somber as he spoke of the heavy burdens he had to bear. Liszt's reply has gone down to posterity. "Sire, you are the century." The response made a visible impression on the emperor. A week later, Napoleon III made Liszt a Commander of the Legion of Honor. This was less than a year after he had made Liszt an Officer of the Legion.

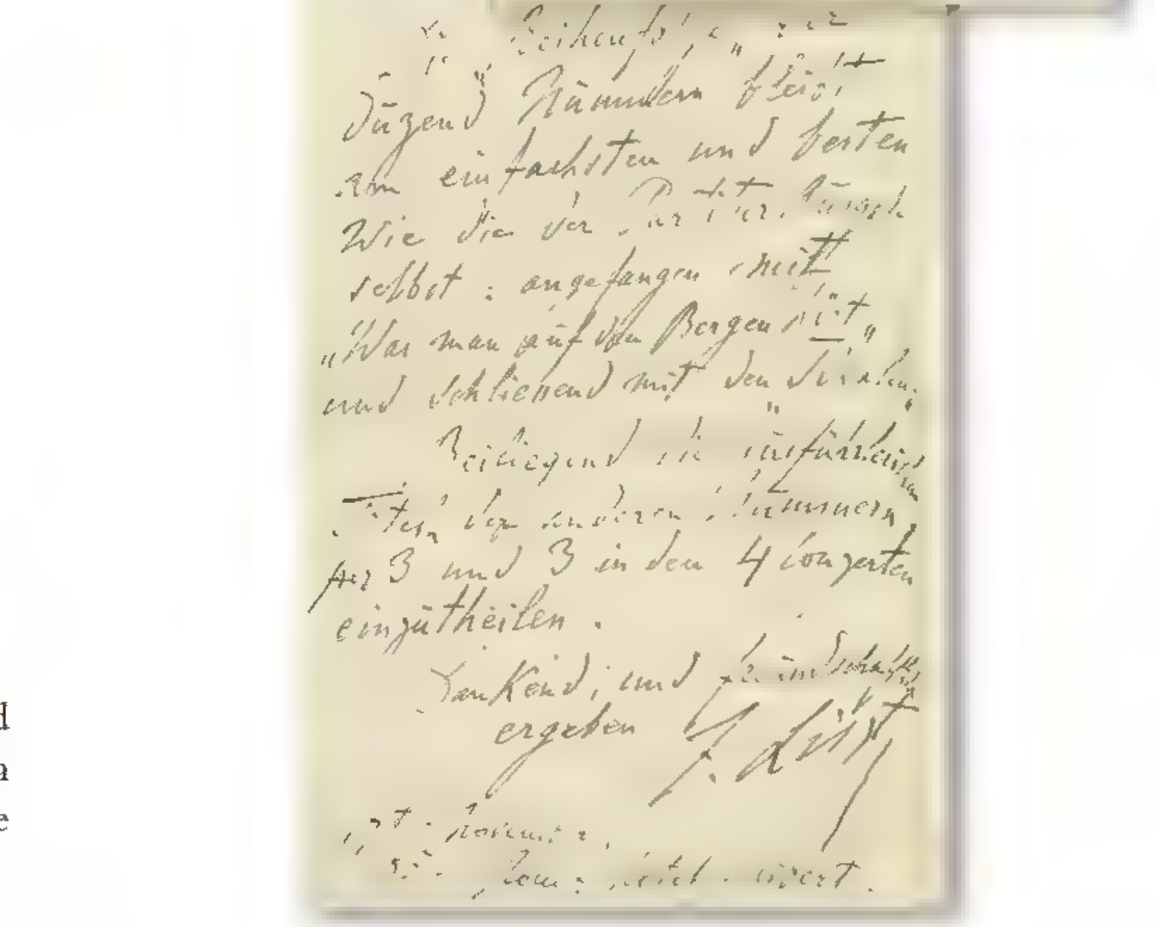
Gimpel was apparently a nickname of Liszt. The word means "bullfinch" in German, and figures in German proverbs as the embodiment of vain pride. The "third person" is possibly Wagner. The Mass of Gran is also called the Gran Festival Mass, Gran being a city in Hungary.
$6,000 - $8,000



170. Liszt, Franz. Autograph letter unsigned, in German and French, 2 pages (7.37 x 4.87 in.; 187 x 124 mm.), Liverpool, [Villa D'Este, 21 June 1874], to A.F. Eggers, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Musical Festival in Liverpool.

In a letter declining an invitation to the Liverpool Musical Festival, Liszt explains that he has renounced himself as a pianist and only gives rare performances.

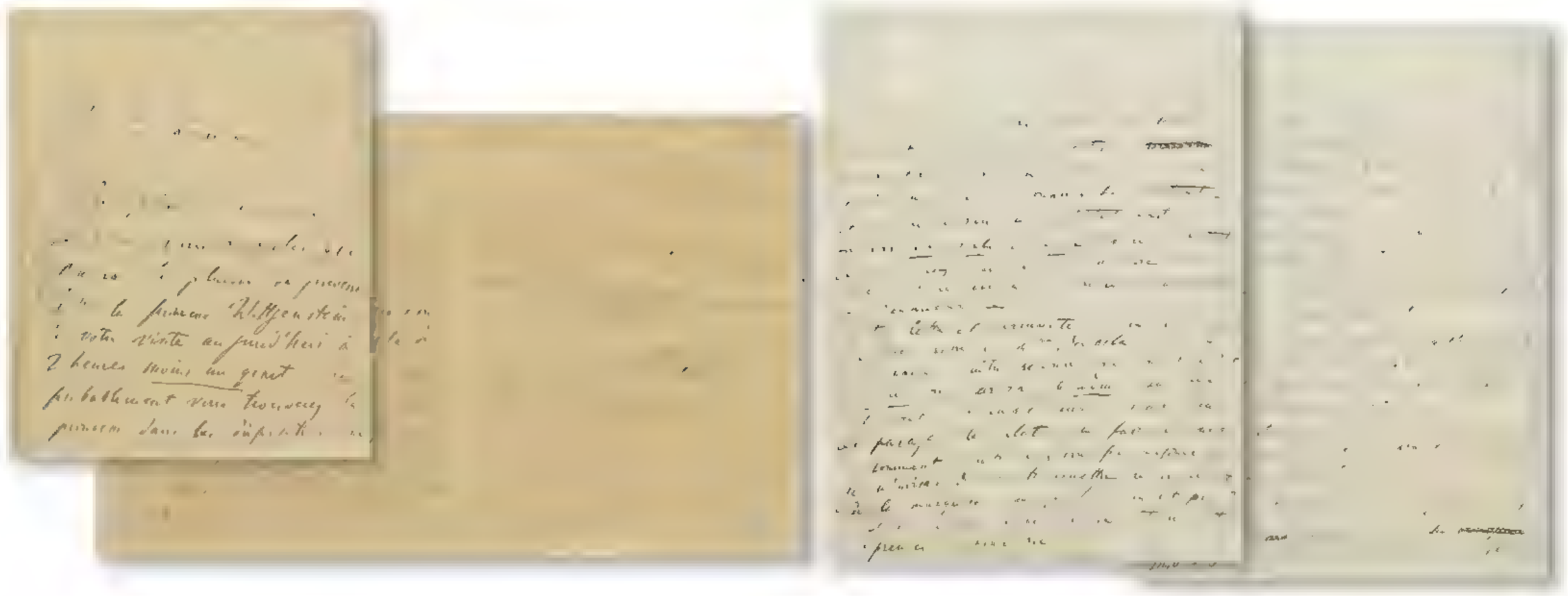
The composer writes in full: *Dear Sir, Your friendly communication rests upon harmless mistake. You do not seem to know that for 26 years past I have altogether ceased to be regarded as a pianist; hence I have for a long time not given any concerts, and only very occasionally played the piano in public, for some very special reason, to aid some charity to further some artistic object, and then only in Rome, Hungary (my native country), and in Vienna—nowhere else. And on these rare and very exceptional occasions no one has ever thought of offering me any remuneration in money. Excuse me therefore, dear Sir, that I cannot accept your invitation to the Liverpool Musical Festival, inasmuch as I cannot in any way think of wearying the public with my piano-playing.* On the verso, Liszt has written, in French, *Apart from his high qualities as a statesman, M. de K. possesses those of a serious musician and of an excellent pianist. The natural horns harmonized in an enchanting, exquisite perfection.*
$4,000 - $6,000



171. Liszt, Franz. Autograph letter signed (*"F Liszt"*), in German, 2 pages (7.87 x 4.87 in.; 200 x 124 mm.), Rome, 17 November 1885, to an unnamed correspondent, concerning a performance of Liszt's twelve symphonic poems; with a list of the twelve poems written in another hand, bearing notes in Liszt's hand, 1 page (8.87 x 5.5 in.; 225 x 140 mm.), on how the poems should be divided up into concerts.

Liszt cautiously commends his correspondent on agreeing to perform one of his arrangements.

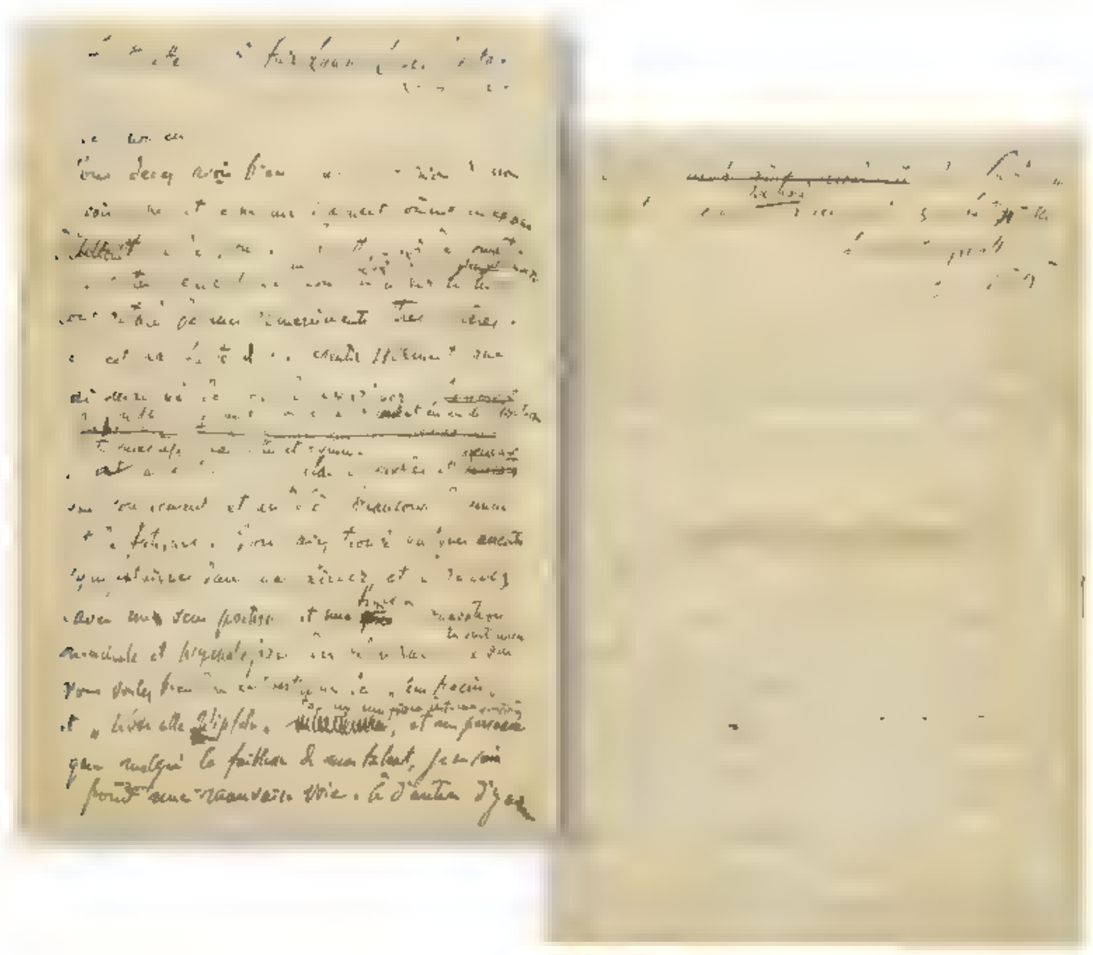
He begins: *So, my dear friend, you really want to undertake the venture of performing in Munich the arrangement for two pianofortes of my twelve symphonic poems!* The composer then warns that the musician could be risking his neck with such an undertaking, recommending that *as a composer compelled to modesty, should advise you against it.* Nevertheless, Liszt sets out his plan for four concerts of three symphonic poems each, and suggests that a printed commentary on the poems be included with the programs. **$6,000 – $8,000**



173. Liszt, Franz. Autograph letter unsigned, in French, 2 pages (10.12 x 7.25 in.; 257 x 184 mm.), undated, to an unknown Count.

A playful, humorous letter from Liszt with an ironic tone.

The composer writes in part: *I really look forward to meeting your cranloscopical* [Translator's note: Liszt is coining a word in French, from cran- (the skull) and -scoplque (related to scientific observations).] *friend Castle. My musical bumps* [Translator's note: a whimsical play-on-words as Castle actually analyzes the shape of the bones of the head, but also because of a French idiom: "avoir la bosse de..." to have a flair for] *have grown much bigger since last year. The personality is also making-huge progress. But the [my tendency for] veneration is sinking more and more deeply. I don't understand a thing about this phenomenon, since I have always deeply venerated genius, in whatever form or mode it may reveal or express itself. Castle will probably explain this contradiction to me. In the meantime, I still believe in the infallibility of phrenology all the same! Hugher Is as successful as can be In Dresden, and Pixis continues to have a triumphant success in Naples now. In a few days, we will have some good theatrical production in Lucca. Miriani is coming. So try to get some time off as soon as you can . . . Goodbye, my excellent friend. I must leave a blank page for Mme d'A. I am going to read one of Byron's cantos (Bartolini is sending me his bust to Paris), whom I like as much as I used to.*



172. Liszt, Franz. Autograph letter signed (*"F. Liszt"*), in French and German, 2 pages (7.37 x 4.87 in.; 187 x 124 mm.), undated, to F. Hoeffer, music critic for the *London Times* and an early partisan of Liszt.

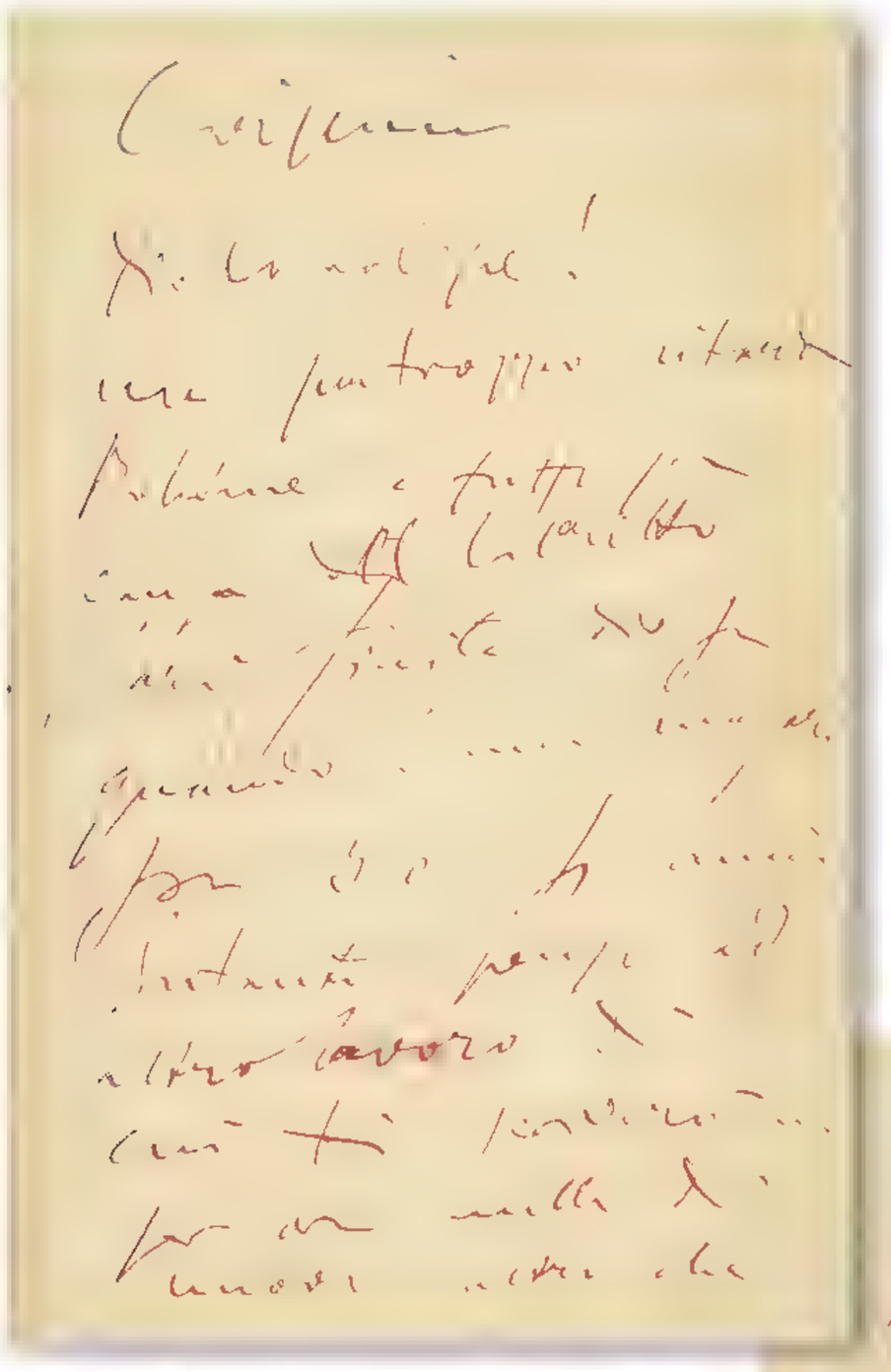
In a letter to a music critic, Liszt appreciates the critic's *kind observation*.

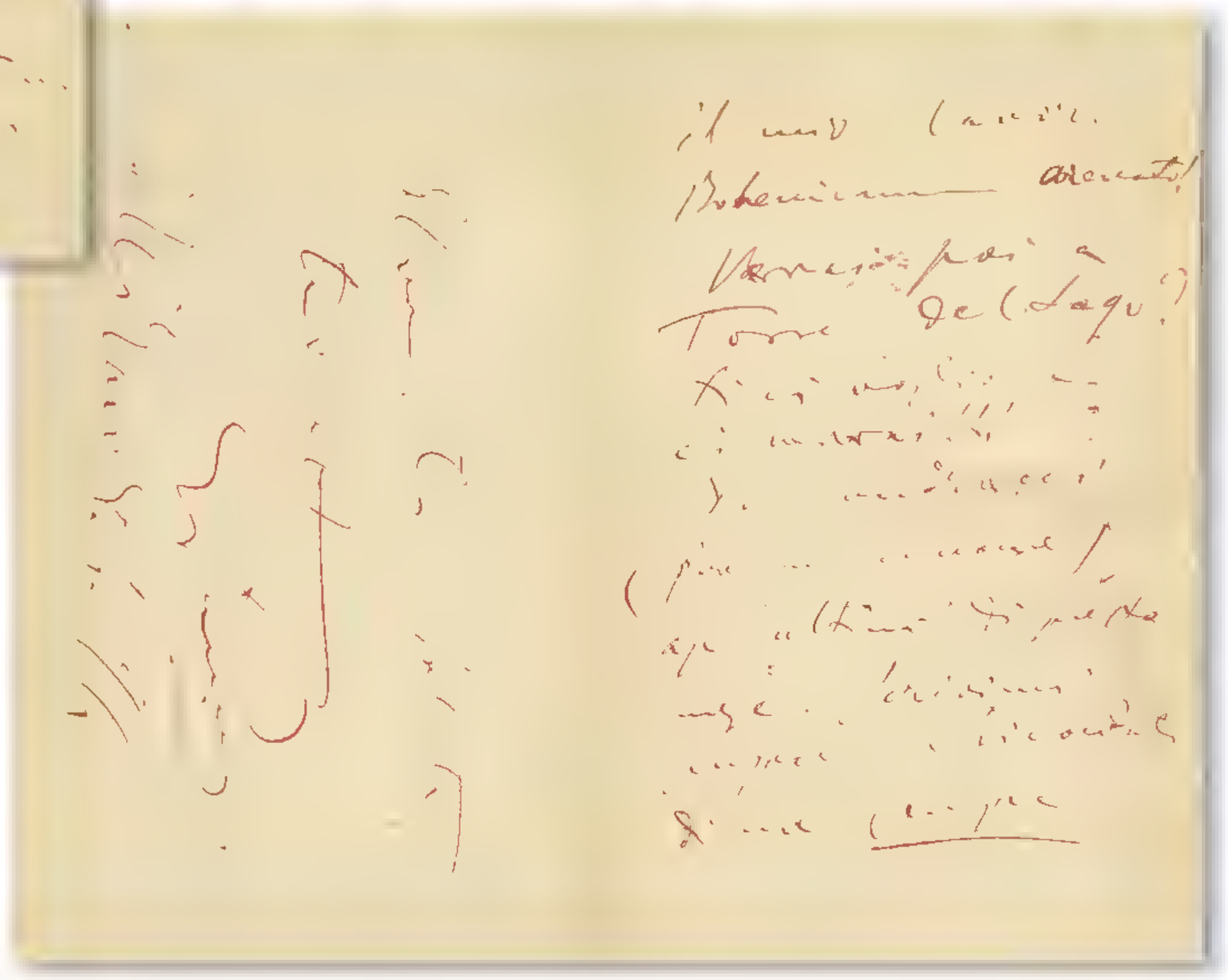
The composer writes in part: *You must have a very bad opinion of my manners, and I really don't know how to explain this to you. Permit me to count on your good will, of which you have already given such high proof, to forgive the too long delay of my very sincere gratitude. It wasn't for lack of feeling it strongly that I failed to express it to you. Unfortunately my time consumed me in a thousand obligations. Your message, by letter and the volume, gave me one of those noble and precious pleasures which more than make up for much boredom and fatigue. You have found some accents to your liking in my songs, and you elevate them with a poetic meaning and a sophistication of kind observation and psychology of the rarest kind. In particular, what you have the kindness to say especially about On the Rhine and Over All Treetops touches an intimate fiber of the artist and persuades me that despite the weakness of my talents, I haven't taken a bad route...* **$4,000 - $6,000**

I find your hm! Hms! and your uf! Ufs!, my dear Count, supremely unfair. I always answer each of your letters right away and It seems to me that I have always done so. If ever that was not the case, I have always wanted, Intended and meant to do so. Anyway, you must show some forgiveness toward a man whose brains are stuffed with chromaticism and enharmonics. Your letter is charming. I have passed on a large part of it to Mme Borcella, who did not ask me to convey any answer to you but this: she will write to you herself soon. She too wants to urge you to come to these parts as soon as possible. How on earth could you imagine that I had dared to convey to you the Marquise's regards without her asking me to do so? I must then have given you more than seventy-seven evidences of my absent-mindedness!

Together with:

Liszt, Franz. Autograph letter signed (*"F. Liszt"*) 3 pages (4 x 5.13 in.; 101 x 130 mm.), *Friday morning at 8 am* [no place, no date], to an unnamed friend, arranging a visit; mounting remnant on verso of third page. **$4,000 - $6,000**





174. Puccini, Giacomo. Autograph letter signed (*"G. Puccini"*), in red ink, in Italian, 3 pages (7 x 4.37 in.; 178 x 111 mm.) 8 April 1894, to an unidentified correspondent.

Bohème is late, and all on account of the libretto. It will be finished God only knows when!

The Italian operatic composer writes in part: *Unfortunately, Bohème is late and all on account of the libretto. It will be finished God only knows when! . . . Meanwhile I have some other work in mind which I shall write to you about. For now there is no news, other than my Bohemian work—high and dry! . . .*

The present letter was written in the very early stages of Puccini's work on "La Bohème." In fact, he had not even definitely decided to compose it at the time of this letter being torn between it and Giovanni Verga's "La Lupa," presumably the *other work* he notes he has in mind. The halting progress of "La Bohème" was largely due to the innumerable difficulties Puccini kept raisng with his poets, Illica and Giacosa, over their treatment of the libretto, rather than by any delay in the actual composition. **$4,000 - $6,000**

175. Puccini, Giacomo. Autograph letter signed (*"Giacomo"*), in Italian, 1 page (9.75 x 6.12 in.; 248 x 156 mm.) Milan, 21 June 1910, on his imprinted staionery, to his friend, Carlo Clausetti; address panel with stamp and postmark on verso.

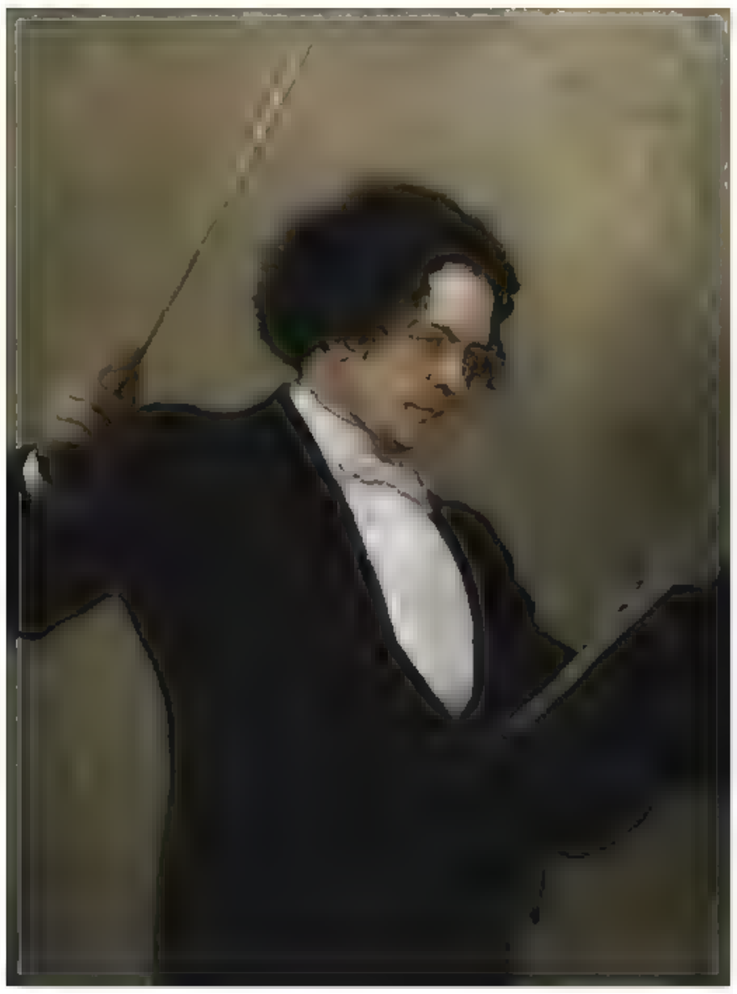
Puccini finishing up "The Girl of the Golden West."

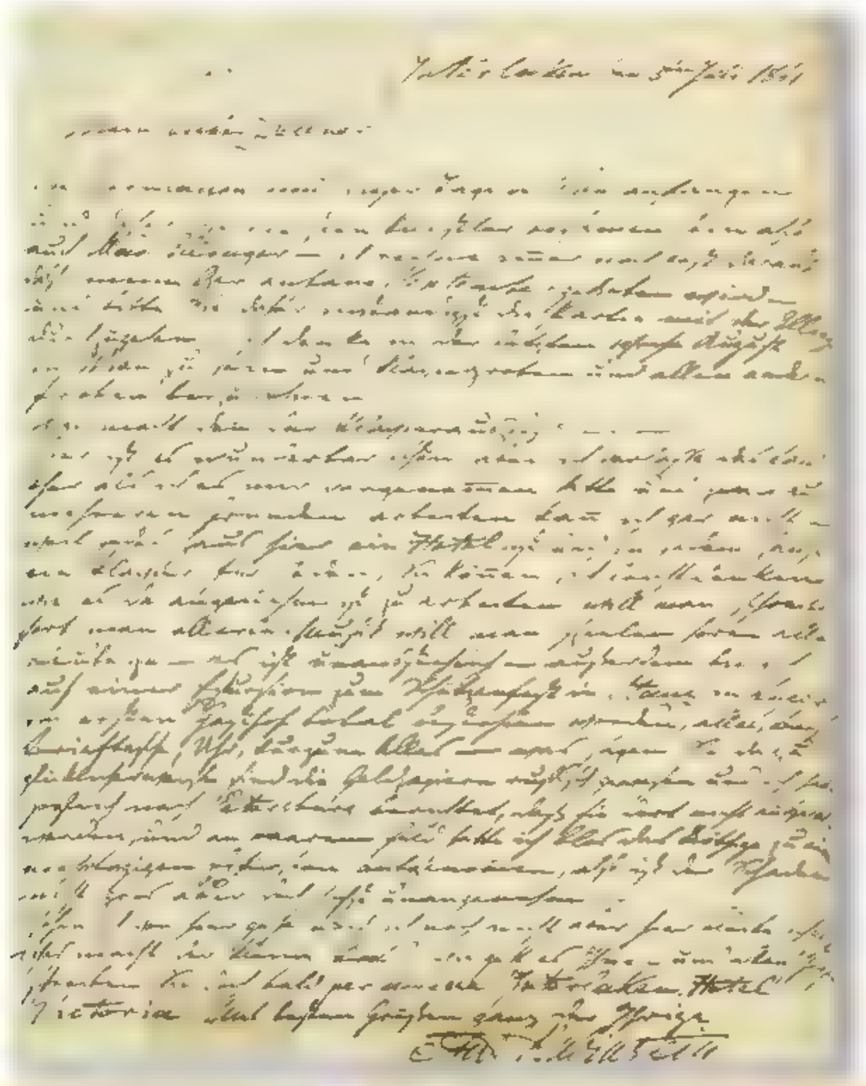
He writes in full: *Thank you for your most welcome letter. I am leaving at once for Torre to finish the third [act] of the [Girl of the Golden] West. Will you be coming there this summer? Greeting to your wife and children.* In a postscript at the top left corner Puccini adds: *In Paris an outcome is really impossible to describe.*

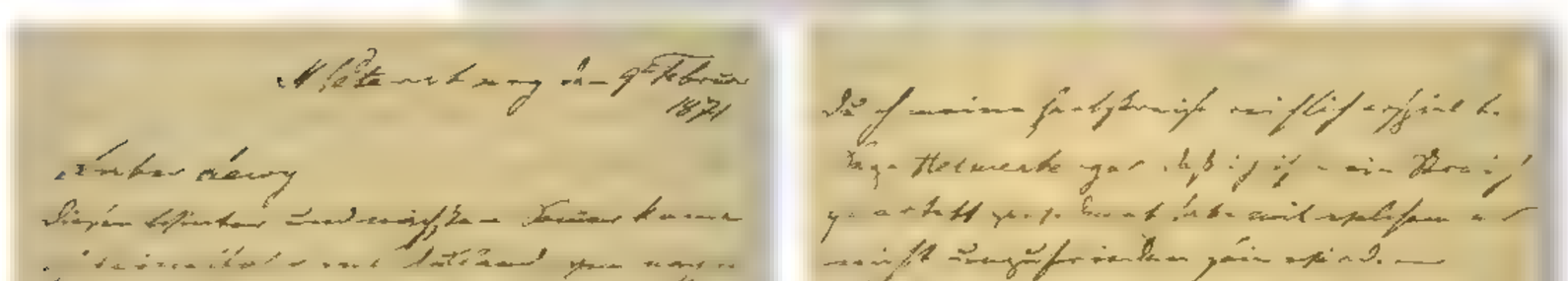
Puccini's opera, "The Girl of the Golden West," took three years to write. In 1907, after much deliberation, Puccini finally decided on the subject which was taken from Belasco's play but a suitable adapter had yet to be found for the composition and music. Problems with his wife, Elvira, further delayed its completion until 1910 when it was produced in New York. The present letter documents the progress of the composition with the end in sight with the writing of the third act.

Together with:

Puccini, Giacomo. Autograph letter signed (*"G. Puccini"*), in Italian, 2 pages (4.5 x 7 in.; 114 x 177 mm.), Torre del Lago, [no date], to A. Bertolacci, noting he is leaving for Bavaria; with autograph envelope. **Puccini, Giacomo.** Autograph postcard signed (*"G. Puccini"*), 2 pages (5.5 x 3.5 in; , 139 x 88.9 mm.) Viareggio, 13 October 1922, to Cosimo Pavone, expressing thanks for his kind note. **$4,000 - $6,000**





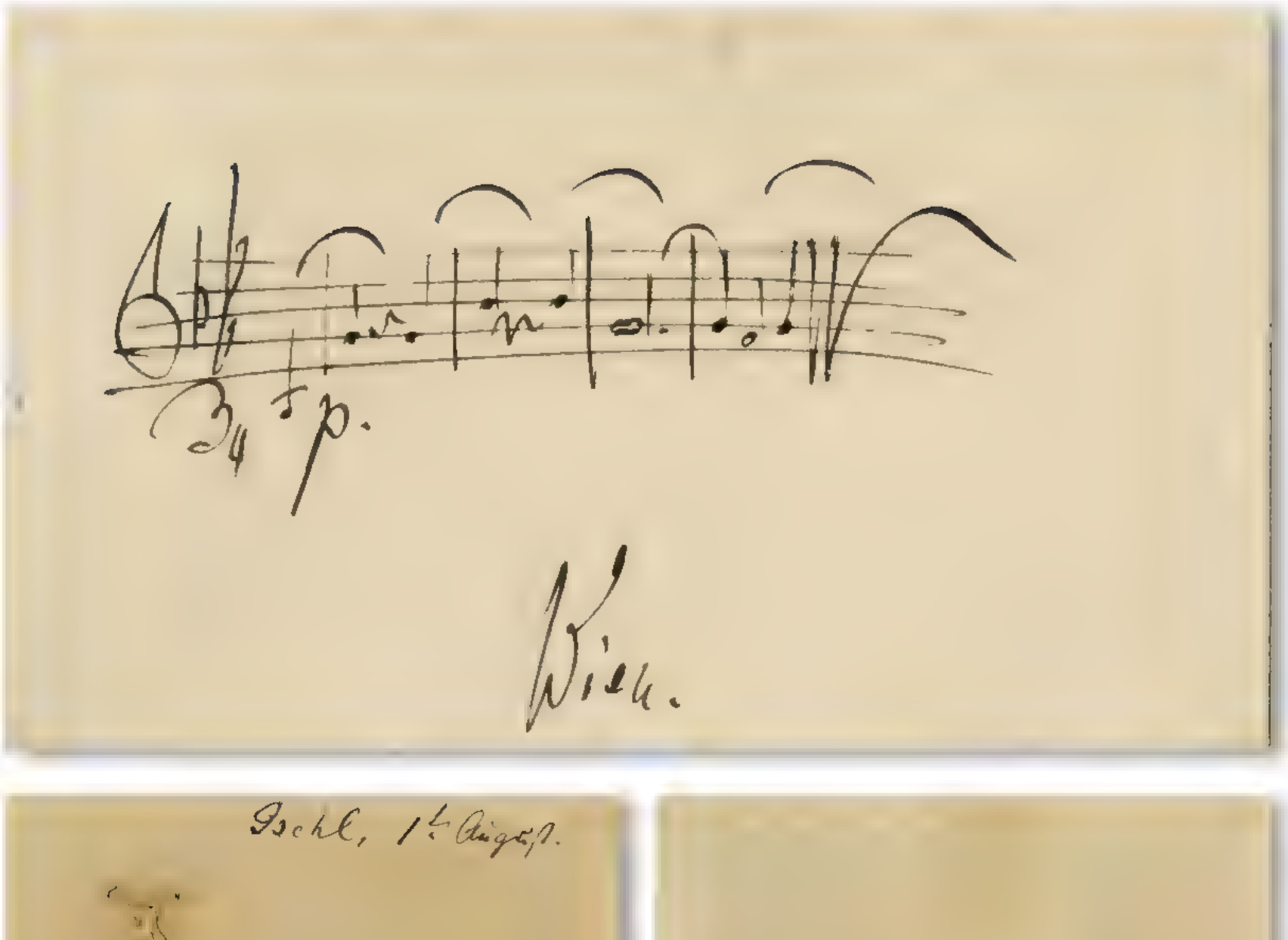


176. Rubinstein, Anton. Autograph letter signed (*"Ant. Rubinstein"*), in German, 1 page (10.5 x 8.12 in.; 267 x 206 mm.), Interlaken 3 July 1861, to *My dear Zeliner*, repair to vertical splits, repair to right margin.

Rubinstein bitterly complains of being unable to compose. The composer writes in part: *The opera is now opening in Vienna, so most of the artists will have assembled . . . I expect to be in Vienna during the last week of August , so as to be present at the piano and all other rehearsals . . . It is wonderfully beautiful here, but I am leaving earlier than intended for various reasons. I cannot work here, for every house is a hotel and each room contains a piano—so you can easily imagine the pleasure of working. When I try to compose, I hear all kinds of music; and when I play, everyone listens. It is unendurable . . . .*

Together with:

Rubinstein, Anton. Autograph letter signed (*"Ant. Rubinstein"*), in German, 2 pages (5.5 x 8.5 in.; 139 x 215 mm.), St. Petersburg, 9 February 1871, to his friend Lewy, regarding performances of "Feramors", "Children of the Heath" and "The Demon" in Vienna.
$3,000 - $5,000



177. Strauss, Johann. Autograph musical quotation unsigned being five measures of a waltz on a card (2.5 x 4.25 in.; 64 x 108 mm.), with the word *Vienna* below the quotation in the hand of Strauss.

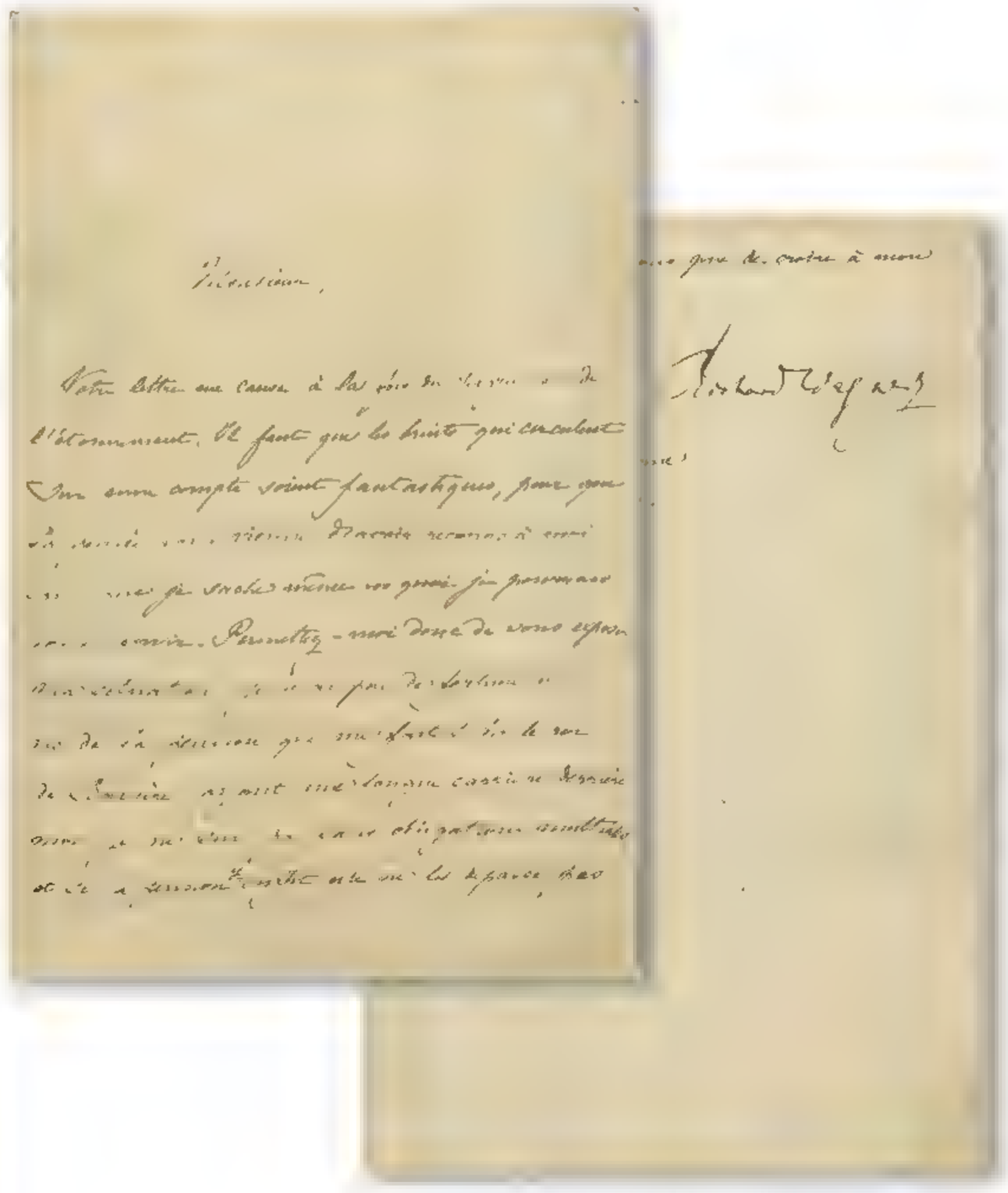
Together with:

Strauss, Johann. Autograph letter signed, in German, 2 pages (6.87 x 4.37 in.; 175 x 111 mm.), Ischl, 1 August [no year], to Olaf Halvorsen of Chistiana, Norway. Strauss writes in part: *I hereby take the liberty of having the enclosed copy of the piano score [not present] now furnished with the dedication delivered to your esteemed address, with the polite request that you may have the particular kindness of graciously presenting the same to His Highness. If I have encroached upon your kindness so often, excuse and pardon it that my humble self has been causing you to be bothered.*

Two fine examples of the Viennese composer's hand. **$3,000 - $5,000**

178. Tchaikovsky, Peter Ilyich. Cabinet photograph (6.5 x 4.37 in.; 165 x 111 mm.), inscribed signed (*"P. Tchaikovski"*) including mount; St. Petersburg (imprint on mount, elaborate backstamp on verso), [late1880s]. Light soiling and spotting. Inscribed and signed in black ink in the lower right-hand portion of the image.

A fine, sepia-toned image of the great Russian composer, photographed at the height of his success. An international musical figure, in May 1891 he conducted at the official opening ceremonies for Carnegie Hall in New York. **$6,000 - $8,000**

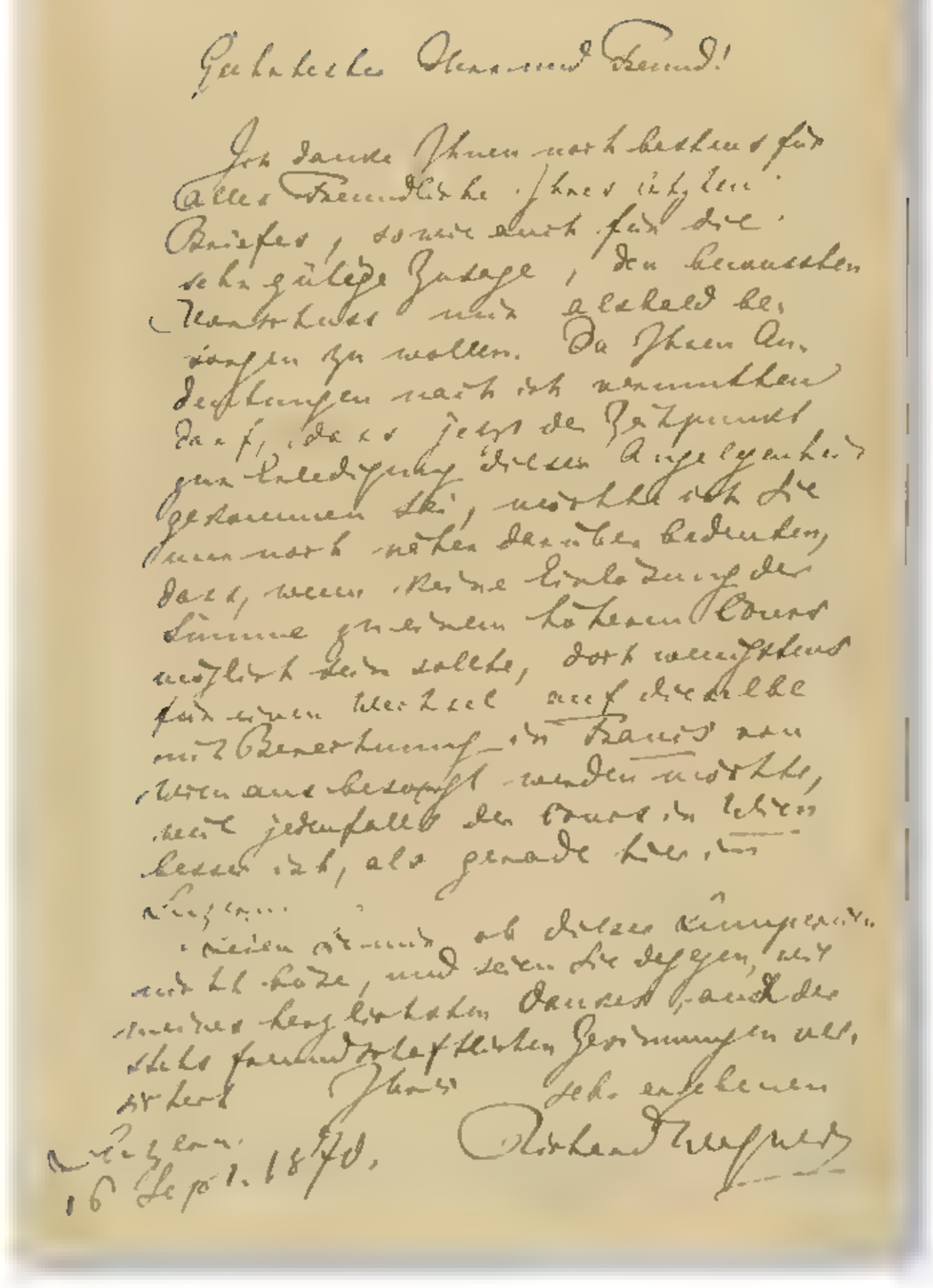


179. Wagner, Richard. Letter signed, in French, with the text of the letter in the hand of Cosima Wagner, 3 pages (8.12 x 5.25 in.; 206 x 133 mm.), Triebschen, near Lucerne, 18 May 1870, to an unnamed gentleman; reinforcement to third page.

The rumors about me must be quite fantastic for you to think of appealing to me . . .

The German composer writes in full: *Your letter both surprises me and distresses me. The rumors about me must be quite fantastic for you to think of appealing to me when I cannot even think of what help I could be to you. Please allow me to explain my situation to you: I have no private means, living on the pension given to me by his Majesty the King of Bavaria; since I started my career a long time ago, I have quite a few financial obligations which my pension is just enough to cover. Besides, the solitude in which I have chosen to live has cut me off from the world and I have no one to whom I can recommend someone. If ever you thought that I might help you get a grant from Bavaria, you are wrong. I do not have any connection there nor anywhere else, and I have no power to be a patron to anyone. I am all the more sorry not being able to help you because I am touched by the confidence you are showing me. But do you not think that you would do better to send your letter—with more details about your request—to a government official or some influential person rather than to an artist with no privae means and who has devoted himself to a secluded life in order to finish a work from which he will never get any benefit? The detailed answer will show you, dear Sir, that I appreciate the feelings you have expressed to me. Again, I am sorry not to be able to help you.*

The work to which Wagner refers to in the present letter is one of his greatest operas, *Götterdämmerung.* **$4,000 - $6,000**

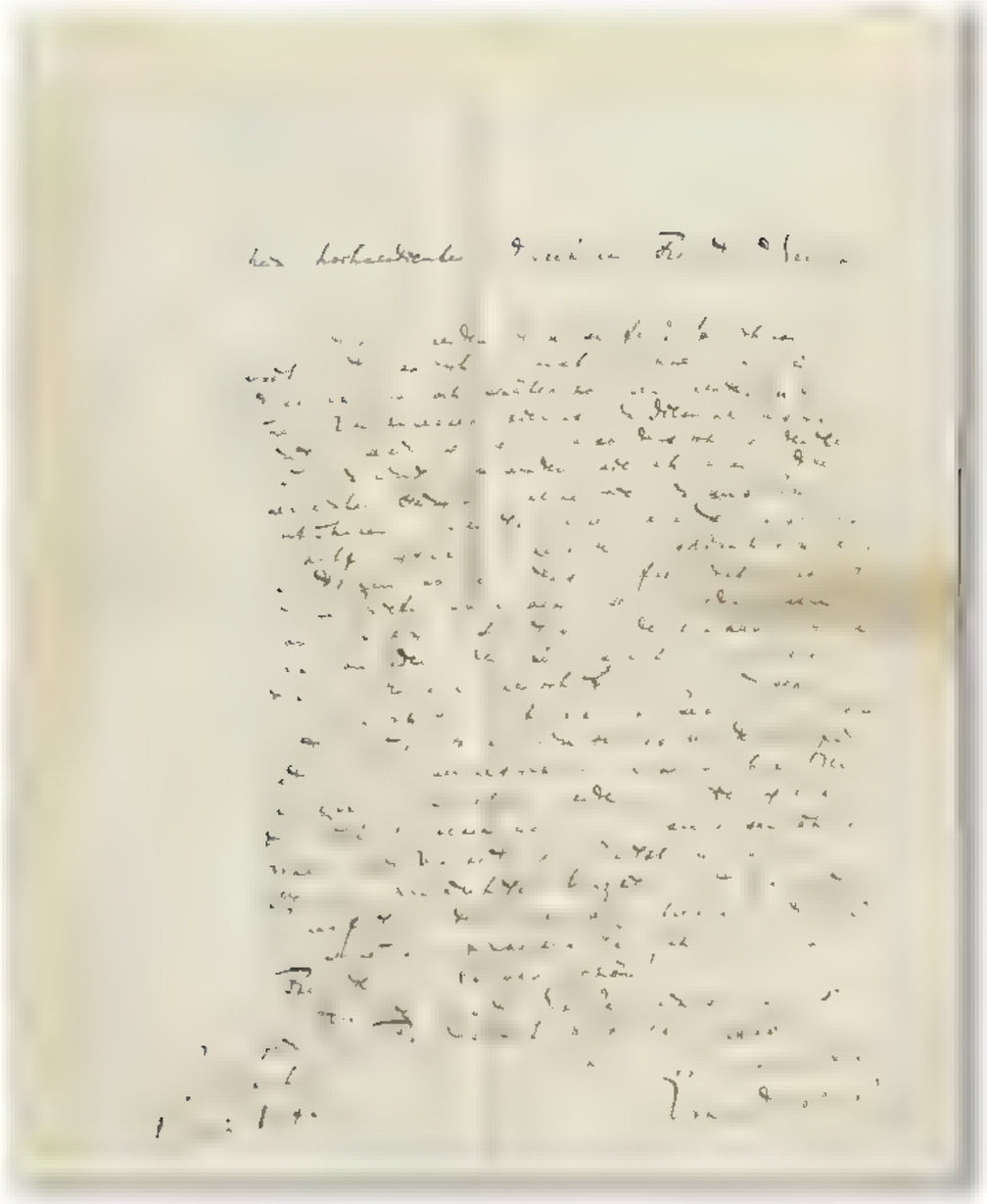


180. Wagner, Richard. Autograph letter signed, in German, 1 page (8.5 x 5.25 in.; 216 x 133 mm.), Lucerne, 16 September 1870, to Kapellmeister Johann Herbert of the Imperial and Royal Opera House in Vienna, with autograph envelope with red wax seal; light browning, mounting remnants on verso.

Wagner requesting advance payment.

Wagner writes in full: *I thank you very much for all the friendliness in your last letter and also for your very kind promise to obtain for me the mentioned advance payment soon. I guess from your hints that the time has come now for the settlement of this matter, and, therefore, I would like to convey to you that, if the redemption of the amount should not be possible at a higher exchange rate, a promissory note, issued in francs, should be arranged at your place since the exchange rate in Vienna is better than here in Lucerne. Please do not be angry with me because of these trifles and be assured of my sincere gratitude and of my always amicable feelings.*

An interesting letter clearly revealing Wagner's preoccupation with finances. **$4,000 - $6,000**



181. Wagner, Richard. Autograph letter signed, in German, 1 page (11 x 8.87 in.; 279 x 225 mm.), Bayreuth, 8 June 1872, to *My highly accomplished and esteemed Friend and Comrade,* most certainly to Karl Eckert; split at horizontal fold with previous repair remnants; mounting remnants on verso of integral blank.

Wagner expresses heartfelt thanks to his Kappelmeister after the stunning performance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

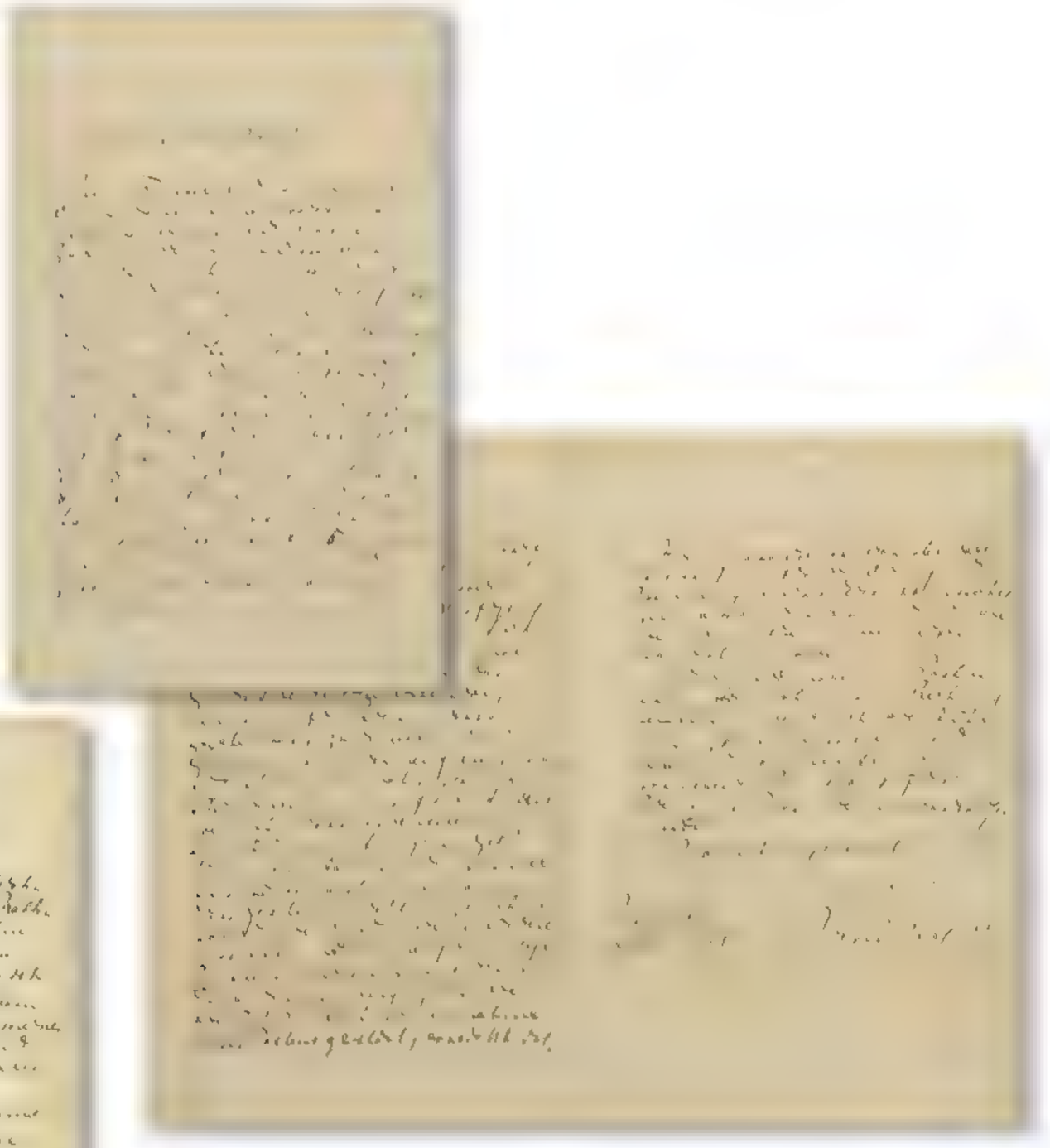
The great German composer writes in full: *Yes, I come late and then only to announce to you that I am coming still later! Indeed, it was particularly difficult for me this time, after I had come to my senses somewhat, to decide how I was to express at least in part, my thanks to you and the splendid singers whom you brought me from Berlin for the so hopefully lifting experience you all gave me. That can't be taken care of with a mere letter; each one should have a tangible memento from me, just as I wished I could have at least the signature of each of the singing guests. Now I have indeed regained my senses and am preparing such a memento for each, which I will soon be sending you and to bother you at the same time with the request to be so kind as to take care of distributing it to our select company. This is a preliminary announcement and calm somewhat the minds of those of my friends suspecting ingratitude on my part! It was beautiful! Thanks from the bottom of my heart for this deed of friendship!*

One of the most important events in Wagner's life was his extraordinary performance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony on 22 May 1872, an event produced to mark the occasion of the beginning of construction of the Bayreuth *Festspielhaus.* Taking part in the performance was a quartet comprised of Marie Lehmann, Johanna Jachmann-Wagner, Albert Nieman and Franz Betz. All of the singers were experienced Wagnerians, and all would take part in the first Bayreuth festival in 1876. The present letter of gratitude was no doubt written to thank Kappellmister, Karl Eckert, for arranging for them to come. **$6,000 - $8,000**

182. Wagner, Richard. Autograph letter signed ("Rich. Wagner"), in German, 2 pages (8.87 x 5.5 in.; 225 x 140 mm.), Bayreuth, 7 February 1874, to Carl Voltz, integral blank.

An irritable Wagner on finances.

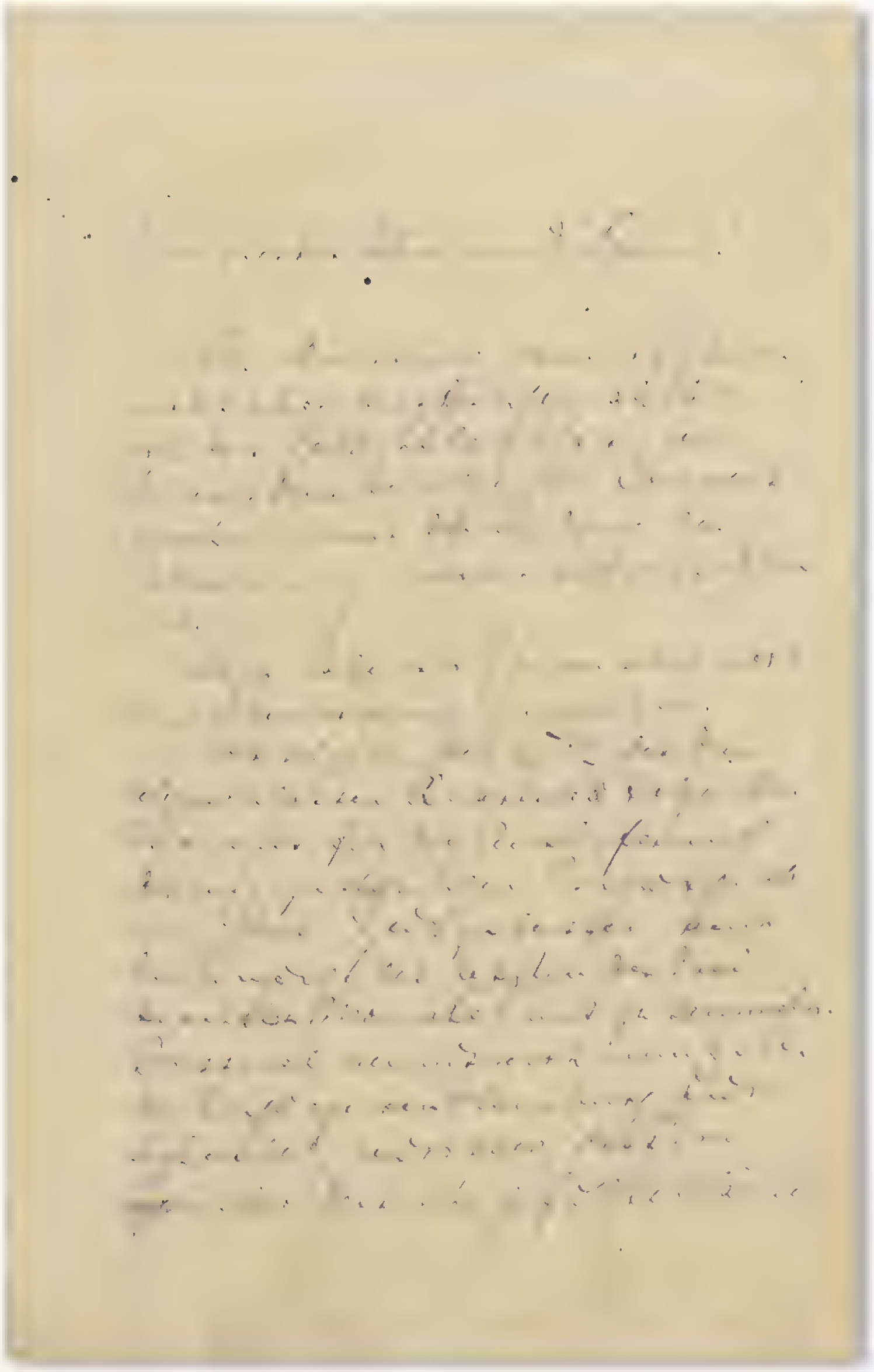
The composer writes in full: *I thank you for writing; however, in the future, on the quarterly statements I wished, please don't try to shift from the winter revenues to the weaker summer revenues, as I am accustomed to budgeting my household according to the fact that the summer brings in less than winter. Rather, I wish that you evaluate each quarter (by the 15th of the following month) exactly according to its revenues and to deliver the amount to me. Thus you are no longer obligated to reserve special remittances for certain dates, as the situation arises (such as next Easter was recently taken to be), as I have looked for other help for the quite extraordinary costs of the building I am having done. So we are now entering a quite strict relationship, simple and pure! Herr Carl W. Batz gave me several friendly suggestions at the same time, for which I am obliged to him. His offer of "cheating" at Schott's I must definitely turn down, however. I will try to take care of your J. J. Weber in my way, and perhaps I'll manage this without any "cheating."* **$4,000 - $6,000**



183. Wagner, Richard. Autograph letter signed ("Rich. Wagner"), in German, 3 pages (8.62 x 5.5 in.; 219 x 140 mm.), Bayreuth, 18 July 1874, to Carl Voltz; some creasing, repair to page fold.

Wagner haggling on payments.

Wagner writes in full: *Herr Fenstel found it <u>not</u> in order that a commission is debited to me in cash for a payment which is not charged to the cashier's. As you have in any case acted too hastily here and it is only a matter of maintaining order in your books, I will let the matter take its own course, in accordance with your suggestion and wish; however, I cannot grant you a <u>loan</u> of 250 fl. at a time when I must myself take out money at interest to meet my needs. As you in any case will take it, I also have received the Paris bill of exchange, I ask you to include the money I am entitled to from Stockholm amounting to 750 fl. with the 250 fl. you will be sending me. At the moment I can't find your letter in which you announced having received this "honorarium" which is completely at my disposal; where was the error? I admit your initiatives in Stockholm stirred the conscience of the management there, which had paid me nothing for Rienzi, in favor of a gift to me, and thus gladly remit part of it. Only I think that you shouldn't have made me write you a receipt for that money and should rather have had me not accept this gift as soon as you had somewhat justified prospects of arriving <u>legally</u> in this way at a completely different result from the one which has now been reached, which is hampered by the acceptance of this amount. However, I hereby always remain steadfast in being very obliged to you for the arrangement and management of my rights and don't want to have impeded your zeal in any way. With the two amounts I asked for, you will <u>charge me with a new bill</u> for which I will write you the receipts and notify you of the receipt of the royalty due me for Rienzi.*
$4,000 - $6,000



184. Wagner, Richard. Autograph letter signed, in German, 2 pages (8.62 x 5.5 in.; 219 x 140 mm.), Bayreuth, 13 October 1879, to Carl Voltz, integral blank.

A combative Wagner on royalties.

The composer writes in full: *We had agreed that you would send me my share of the income on the 15th of the month following the end of each trimester so that you have enough time to also collect the money earned during the last month of the trimester. But this time, I have been looking for the Hamburg receipts for the month of September in vain, although I know that in September, the opera houses were full when my operas were played. I usually receive my royalties and all information around the middle of the following month from the places that pay me directly. If you still think that the 15th does not give you enough time, we will set up another date somewhat later in the month; but I would like to receive each time all the money for the past trimester. Now, for example, I will have to wait until January of next year to get the September receipts from Hamburg. It is not fair, especially at the end of the quietest trimester (the third one).* **$4,000 - $6,000**

Science and Medicine

185. [Atomic Energy.] Exceptional collection of over 100 letters and documents relating to the early history of nuclear physics and the politics of atomic energy from the files of Lewis Strauss, 1919-1969.

An extraordinary archive providing highly important information on the early history of nuclear physics and the politics of atomic energy.

The present archive of letters and documents on atomic energy and military research is from the files of Lewis Strauss. Strauss's rise to prominence in American politics and nuclear science began with his years as Herbert Hoover's private secretary. The earliest letter in the archive, an autograph letter signed from **Herbert Hoover** to Strauss of 7 August 1919 is a harbinger of Strauss's illustrious career: *My dear Strauss, Letters are poor expressions of one's feelings. If I could write a letter that conveyed the sense of affection I have and the appreciation I have, I would do it. You have given from slender means two years of voluntary service to the American people. At my request, you refused a commission in the Army. While you make the best private secretary that any public man has had during this war your abilities are too great to remain in that groove except during a period of national stress where every red blooded man must make sacrifice. We both go out of service together and if you ever need a commendation from me write it yourself and I will strengthen it up for I never trust you to do yourself justice. But I am indeed promising a poor return for the obligation I am under. This is at least genuine, Herbert Hoover.* Strauss proceeded to enjoy many highly successful years as an investment banker in New York. World War II brought Strauss to public service in the Navy Department where he attained the rank of Rear Admiral. In 1946, **Harry Truman** appointed Strauss to the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC). In 1953, **Dwight D. Eisenhower** made Strauss Chairman of the AEC. As a result of his achievements in his successive positions, Strauss counted among his friends and colleagues many of the leading politicians and scientists of his time as evidenced by his papers herewith.

Strauss's close ties with the leading physicists of the early years of nuclear research are seen in an early series of letters documenting the evolution of nuclear physics. His great wealth and keen personal interest in nuclear physics and scientific advancement led Strauss to act as patron for several young physicists. A typed letter signed by **Leo Szilard** of 27 May 1938 relates information on experiements on the magntude of X-Ray dosages to kill the trichinae in pork at slaughter houses and tobacco worms. In a letter of 17 July 1939, **Niels Bohr** accepts a position with Strauss's foundation conducting research on the Brasch-Lang generator. Strauss personally financed Arno Brasch's "surge generator" and brought the brilliant young physicist to America. There is fine material relating to technical issues and early research. In an autograph letter signed of 24 April 1940 **Enrico Fermi** writes: *Research on the uranium fission is still going on but it is not quite clear, where it is going to lead . . . .* The contributions of Ernest Lawrence, inventor of the cyclotron, are seen in a series of autograph letters from the 1958 United States-Soviet Conference on the Possibility of Detecting Violations of a Possible Agreement on Suspension of Nuclear tests. U. S. government involvement in nuclear policy is addressed by Harry Truman in a very early, detailed memorandum to Secretaries both War and the Navy of 1945. Attacking the May-Johnson bill, Truman discusses a number of issues he calls "essential" for the new legislation on nuclear energy and materials. Truman's requirements include the Presidential appointment of an atomic energy commission, close government security measures for nucler materials and information, and most important: *The bill should provide that: (a) absolute ownership of all fissionable materials should be vested in the Government; (b) there should be a non-licensable Government monopoly for the production and processing of fissionable materials; and (c) no private patents should be issued on any processes for the production of fissionable materials.* Truman's recommendations were incorporated in the competing McMahon bill which was eventually passed into law as the Atomic Energy Act of 1946.

The archive includes valuable information on post-war military research with numerous documents relating to the various plans to reorganize U. S. military research in the aftermath of World War II. Highlights include the final report of the Committee on Post-War Research signed by thirteen leading military, scientific and government figures and a letter by **Robert Millikan** discussing the interaction of scientists and government in post-war research. Material relating to the **Robert Oppenheimer** case is of particular interest. In 1954, Oppenheimer, a dominant figure in nuclear physics, had his security clearance withdrawn as a result of an investigation into alleged disloyalty and ties with the Communists. Included herewith is a draft memorandum by Eisenhower, with annotations by Eisenhower and Strauss, discussing allegations that Oppenheimer actively impeded the development of the hydrogen bomb. Other letters on the Oppenheimer case by **John Foster Dulles**, **Warren Burger** and Eisenhower are also included.

The collection contains a long run of eighteen letters to Strauss from Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. Perhaps the most powerful man in the Eisenhower administration, Dulles' letters cover virtually every aspect of nuclear diplomacy including the creation of the International Atomic Energy Agency, nuclear cooperation with Europe, nuclear testing, disarmament, and the development of nuclear weapons by European nations.

The heart of the political material in the archive is the substantial group of over thirty letters from Eisenhower to his longtime friend Lewis Strauss on a wide range of nuclear issues including peaceful uses of atomic energy and nuclear testing. Included are three lengthy letters signed in full as President approving atomic energy agreements with Canada, Sweden and Thailand. These important documents represent very early American efforts to wield its nuclear influence and to promote international peaceful use of atomic energy.

A significant archive with 102 letters and documents of great historic importance by the leading figures of the early years of the Atomic Age. **$30,000 - $50,000**

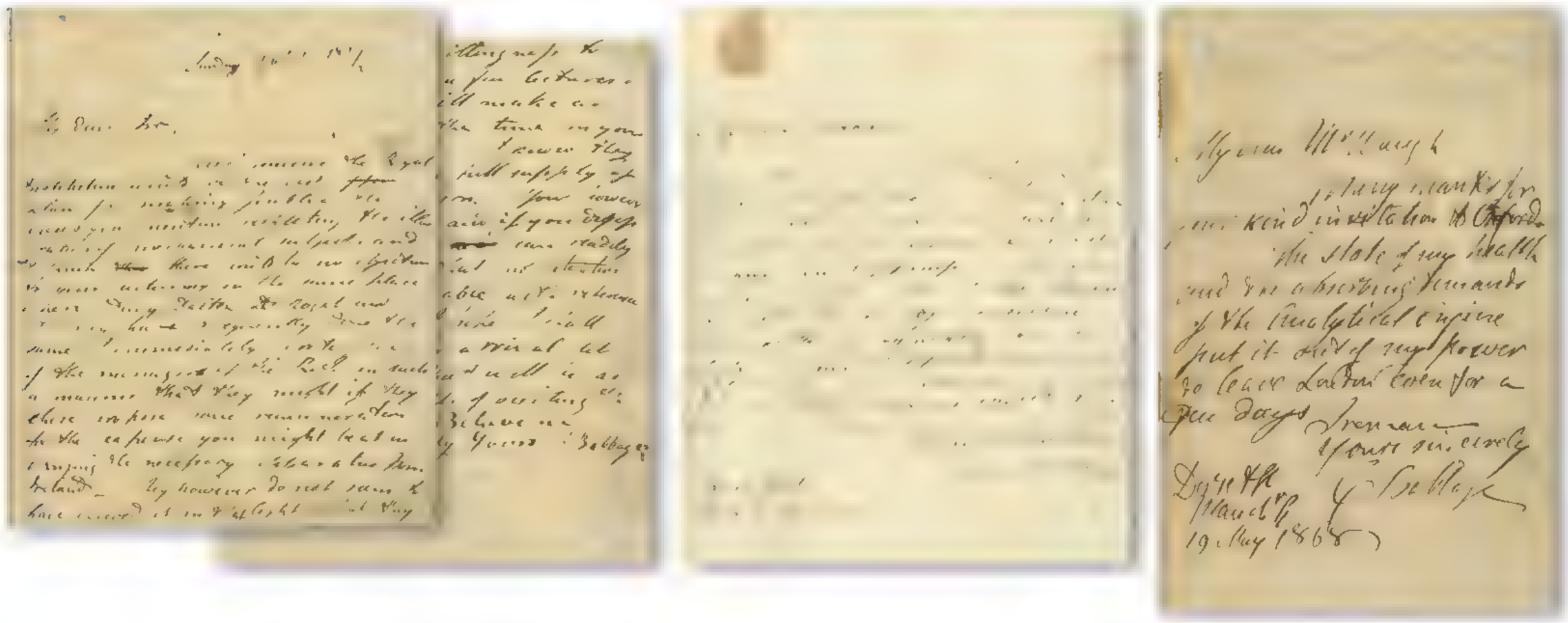
RECEIVED

Columbia University
in the City of New York
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



186. Babbage, Charles. Autograph letter signed ("C Babbage"), 2 pages (7.75 x 6.5 in.; 197 x 165 mm.), 15 April 1827, to an unnamed colleague in Ireland; mounting remnants on left margin recto.

Arranging lectures on the illustration of mechanical subjects.

The mechanical genius writes in full: *As I conceive the Royal Institution would be the best place for making public the views you mention respecting the illustration of mechanical subjects, and as I think there could be no objection to your lecturing in the same place where Davy Dalton, Dr Roget and Dr Young have frequently done the same, I immediately wrote...[to] the manager of the R*[oyal] *I*[nstitution] *in such a manner that they might if they chose, propose same remuneration for the expense you might be at in bringing the necessary apparatus from Ireland. They however do not seem to have viewed it in that light: but they express a perfect willingness to allow you to give a few lectures on the subject and will make arrangements as to the time, on your arrival in London. I know they have at present a full supply of lectures for the season. You however are not committed and if you disapprove of the plan can readily drop it. I think that no situation in London is so desireable with reference to your views. I hope I shall be in town on your arrival; let me know when that will be as I have some thoughts of visiting the North of Ireland.*

Together with:

Babbage, Charles. Autograph letter signed, 1 page (7.87 x 6.25 in.; 200 x 159 mm.), *Dorset Street*, 24 July 1830, to Mrs. Cowell, with the integral address leaf attached.

The pursuits of science do not always destroy the feelings and affections of the heart.

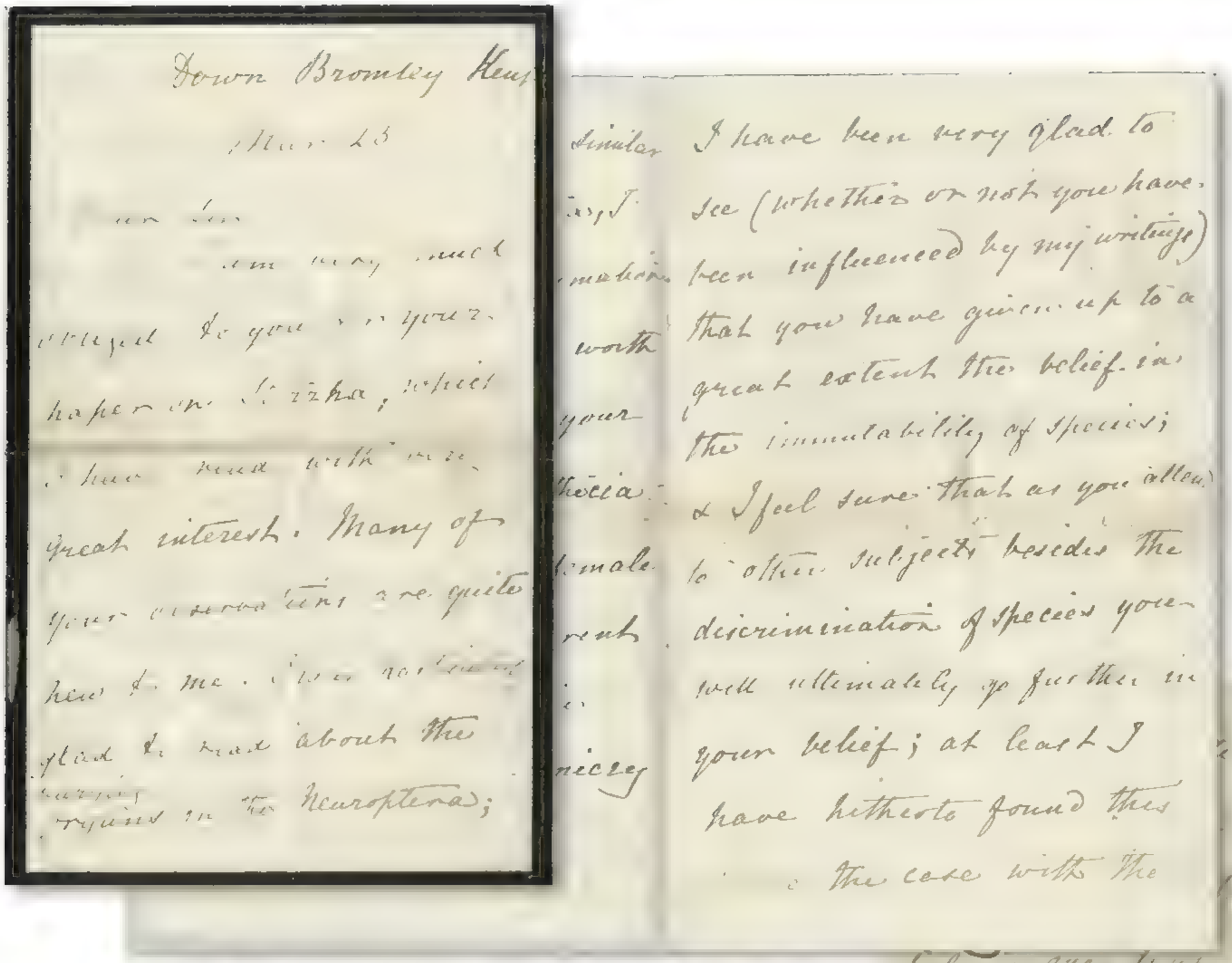
Babbage writes in full: *The pursuits of science do not always destroy the feelings and affections of the heart I use them as well as I can to conceal from the world and from myself the destruction of my own happiness. Do not imagine therefore that I felt otherwise than highly honored by a confidence which excited my sympathy to a degree which I found it difficult to controul. I shall obey your instruction implicitly and hope shortly to pay my respects to you again.*

Babbage, Charles. Autograph letter signed (*"C Babbage"*), 1 page (7 x 4.37 in.; 178 x 111 mm.), [London], 19 May 1868, to Mr. Waugh.

Too absorbed with his Analytical Engine to go to Oxford.

Babbage writes in full: *Many thanks for your kind invitation to Oxford. The state of my health and the absorbing demands of the Analytical Engine put it out of my power to leave London even for a few days.*

The inspiration for Babbage's analytical engine, a forerunner of the modern digital computer, came from his study of Jacquard's punched cards for weaving machinery. He saw in Jacquard's system, capabilities for performing any arithmetical operation based on instructions from punched cards, a memory unit in which to store numbers, sequential control and most of the other basic elements of the present-day computer. "His notion was to have sprung feeler wires that would actuate levers when card holes allowed them access. On this basis he drew up plans for a machine of almost unbelievable versatility and mathematical power. The heart of the machine, the mill, was to consist of 1,000 columns of geared wheels, allowing up to that many fifty-decimal-digit numbers to be subjected to one or another of the four primary arithmetic operations. Especially remarkable was the incorporation of decision-making units of the logical type used in today's machine. Although the analytical engine uncannily foreshadowed modern equipment, an important difference was obtained it was decimal, not binary. However, his having to use wheels meant that his system was not 'purely' digital, in the modern sense.
$6,000 - $8,000



Down Bromley Kent

March 23

Dear Sir

I am very much obliged to you for your paper on Sterrha, which I have read with very great interest. Many of your observations are quite new to me. I have been very glad to see whether or not you have been influenced by my writings that you have given up to a great extent the belief in the immutability of species; & I feel sure that as you attend to other subjects besides the discrimination of species you will ultimately go further in your belief; at least I have hitherto found this to be the case with those who have doubted to a limited degree . . . .

Believe me dear Sir

your very faithfully,

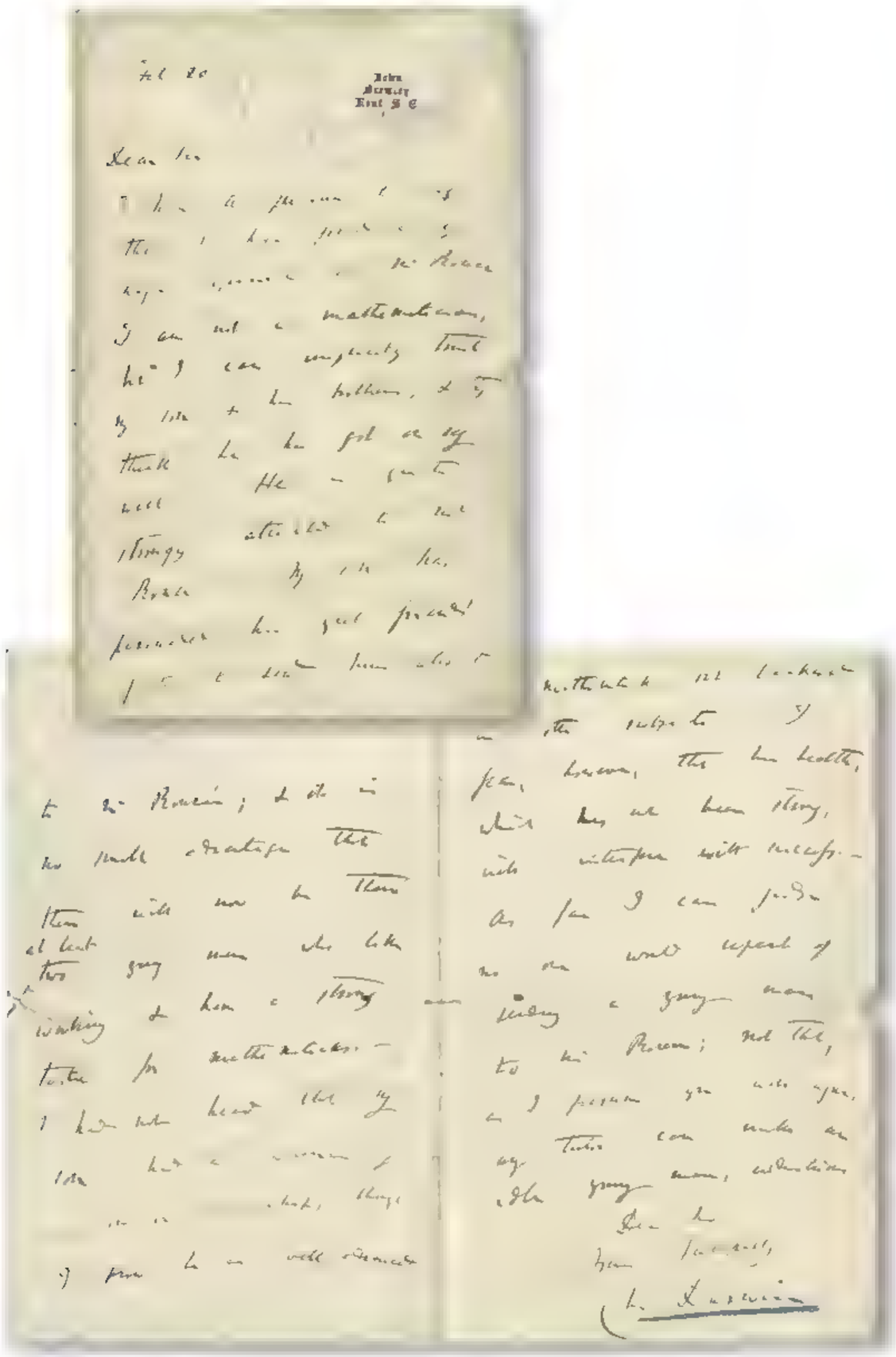
Ch. Darwin

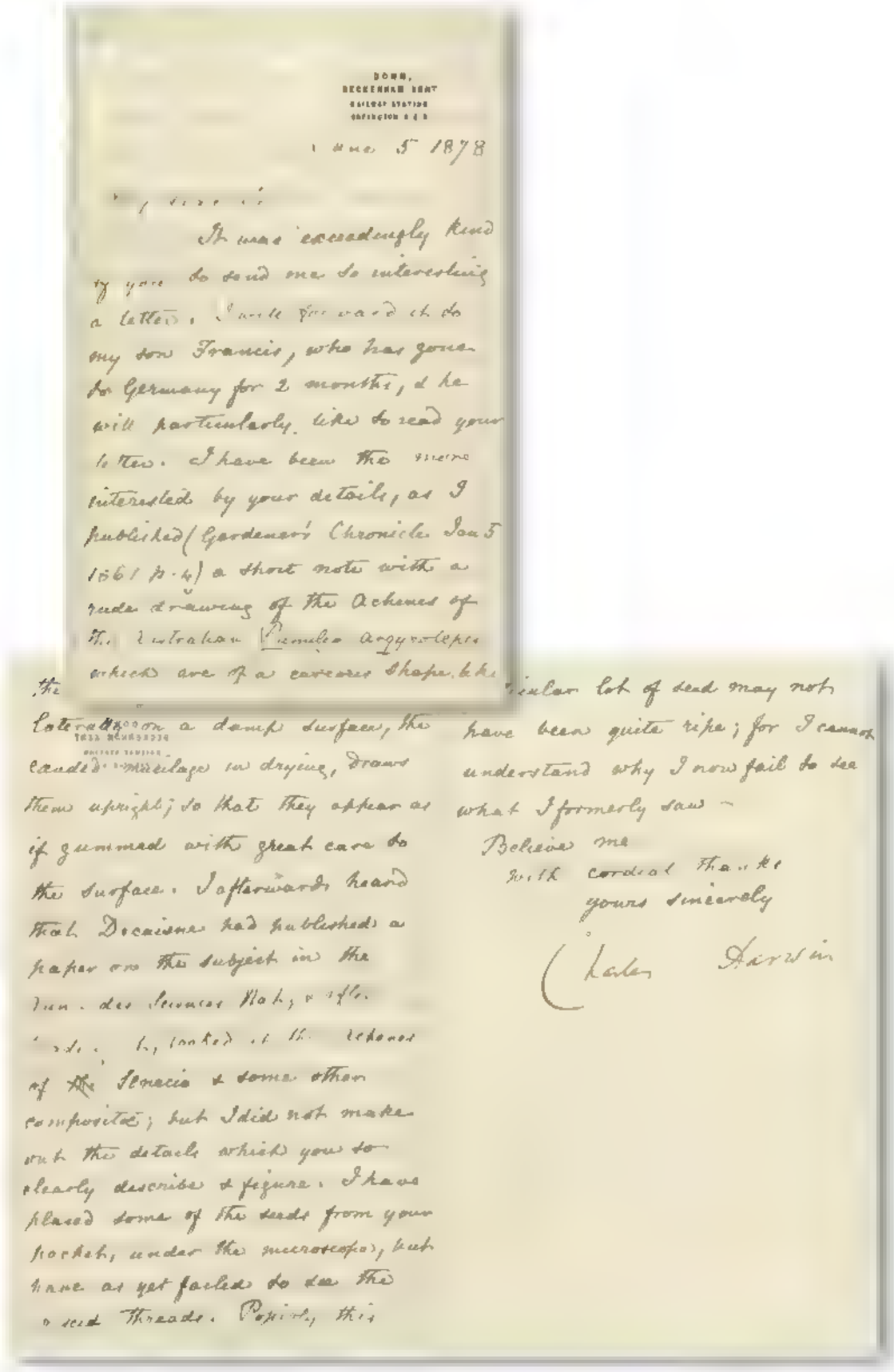
187. Darwin, Charles. Letter signed (*"Ch. Darwin"*), 4 pages (7.25 x 4.5 in.; 182 x 112mm), Down, Bromley, Kent, 23 March [1866], to an unidentified fellow naturalist, on mourning stationery.

Charles Darwin on some new observations.

Darwin writes in part: *I am very much obliged to you for your paper on Sterrha, which I have read with very great interest. Many of your observations are quite new to me . . . I have been very glad to see whether or not you have been influenced by my writings that you have given up to a great extent the belief in the immutability of species; & I feel sure that as you attend to other subjects besides the discrimination of species you will ultimately go further in your belief; at least I have hitherto found this to be the case with those who have doubted to a limited degree . . . .*

A fine letter with interesting content articulating Darwin's constant desire to learn of new observations from fellow naturalists.
$4,000 - $6,000





188. Darwin, Charles. Autograph letter signed (*"Ch. Darwin"*), 3 pages (8 x 5 in.; 202 x 126mm,) [London], 20 February 1869, to an unidentified correspondent, on his personalized stationery; small tears at central horizontal folds, marginal soiling, marked "Darwin" in blue pencil at head of first page and signature underlined in blue pencil.

Darwin on the education of his children.

The English naturalist writes in full: *I have the pleasure to say that I have found a very high opinion of Mr. Bower. I am not a mathematician, but I can implicitly trust my son & his brothers, & they think he has got on very well. He is quite strongly attached to Mr. Bower. My son has persuaded his good friends' father to send him also to Mr. Bower's; & it is no small advantage that there will now be there at least two young men who like walking & have a strong taste for mathematicks. I had not heard that my son had a chance of a master scholarship, though I know he is well advanced in mathematicks, but backward in other subjects. I fear, however, that his health, which has not been strong, will interefere with success. As far I can judge no one would repent of sending a young man to Mr Bower; not that, as I presume you will agree, my tastes can make an idle young man, whatsoever.*

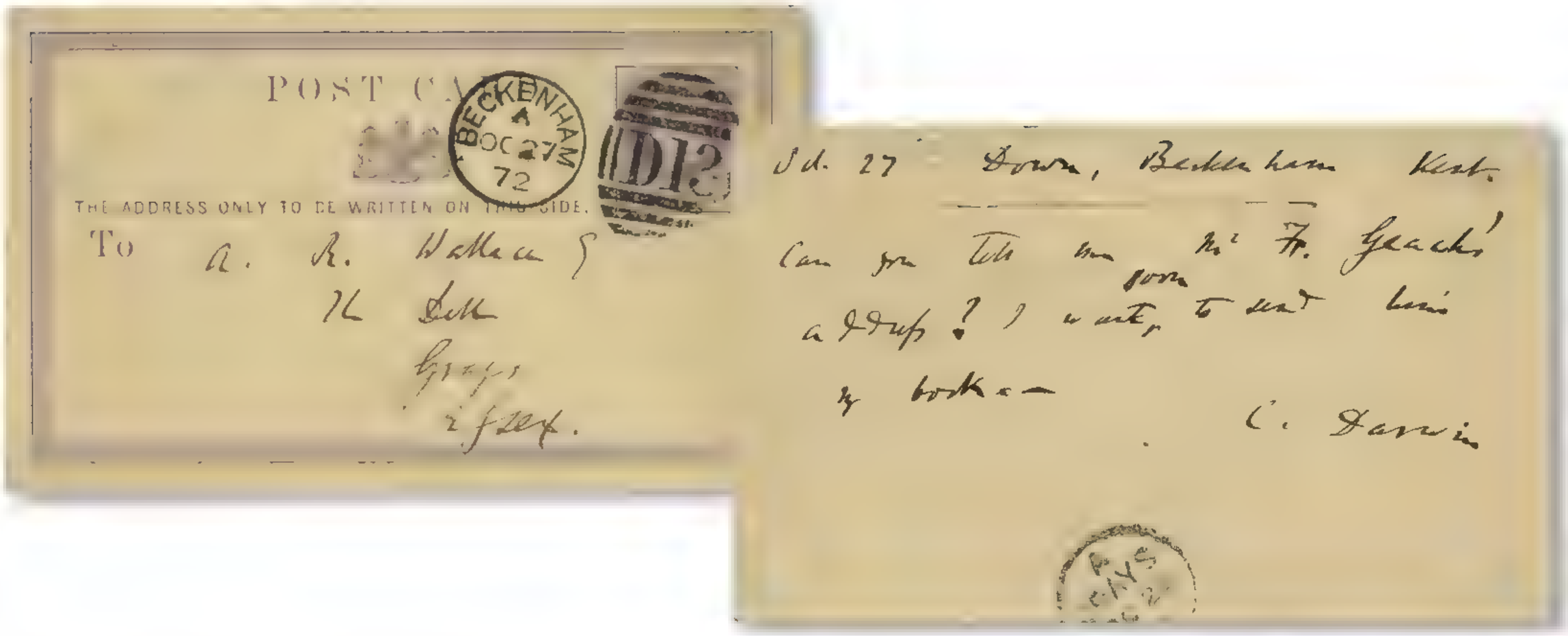
An interesting letter revealing Darwin's great interest in the education of his sons. **$4,000 - $6,000**

189. Darwin, Charles. Letter signed, 3 pages (8 x 5 in.; 202 x 126mm), [London], 5 June 1878, to an unidentified correspondent on his personalized stationery.

Darwin expresses thanks for a letter he will forward on to his son on the subject of the Achenes of the Australian *Pumilio argyrolepis*.

He writes in part: *It was exceedingly kind of you to send me so interesting a letter. I will forward it to my son Francis, who has gone to Germany for 2 months, & he will particularly like to read your letter. I have been the more interested in your details, as I published (Gardener's Chronicle Jan 5 1861, p.4), a short note with a rude drawing of the Achenes of the Australian Pumilio argyrolepis, which are of a curious shape, like the foot of a man. If they fall laterally on a damp surface, the candied mucilage in drying, draws them upright, so they appear as if gummed with great care to the surface . . . I have placed some of the seeds from your packet, under the microscope, but have as yet failed to see the viscid threads. Possibly this particular lot of seed may not have been quite ripe; for I cannot understand why I now fail to see what I formerly saw . . .*

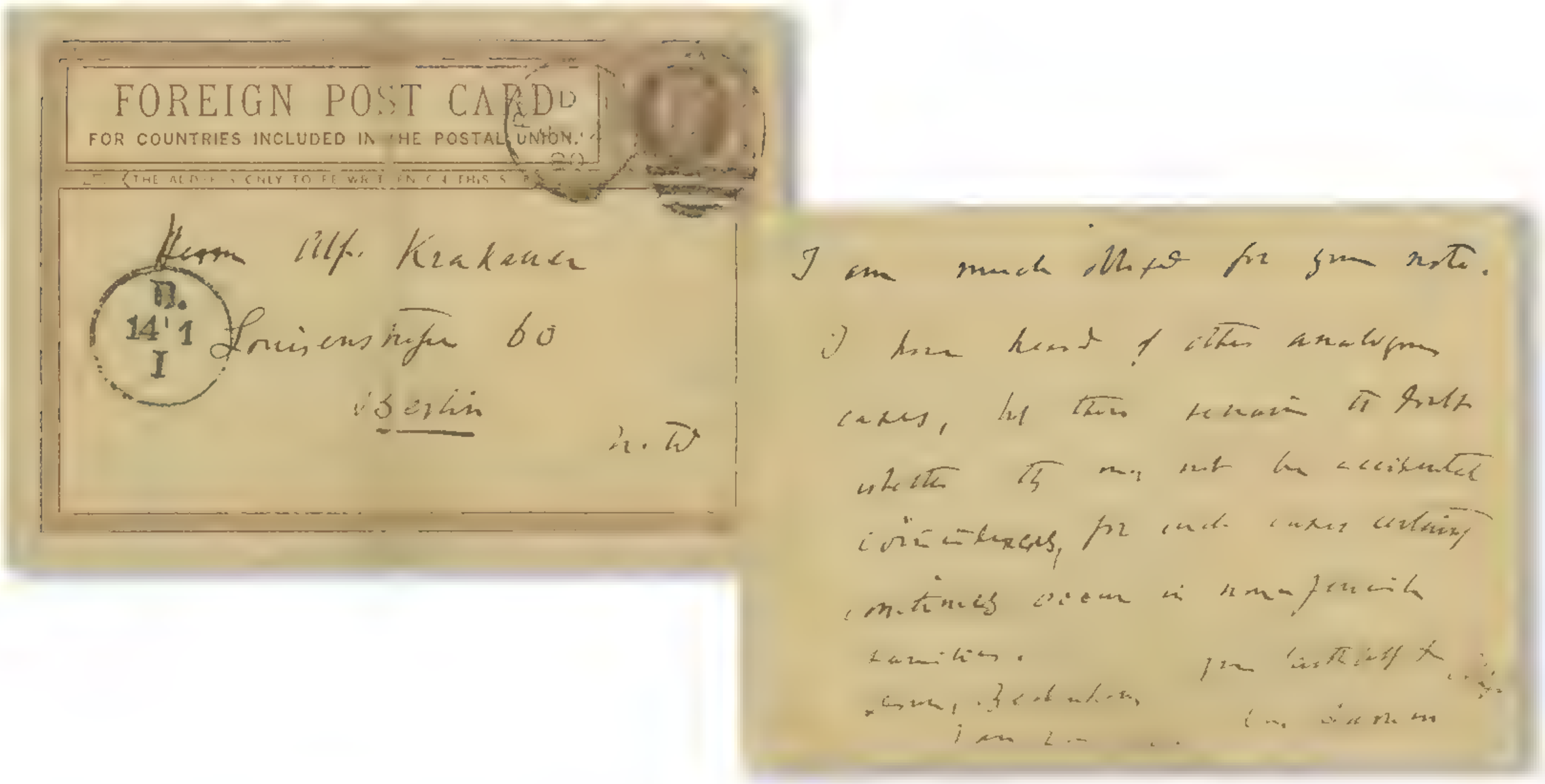
A fine letter with mention of his son's later involvement in his work and Darwin's constant desire to learn of new observations and developments in his field. **$4,000 - $6,000**



190. Darwin, Charles. Autograph postcard signed ("C. Darwin"), 1 page (3 x 4.75 in.; 74 x 120mm), Down, Beckenham, Kent, 27 October [1872 postmark], to the fellow naturalist, Alfred Russel Wallace, with autograph address panel and postmarks on verso; yellowed.

A rare and interesting association.

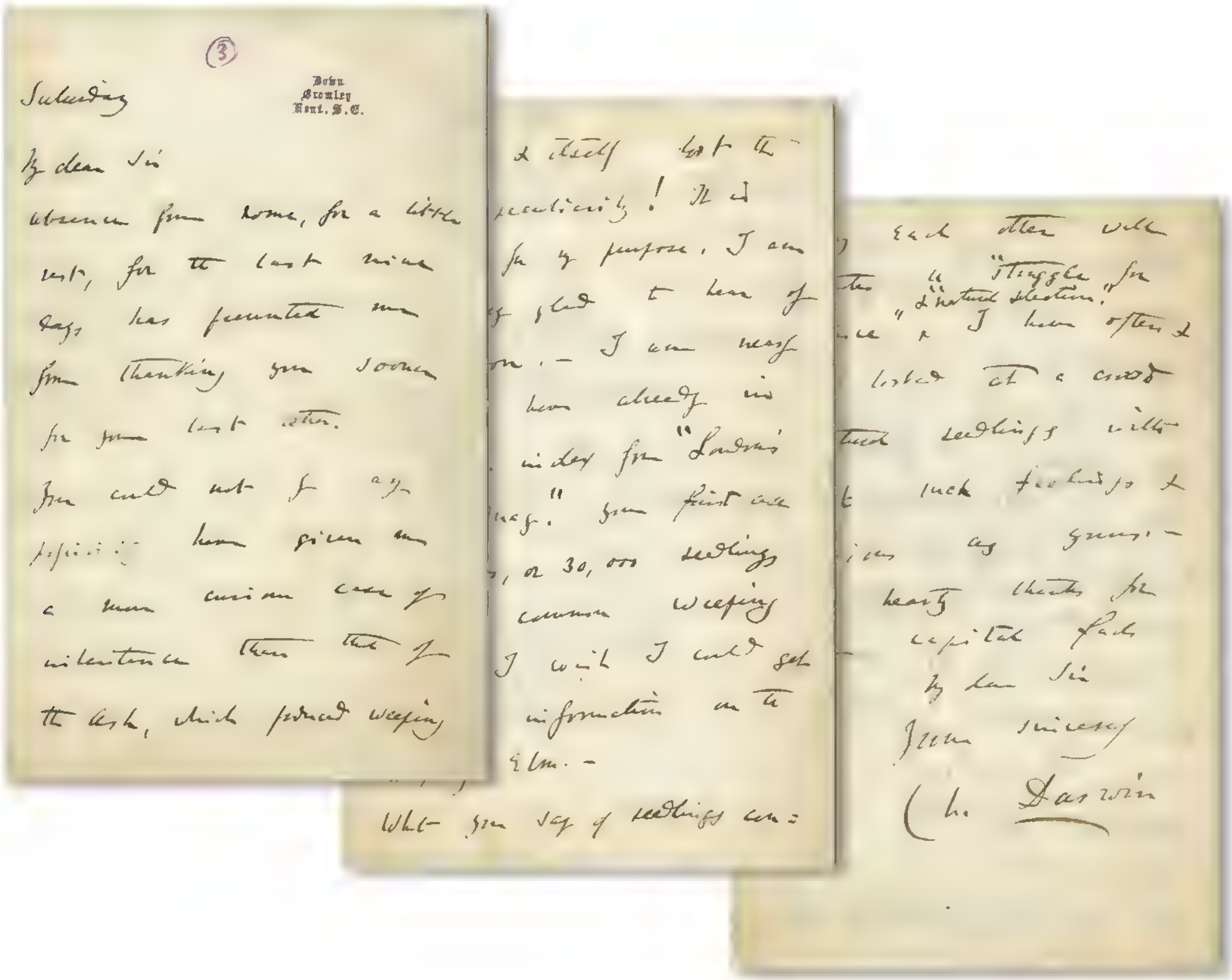
Darwin and Wallace discovered the principle of natural selection independently. In 1858 both men found to their surprise that their separate researches had led to identical conclusions. Herewith Darwin writes in full: *Can you tell me. Mr Fr. Geach's address? I want to send him my book*. Darwin is most probably referring to his The Expression of the Emotions of Man and Animals, published in 1872.
$6,000 - $8,000



191. Darwin, Charles. Autograph postcard signed (*"Ch. Darwin"*), 1 page (3 x 4.75 in.; 74 x 120mm), Down, Beckenham, Kent, 12 January 1880, to Herr Alfred Krakauer in Berlin; creasing along central vertical fold skillfully repaired.

A curious note in regard to a case relating to Jewish families.

To a German scientific colleague, Darwin writes in full: *I am much obliged for your note. I have heard of other analogous cases, but there remains a doubt whether they may not be accidental coincidences, for such cases certainly occur in non-Jewish families.*— **$6,000 - $8,000**

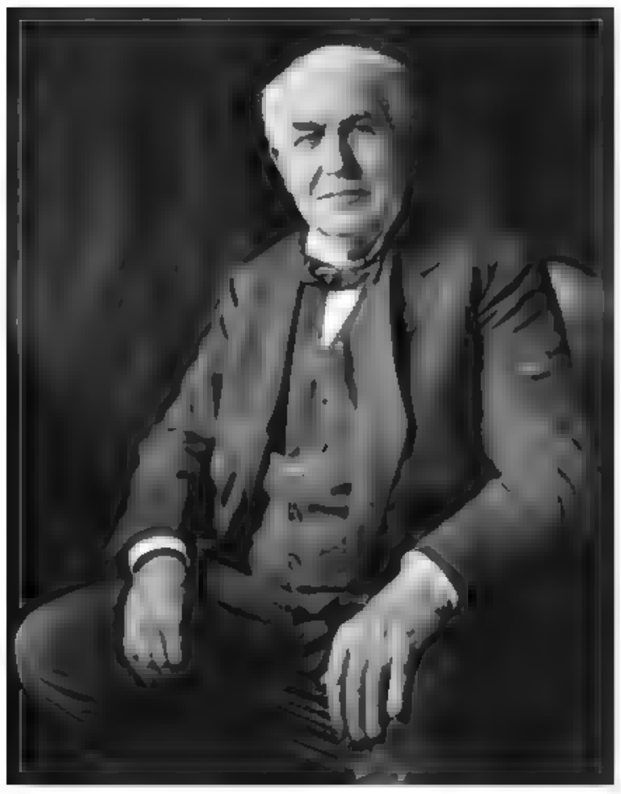


192. Darwin, Charles. Important autograph letter signed ("*Ch. Darwin*"), 3 pages (8 x 5 in.; 202 x 126mm,) [London], *Saturday* [no date], to an unidentified correspondent, on his personalized stationery; light soiling.

Darwin remarks on a case illustrating the *"struggle for existence" & "natural selection."*

The great naturalist writes in part: *Absence from home, for a little rest, for the last nine days has prevented me from thanking you sooner for your last letter. You could not by any possibility have given me a more curious case of inheritance than that of the Ash, which produced weeping seedlings & itself lost the weeping peculiarity! This is capital for my purpose. . . I have already in my M. S. index for "London's Gard[en] Mag[azine] your first case of 20,000 or 30,000 seedlings from the common weeping ashes. I wish I could get authentic information on the weeping elm. What you say of seedlings conquering each other well illustrates the "struggle for existence" & "natural selection." I have often & often looked at a crop of natural seedlings with just such feelings & reflexions as yours. With hearty thanks for your capital facts . . .*

A remarkable letter in which Darwin uses two of his most significant phrases from On the Origin of Species published in 1859, considered to be the foundation of evolutionary biology. **$10,000 - $15,000**



193. Edison, Thomas A. Archive of autograph letters signed, ("E," "T.A.E.," "Edison"), 9 of them written by T.A. Edison to his son, Charles; 1 of them from Charles to his father, all (8.12 x 4.87 in.; 206 x 124 mm.), dated October, 1922 - April, 1925 (some of the letters are undated),

At first, Thomas A. Edison stands behind his 1913 mechanical phonograph—blindly ignoring the acoustic superiority of the new electronic phonographs of the early 1920s and remaining convinced that radio is just a temporary craze—then, as competition seriously hits a nationwide network of phonograph dealers, Edison's son, Charles, receives counsel from his father on new marketing schemes for their current product—as the Edison Company hopes to develop a new electronic phonograph under the Edison label.

Edison created the first mechanical phonograph in 1913. By the end of 1917, Edison had sold a cumulative total of 250,000 disk phonographs. During the post-WWI boom, Edison's phonograph sales and profits were the highest ever; in 1919-20, the division had net earnings of $2.8 million on sales of nearly $21 million, though disk records themselves steadily lost money.

Until 1923, the fortunes of the Edison Industries were at full-tilt. Then, competing manufacturers placed on the market newly invented electronic phonographs. At the same time, radio was coming in to general use and becoming more popular by the minute. Edison's competitors, responding to the demand, began manufacturing improved phonograph/radio receiver combination units. Only wishing to preserve what he had spent a lifetime developing. Edison would not concede that these new phonograph products were acoustically superior to his 1913 phonograph - and, therefore, refused to develop competing models.

However, Edison's phonograph business began to fall off rapidly. In the first half of 1922 the sale of radios accelerated as rapidly as sales of phonographs declined; by 1925, four times as many radios as phonographs were to be sold. Edison's nationwide organization of 13,000 phonograph dealers - built up over the past 40 years - threatened to disappear. Edison's son Charles, who was already playing a leading role in the family business, pressed his father to make both radio receivers and develop new electronic phonographs. The elder Edison refused, choosing to ignore all the signs of radio's growing popularity.

Instead of investing in the development of a new phonograph (to replace his 1913 model) and radio receivers to meet the market demand, Thomas A. Edison sought to create marketing schemes to keep his network of dealers and to attract new customers. One such plan, detailed in one of Edison's notes, was to give phonographs to farmers to take home to their families for a free trial period, cutting out the sales people and trucking charges, so that the farmer's family would "force" him to buy the product.

Eventually, in the autumn of 1925, the young Edison began to conduct experiments on an electronic phonograph under the Edison label, the work was done in secret and without T. A. Edison's approval. Charles assumed chief managerial control of the family business in 1927; his father had earlier announced his retiremen in the autumn of 1926. His heart was never in the radio receiver or electronic phonograph business.

Finally, at the end of 1928, a new electronic phonograph of clear and powerful tone and almost completely free of surface noise was brought out being the last product of the Edison Phonograph Works. As well, Charles was able to convince his father that the family business should also be manufacturing radio receivers. Edison entered the radio field before the end of 1928 just on the eve of a great depression. As a result, in 1930, the Edison Company was forced to shut down all manufacture of both phonographs and records, confining itself to radio receivers and business machines; just one year later, in 1931, Edison also abandoned the radio-manufacturing venture.

(1) Autograph letter signed ("E."), 1 page, in pencil, to his son, Charles – *Oct 25 / 22 Charles New idea – Propose sending a copy of each On Order tune as they come out to each jobber. This will cost probably 128 records a month $64. Month to us. Then they can order intelligently and it will surely result in more orders & as there is no return privilege [sic] & they are getting very careful think we will gain – What do you think. E.*

(2) Autograph letter signed ("CE."), 2 pages, in pencil, to Thomas A. Edison from his son, Charles - *feb 9 / 1923 Father – A man named Meskill, who for eight years was part of Treasury organization under Harry Miller here at Orange handling notes cash & other treasury matters is in charge of Indiana credits collections books etc. & located out there – He keeps in constant correspondence with Phillips on credit matters as Phillips is supposed to supervise this end of his work. He has also made two trips east since he went out. Reports from all sources seem to indicate that he measures up in ability and integrity – not only in his own end of the biz but also in handling the sales end when Van de Voort is on the read. For my own part I am relying more on Meskill than Van for the success of the biz. CE.*

(3) Autograph letter signed ("E."), 3 pages, in pencil, to his son. Charles - *Feb 10 / 23 Charles I believe I have struck right scheme to sell to the Farmers – it will be tried out in Washington NJ & Redgewood Park the new dealers. Farmers come to twon to trade. Those known are accosted & brot [sic] to dealer who says Smith, If you want you can take this London #3 7 40 Records home with you. Keep it 4 days. See how your family like it then bring it back. (Whole is packed in a one inch thick blanket & strapped). He is not asked to buy. We depending on the family*

Continues next page

Continued 193

to force him to do so. Think at these 2 points we can keep out ½ dozen of London #3 – What do you think. Will exp[e]r[i]m[en]t be a success or not. If it is we pay no salesman or trucking -- all is net. The Salesmen being the farmer's family. By old type store sales we do not get the whole family pushing for it. E.

(4) Autograph letter signed ("E."), 1 page, in pencil, to his son, Charles – *July 7 / 24 Charles Our prize system will get inventory every month – which is only valuable information. Victor probably don't get more than 75% as there is no incentive. E.*

(5) Autograph letter signed ("T.A.E."), 1 page, in pencil, to his son, Charles – *Jan 22 / 25 Charles Dallas has 175 towns over 1000 people with no Edison Dealer. Many 2000 & 3000. This is most prosperous state in Union. Dallas has one Traveller & now & then I get a report. T.A.E.*

(6) Autograph letter signed ("*E.*"), 1 page, in pencil, to his son, Charles – *Jan 28 25 Charles Only lost 26 dealers since Nov 22 last. E. We are still intact*

(7) Autograph letter signed ("T.A.E."), 1 page, in pencil, to his son, Charles - *Ap 2 / 25 Charles Victor in Washington have dropped their 2 jobbers there & taken territory over themselves. I think this is going on all over. T.A.E.*

(8) Autograph letter signed ("Edison"), 1 page, in pencil, to his son, Charles, no date – *Charles I have been up against Langly for a year now & have concluded he is no good for us. Edison*

(9) Autograph letter signed ("T.A.E."), 1 page, in pencil, to his son, Charles, no date – *Charles Who is looking out for the credits of our Indiana dealers. Are they being watched properly and by some competent party. T.A.E.*

(10) Autograph letter signed ("T.A.E."), 1 page, in pencil, to his son, Charles, no date - *Charles I suggest you take 6 of each of lateral cut records & put 1 lot in damp place, 1 set near boiler where its hot & inspect them once a month for surface noses. Some ingredients sweat out & then when dry will give surface noises. Also cracks may come in time as disc is made with strains & time reveals them out – they warp. T.A.E.*

Note: Records for Edison's mechanical phonograph were made with a vertical cut and could not be played on other machines without special attachments, while the records of Victor, Columbia and Brunswick all employed a lateral cut and were interchangeable.

(11) Autograph endorsement signed ("T.A.E."), 1 page (3 x 5 in.; 76 x 127 mm.), in response to a note penned on the card: *Mr. Edison. Attached letters are samples. Pls return.* Edison pens at the top right: *Looks OK. T.A.E.*

A remarkable grouping of letters that reveal Edison's frame of mind in the early to mid 1920s, when his lifetime of work was threatened by new technology—the new dectronic phonographs and the emergence of radio. **$8,000 - $12,000**

June 20,1950

Mr.Stringfellow Barr,President
Foundation for World Government
58 Park Ave.
New York 16,N.Y.

Dear Mr. Barr:

thank you for your letter of June 16th. I did indeed receive the request copy of which you were kind enough to send me with your recommendation. I did nothing about at the time I received the cable simply because I did not know what to do and I feel thesame today. Although one has the impression that the senders of the telegram are quite serious about their proposal the latter seems to be a "soap-bubble". If one advocates such romantic enterprises one is very soon not taken seriously anymore and might lose one's credit.

I have read carefully your report. I could,perhaps, agree with you if it were not for the fact that we are in a situation of such immediate danger. I believe also that a realization of the minimum program for World Government must lead very soon to an expansion of its functions and duties. However, I think that it would be considerably easier to rally the support of the relevant groups of people the world over for the minimum program than for a more expansive program which would include Human Rights, elimination of starvation and

-2-

maybe birth-control etc. For the danger of general annihilation by war directly and simultaneously threatens the "strong" and the "weak" alike - perhaps the "strong" even more than the "weak". For this reason I do believe that all sensible people should back a minimum program to prevent dispersion of forces.

These remarks should not be taken as an objection to your efforts insofar as only education and enlightenment are intended.

Yours very sincerely,

A. Einstein.

Albert Einstein.

194. Einstein, Albert. Typed letter signed (*"A. Einstein"*), in English, 2 pages (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), 20 June 1950, to Mr. Stringfellow Barr, President of the Foundation for World Government.

Einstein explains: ***the danger of general annihilation by war directly and simultaneously threatens the 'strong' and the 'weak' alike -perhaps the 'strong' even more than the 'weak.'***

The letter reads in full: *Dear Mr. Barr: Thank you for your letter of June 16th. I did indeed receive the request copy of which you were kind enough to send me with you recommendation. I did nothing about at* [sic] *the time I received the cable simply because I did not know what to do and I feel the same today. Although one has the impression that the senders of the telegram are quite serious about their proposal the latter seems to be a 'soap-bubble.' If one advocates such romantic enterprises one is very soon not taken seriously anymore and might lose one's credit. I have read carefully your report. I could, perhaps, agree with you if it were not for the fact that we are in a situation of such immediate danger. I believe also that a realization of the minimum program for World Government must lead very soon to an expansion of its functions and duties. However, I think that it would be considerably easier to rally the support of the relevant groups of people the world over for the minimum program than for a more expansive program which would include Human Rights, elimination of starvation and maybe birth control etc. For the danger of general annihilation by war directly and simultaneously threatens the 'strong' and the 'weak' alike -perhaps the 'strong' even more than the 'weak'. For this reason I do believe that all sensible people should back a minimum program to prevent dispersion forces. These remarks should not be taken as an objection to your efforts insofar as only education and enlightenment are intended. Yours very sincerely, A. Einstein* **$4,000 - $6,000**

May 12,1952

Mr.Kenneth Heuer
Hayden Planetarium
New York City

Dear Mr.Heuer:

I have read your manuscript for your book "THE END OF THE WORLD" and found it very good. Rich in ideas and offering much solid knowledge in an easily digestible and very attractive form.

It is not possible for me to write a foreword for your book for the simple reason that I receive too many requests of that kind so that I cannot make a choice without offending the majority of the others. But you may use the above remarks in a way that seems to you appropriate, f.i. for the book jacket.

Yours very sincerely,

A. Einstein.

Albert Einstein.

P.S.
I feel it as a little painful that you called me "the most prominent living theoretical physicist", which is clearly an exaggeration. I would be grateful if you would be so kind to remove this overstatement.

Die Theorie des Saturn-Ringes war mir neu und interessant. Die Idee ist wohl, dass der Mond aus dem Saturn ausgeschieden und dann durch Rückwirkung der Flutwelle noch vom Saturn weiter entfernt hat. Dann ist allerdings schwer zu denken, dass die dadurch erzeugten innern Spannungen zum Zerfall geführt haben.

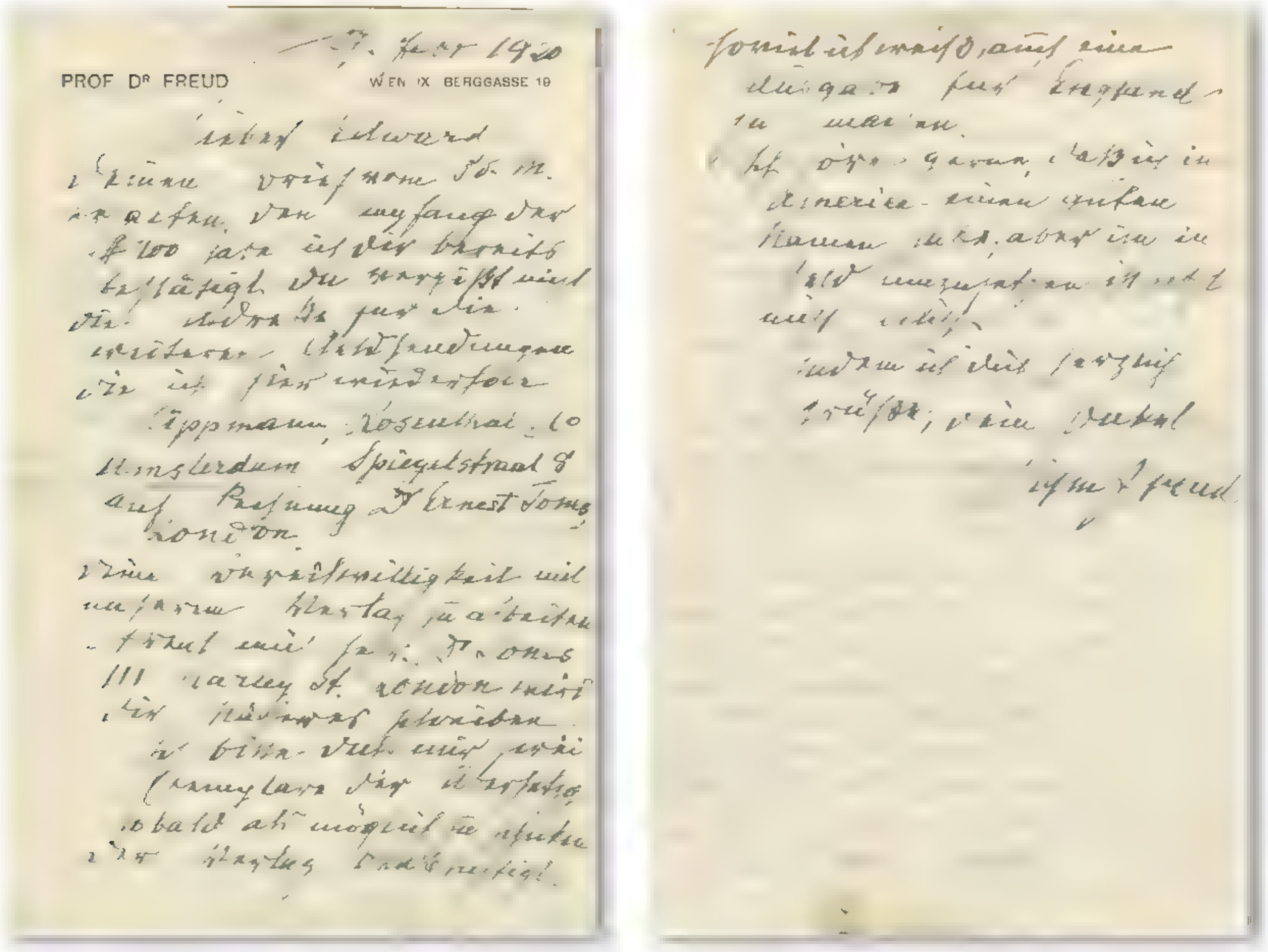
Wenn aber der zunächst vorhandene Mond noch dem Saturn so weit genähert hat, dass die Spannungen zum Bruch führten, dann begreife ich nicht, wodurch diese Annäherung verursacht sein könnte.

195. Einstein, Albert. Typed letter signed (*"A. Einstein"*), in English with a lengthy autograph postscript in German, 1 page (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), [Princeton, New Jersey] 12 May 1952, on his blind-stamped personalized stationery to physicist, astronomer and author Kenneth Heuer of the Hayden Planetarium; small tear at top left corner. Accompanied by a large black and white photograph of Einstein giving a speech on 31 December 1930.

Einstein praises the manuscript and author's book, declines the request to write a foreword and provides an observation.

Einstein writes in full: *I have read your manuscript for your book "THE END OF THE WORLD" and found it very good. Rich in ideas and offering much solid knowledge in an easily digestible and very attractive form. It is not possible for me to write a foreword for your book for the simple reason that I receive too many requests of that kind so that I cannot make a choice without offending the majority of the others. But you may use the above remarks in a way that seems to you appropriate f. i. for the book jacket.* A short typed postscript folllows: *I feel it is a little painful that you called me "the most prominent living theoretical physicist" which is clearly an exaggeration. I would be grateful if you would be so kind as to remove this overstatement.* Einstein adds another postscript entirely in his own hand: *The theory of Saturn's rings was new and interesting to me. The idea is probably that the moon is eliminated from Saturn and the effect of the tide removed it further away. In that case it is difficult to think that the tension produced would have led to disintegration. If, however, the existing moon approached so close to Saturn that the tension created would lead to its breaking up, I do not comprehend whereby this approach could have been caused.*

Heuer's book, published in 1953, did indeed quote the present letter from Einstein in promoting the title, giving scientific validity to the frequently sensationalized topic of how the world could end. Einstein's charming modesty is beautifully exemplified in his first postscript. His sharp mind is clearly revealed in his second postscript. **$6,000 - $8,000**



196. Freud, Sigmund. Autograph letter signed *("Sigm Freud")*, in German, 2 pages (8.25 x 5.25 in.; 210 x 133 mm.), Vienna, 27 February 1920, on his personal Berggasse stationery to his nephew, Edward Bernays (1891–1995).

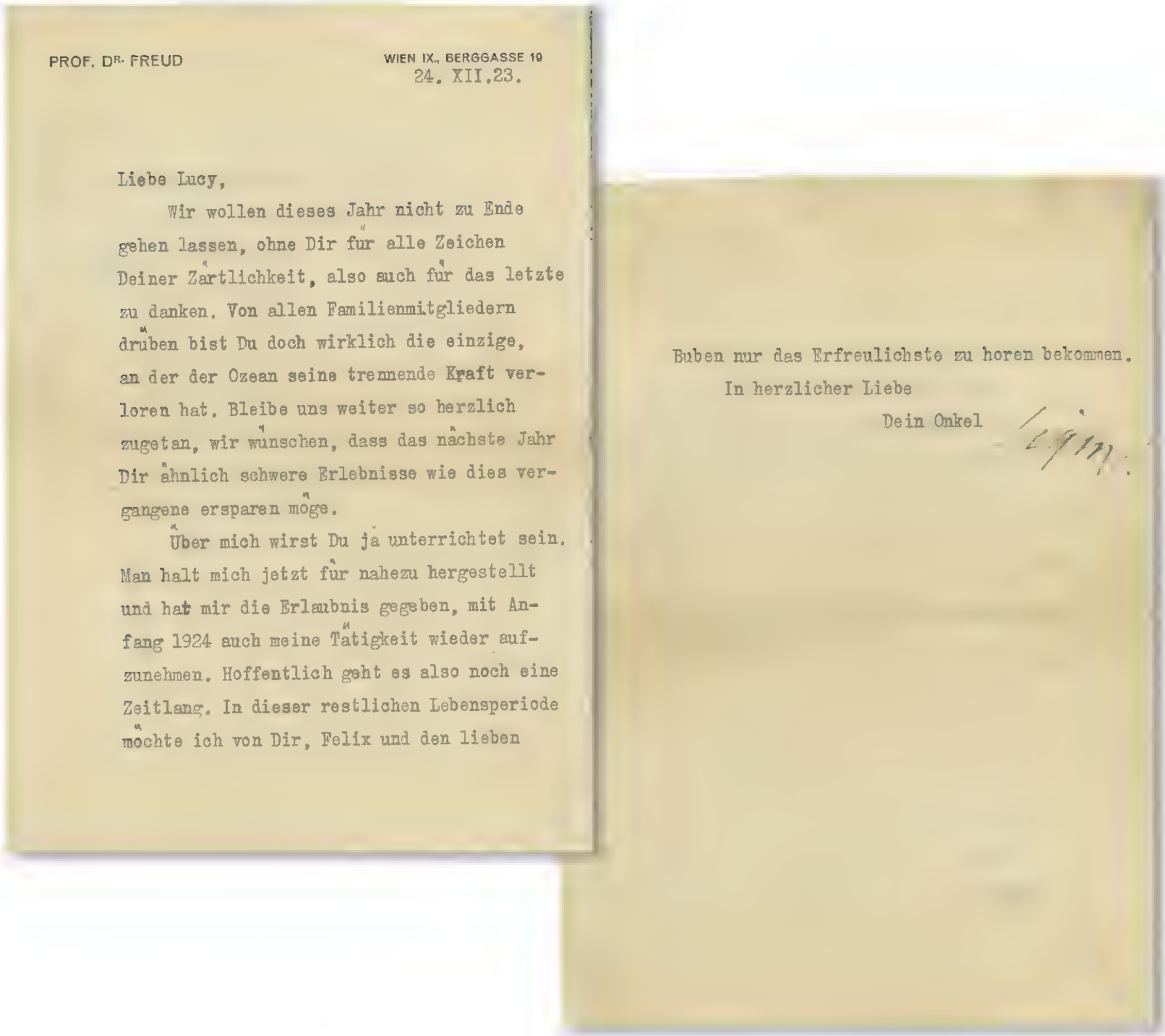
Despite his growing reputation, Sigmund Freud is discouraged with the prospect of publishing one of his books in America, General Introduction to Psychoanalysis, which would later become one of his most popular and successful writings.

Freud writes in full: *Received your letter of 5th of this month. I have already confirmed the receipt of $100. You will not forget the address for further remittances of money. I am repeating it here: Lippmann, Rosenthal & Col, Amsterdam, Spiegelstraat 8 on the account of Dr. Ernest Jones, London. I am very happy about your willingness to work with our publisher. Dr. Jones, 111 Marley St., London, will give you further details in a letter. Please send me two copies of the translation as soon as possible. As far as I know, the publisher is planning an edition for England as well. I am pleased to hear that I have a good reputation in America but it is not easy now to make money with it. Sigm Freud*

Edward Bernays was the son of Freud's sister and his brother-in-law. The two families became unusually bound as double in-laws, when Freud's sister Anna married his wife's brother Eli. Around the turn of the century Anna and Eli immigrated to America where they raised Edward and his siblings. By the time he was thirty, Edward Bernays had developed a new business discipline, public relations, which has almost as far reaching an effect on the world as his uncle's foundation of psychoanalysis. His pioneering research into the psychology of advertising and mass communications resulted in startling and new theories on merchandising, which were put to the test soon after he opened an office in New York City. Eager to assist his uncle, Bernays proposed Boni and Liveright that they publish an English translation of Freud's "Vorlesungen zur Einfuhrung in die Psychoanalyse," a series of six lectures given at the University of Vienna three years earlier. Bernays explained his motivations to assist Freud in his 1965 autobiography, Biography of an Idea; he wished to further the widespread recognition of his uncle's work and clarify the public's misconceptions about psychoanalysis, while earning Freud some money.

Uncle Sigmund was not entirely enthusiastic about Bernays' book publishing ideas and we know from this and other letters that he was prejudiced against America and its people. After some negotiations and agreement, the volume was published in 1920 as A General Introduction to Psychoanalysis. It was issued in an edition of 3,000 copies, and sold for $4 each--Freud received a 15% royalty. As it was the most easily understood of Freud's works, it was a publishing success. In 1923, Freud wrote that it was "...the only book which pays." The $100 mentioned in this letter was advanced against royalties for the book. Freud's disciple, the Welsh psychoanalyst Dr. Ernest T. Jones (1879–1958), founded the "International Journal of Psycho-Analysis" and helped manage the psychoanalytical foundation/publishing house that published the Journal. In 1938, he played a key role in securing Freud and his family's release from occupied Austria.

An important letter in which Freud expresses doubts about the salability of one of his most important works, A General Introduction to Psychoanalysis, which would soon become one of his most successful. **$6,000 - $8,000**



PROF. DR. FREUD

WIEN IX., BERGGASSE 19

24. XII.23.

Liebe Lucy,

Wir wollen dieses Jahr nicht zu Ende gehen lassen, ohne Dir für alle Zeichen Deiner Zärtlichkeit, also auch für das letzte zu danken. Von allen Familienmitgliedern drüben bist Du doch wirklich die einzige, an der der Ozean seine trennende Kraft verloren hat. Bleibe uns weiter so herzlich zugetan, wir wünschen, dass das nächste Jahr Dir ähnlich schwere Erlebnisse wie dies vergangene ersparen möge.

Über mich wirst Du ja unterrichtet sein. Man halt mich jetzt für nahezu hergestellt und hat mir die Erlaubnis gegeben, mit Anfang 1924 auch meine Tätigkeit wieder aufzunehmen. Hoffentlich geht es also noch eine Zeitlang. In dieser restlichen Lebensperiode möchte ich von Dir, Felix und den lieben Buben nur das Erfreulichste zu horen bekommen.

In herzlicher Liebe

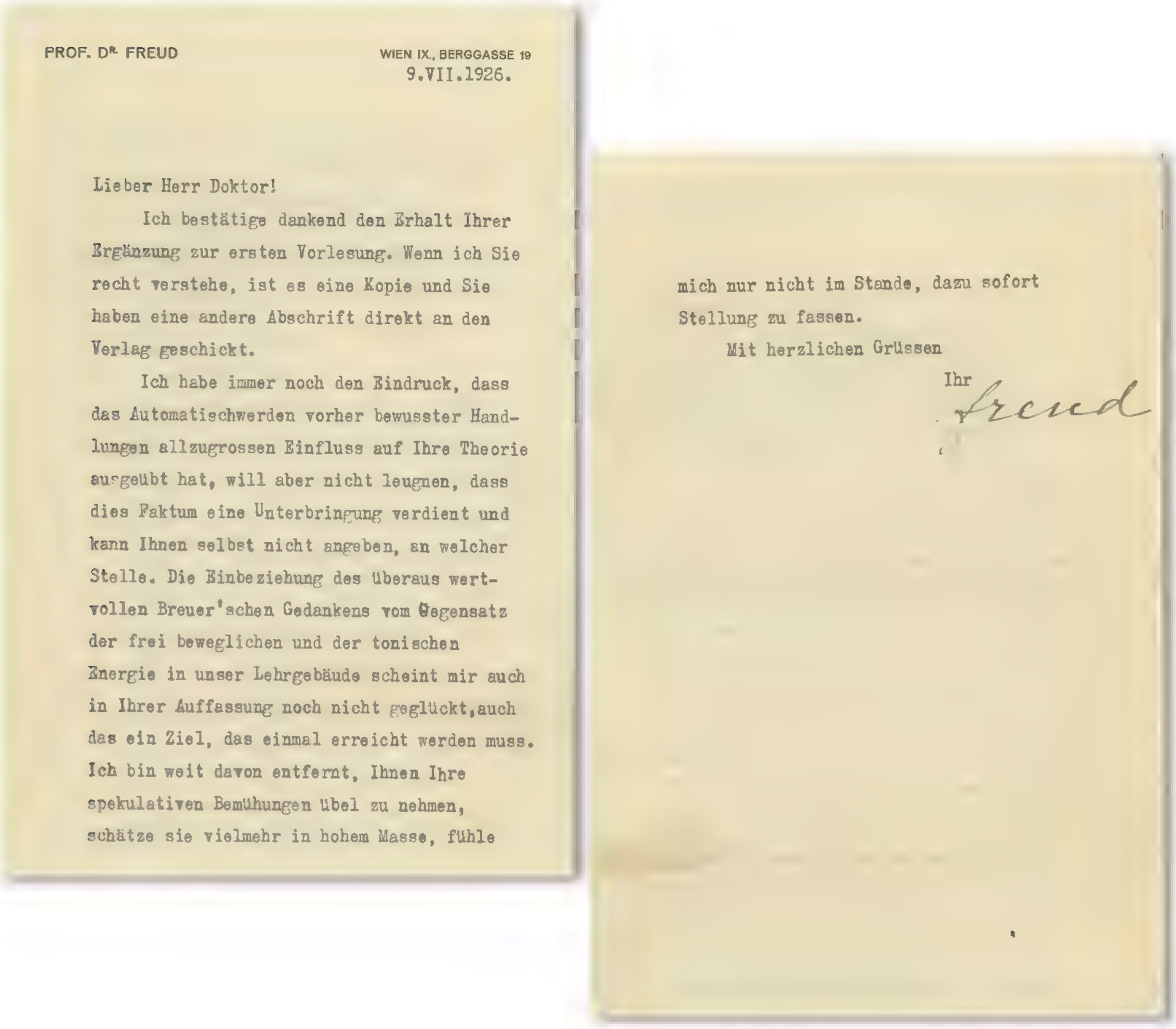
Dein Onkel Sigm.

197. Freud, Sigmund. Typed letter signed (*"Sigm"*), in German, 2 pages (8.62 x 6 in.; 219 x 152 mm.), Vienna, 24 December 1923, on his personal Berggasse stationery to his niece.

Writing to his niece, Lucy, Freud thanks her for her *tenderness* over the past year.

Freud writes in full: *Dear Lucy, We don't want to let the year end without thanking you for all the tokens of your tenderness, including the last one. Of all the members of the family over there, you are really the only one on whom the ocean has lost its powers of separation. Go on being-so cordially attached-to us; we wish that the next year may spare you of experiences of similar difficulty-as in the last. As to me, you will of course be informed. I am now regarded as nearly recovered and have been given permission to take up my activities again at the beginning of 1924. So I hope it will go on for a while. In this remaining period of my life I only want to hear the most pleasing news from you, Felix, and the dear boys. With much love, Your Uncle Sigm.*

In 1923, Freud had mouth and jaw cancer, which required him to have a seven-hour surgery. After the operation, Freud had a prosthetic inserted where a portion of his jaw and palate was removed. In this letter, it can only be assumed that he is referring to this sickness.
$4,000 - $6,000



PROF. DR. FREUD

WIEN IX., BERGGASSE 19
9.VII.1926.

Lieber Herr Doktor!

Ich bestätige dankend den Erhalt Ihrer Ergänzung zur ersten Vorlesung. Wenn ich Sie recht verstehe, ist es eine Kopie und Sie haben eine andere Abschrift direkt an den Verlag geschickt.

Ich habe immer noch den Eindruck, dass das Automatischwerden vorher bewusster Handlungen allzugrossen Einfluss auf Ihre Theorie ausgeübt hat, will aber nicht leugnen, dass dies Faktum eine Unterbringung verdient und kann Ihnen selbst nicht angeben, an welcher Stelle. Die Einbeziehung des überaus wertvollen Breuer'schen Gedankens vom Gegensatz der frei beweglichen und der tonischen Energie in unser Lehrgebäude scheint mir auch in Ihrer Auffassung noch nicht geglückt,auch das ein Ziel, das einmal erreicht werden muss. Ich bin weit davon entfernt, Ihnen Ihre spekulativen Bemühungen übel zu nehmen, schätze sie vielmehr in hohem Masse, fühle mich nur nicht im Stande, dazu sofort Stellung zu fassen.

Mit herzlichen Grüssen

Ihr

Freud

198. Freud, Sigmund. Typed letter signed (*"Freud"*), in German, 2 pages (9 x 6 in.; 229 x 152 mm.), Vienna, Austria, 9 July 1926, on his name-imprinted stationery, to Herr Doktor.

Freud corresponds with a fellow colleague regarding neurotic symptoms in hysterical patients.

He writes in full: *With thanks, I want to let you know that I have received the supplement to your first lecture. If I understand you correctly, the material represents a copy of a manuscript which you have sent directly to the publisher. I still have the impression that the recognition that actions which used to be under conscious control will become automatic has, perhaps influenced your theory too much, but I will not deny that the issue deserves to be mentioned even though I cannot tell you where. Even your concept, however, fails to incorporate Breuer's important thoughts-which contrast freely movable and tonic energy into our didactic frame: this, too is a goal that we must reach, eventually. I am far from resenting your speculative efforts; in fact, I appreciate them very much, but feel unable to produce an immediate and formal reply.*

Josef Breuer was Freud's mentor who was acknowledged as the principal forerunner of psychoanalysis. In 1880 he relieved the symptoms of hysteria in a patient, concluding that neurotic symptoms result from unconscious processes and disappear when these processes become conscious. Breuer described his methods and results to Freud and referred patients to him. **$4,000 - $6,000**

New Marble Bache Cheston bells and Otis improved Safety Elevator

SPRING HOUSE

RICHFIELD SPRINGS OTSEGO CO N.Y.

E. W. Staughton Esq
Dear Sir;

I wrote you a letter some time ago about the Rail Road Case, which had been in the hands of Mr Beach, as you know inquiring what you knew of the situation of the case to which I received no answer. My son afterwards spoke to you about the case, when I understand you told him it was progressing. I wrote Mr Beach subsequently about the case, and about your connection with it, when he replied that the case had been argued and that the case was then before the court for its decision, saying he had not heard from you concerning the case after seeing me, at the time I made the arrangement with you and himself for your participating with him in the argument of the case- you in fact expected to take the leading position in Court. He also enclosed to me an apologetic letter (or a copy of one) from you to him, giving some reasons why you had paid no attention to the case &c.

I now have only to ask whether you have known anything of the case since, or whether any decision has been made by the Court in it . . .

Respectfully yours.

C. H. McCormick.

Richfield Springs NY

my family" (say four in number) will further oblige

Very respectfully Yrs

C. H. McCormick

40 – 5th Ave. N. York
June 6 1871

James D. Reid Esq:
Chair'n Mus. F. Fund
Dear Sir:

In accordance with your notes time, I have the honor to accept your invitation & the "Reception" to be given to Prof. S. F. B. Morse, at the Academy of Music, Saturday Evening, June 10th 1871" The proposed "Reception" to be "made for the seating of members &

Smithfield 13th February 1817

Sixty Days after Date I promise to pay to the Bearer hereof Reuben Griffith One Hundred & Fifteen Hundred Dollars for value received

E. Whitney

Endorsed on the reverse:

Reuben Griffith

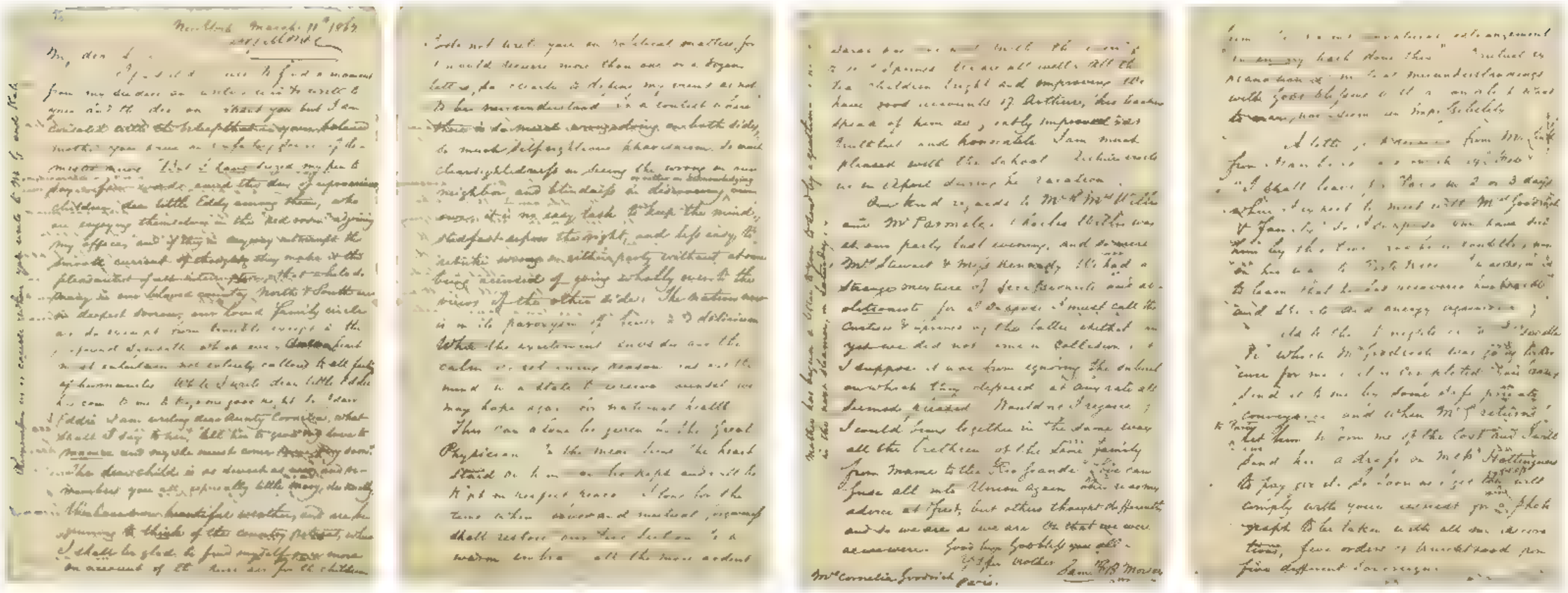
199. McCormick, Cyrus H. Letter signed (*"C. H. McCormick"*), 2 pages (10.5 x 8 in.; 267 x 203 mm.), Richfield Springs, New york, 25 July 1881, on imprinted stationery of *Spring House*, to E. W. Stoughton.

McCormick's railroad litigation. The inventor writes in part: *I wrote you a letter some time ago about the Rail Road Case, which had been in the hands of Mr. Beach as you know—inquiring what you know of the situation of the case to which I received no answer. My son afterwards spoke to you about the case, when I understand you told him it was progressing. I wrote Mr. Beach subsequently about the case, and about your connection with it, when he replied that the case had been argued and that the case was then before the court for its decision, saying he had not heard from you concerning the case after seeing me. At the time I made the arrangement with you and himself for your participating with him in the argument of the case—you in fact expected to take the leading position in Court. He also enclosed to me an apologetic letter . . . from you to him , giving some reasons why you had paid no attention to the case &c. I now have only to ask whether you have known anything of the case since, or whether any decision has been made by the Court in it . . .*

Although McCormick's fortune lay in the invention of his reaping machine he had a wide array of business activities, including great interest in the expansion of the railroads. In fact, he was a director of the Union Pacific prior to the Crédit Mobilier scandals.

Together with:

McCormick, Cyrus H. Autograph letter signed (*"C. H. McCormick"*), 2 pages (5.25 x 8.25 in.; 133 x 209 mm.)(New York, 6 June 1871, to James D. Reid, accepting an invitation. **McCormick, Cyrus H.** check signed ("C. H. McCormick"), New York, 13 April 1867, payable to S. C. Morse, Jr. & Co., in the amount of $4.50. **Whitney, Eli.** Document signed, one page, (7.5 x 3.25 in.; 190 x 82 mm.), Smithfield, Rhode Island, 13 February 1817 being a promise to pay Reuben Griffith $1,500.00 for value received. **$3,000 - $5,000**

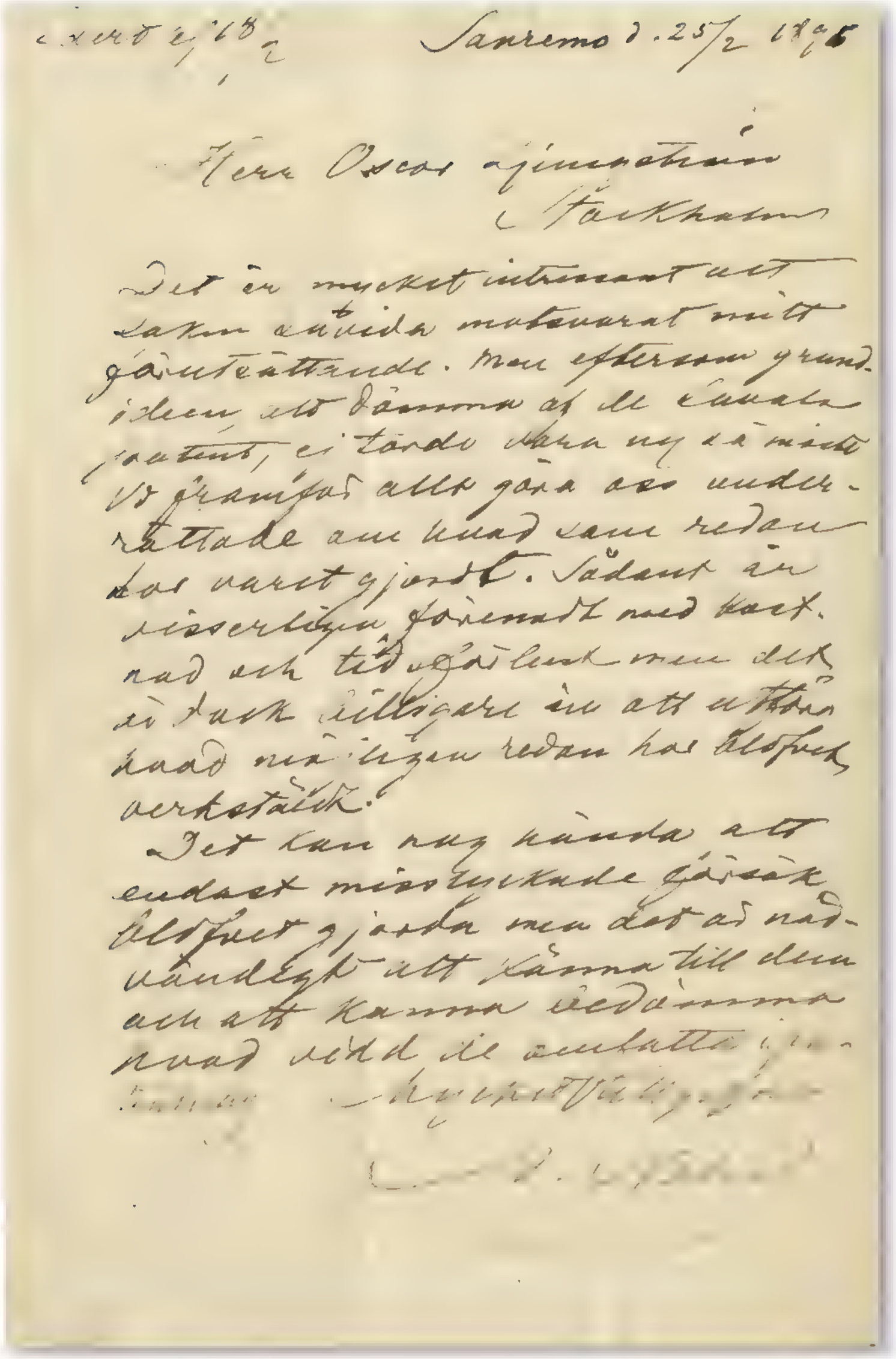


200. Morse, Samuel F.B. Autograph letter signed (*"Saml F.B. Morse"*), 4 pages (8.25 x 5.25 in.; 210 x 133 mm.), New York, 11 March 1862, to his sister, Mrs. Cornelia Goodrich, in Paris.

As the Union and Confederate armies gear up for the spring campaigns of 1862, Samuel Morse prays for reconciliation.

Morse writes in full: *My dear Sister, I find it difficult to find a moment from my studies and writing, even to write to you and the dear ones about you, but I am consoled with the belief that in your beloved Mother you have an unfailing Source of domestic news. But I have seized my pen to say a few words amid the din of uproarious children, dear little Eddy among them, who are enjoying themselves in the 'red room' adjoining my office, and if they in any way interrupt the Smooth current of thought, they make it the pleasantest of all interruptions, in that while so many in our beloved country North & South are in deepest Sorrow, our loved family circle are So exempt from trouble except in the profound Sympathy which every American heart must entertain, not entirely callous to all feelings of humanity. While I write, dear little Eddie has come to me to kiss me good night, So I said, "Eddie I am writing dear Aunty Cornelia, what shall I say to her," "tell her to give my love to mamee and say she must come home very soon." The dear child is as sweet as ever, and remembers you all, especially little Mary, distinctly. We have now beautiful weather, and are beginning to think of the country retreat, where I shall be glad to find myself once more on account of the pure air for the children. I do not write to you on political matters, for it would require more than one or a dozen letters, So clearly to define my views as not to be misunderstood. In a contest where there is so much wrong doing on both sides, so much self righteous pharisaism, so much clear-sightedness in seeing the wrong in our neighbor, and blindness in discovering or rather in acknowledging our own, it is no easy task to keep the mind steadfast upon the right, and less easy to rebuke wrong in either party without at once being accused of going wholly over to the views of the other side. The nation now is in its paroxysm of fever, and delirium. When the excitement subsides, and the calm of returning reason, has put the mind in a state to receive counsel, we may hope again for national health. This can alone be given by the Great Physician. In the mean time the heart staid on him can be kept, and will be kept in <u>perfect peace</u>. I long for the time when love and mutual forgiveness shall restore our two Sections to a warm embrace, all the more ardent from the present unnatural estrangement. "An <u>enemy</u> hath done this." Mutual explanation of mutual misunderstandings with Gods blessing will accomplish what to man now seems an impossibility. A letter just received from Mr. Lind from Hamburg, says on the 19th Feby. "I shall leave for Paris in 2 or 3 days where I expect to meet with Mr. Goodrich & family," So I suppose you have seen him by this time, and he is doubtless now on his way to Porto Rico. I was rejoiced to learn that he had recovered his health and spirits and energy again. As to the 'Knights' cross of Isabella &c.' which Mr. Goodrich was going to procure for me if it is completed, you can send it to me by some <u>safe private conveyance</u>, and when Mr. G. returns to Paris let him inform me of the Cost and I will send him a draft of Messr. Hottingners to pay for it. So soon as I get the cross I will comply with your request for a photograph to be taken with all my decorations, five orders of Knighthood from five different Sovereigns. Sarah has gone with Mother this evening to Mrs. Spring's. We are all well. All the dear children bright and improving. We have good accounts of Arthur; his teachers speak of him as greatly improved as truthful and honorable. I am much pleased with the School. Arthur visits us in April during his vacation. Our kind regards to Mr. & Mrs. Willis and Mr. Parmele. Charles Willis was at our party last evening, and so were Mrs. Stewart & Miss Kennedy. We had a strange mixture of Secessionists and abolitionists, (for I suppose I must call the Curtises & Springs by the latter epithet,) and yet we did not come in collision, but I suppose it was from ignoring the subject on which they differed; at any rate all seemed pleased. Wouldn't I rejoice if I could bring together in the same way all the brethren of the same family from Maine to the Rio Grande.* This *was my advice at first, but others thought differently and so we are, as we are. Oh that we were as we were. Good bye God bless you all. Yr. Affec. Brother Saml F.B. Morse*

The telegraph, Samuel Morse's mystical invention, was a key technology that would be heavily relied upon by both the North and South during the course of the war. It, and other advances in military weaponry and communications would mark the Civil War as the first modern war. In this letter, Morse is hopeful that the conflict will come to a swift end; however, the bloodiest days of the war were yet to come. **$4,000 - $6,000**

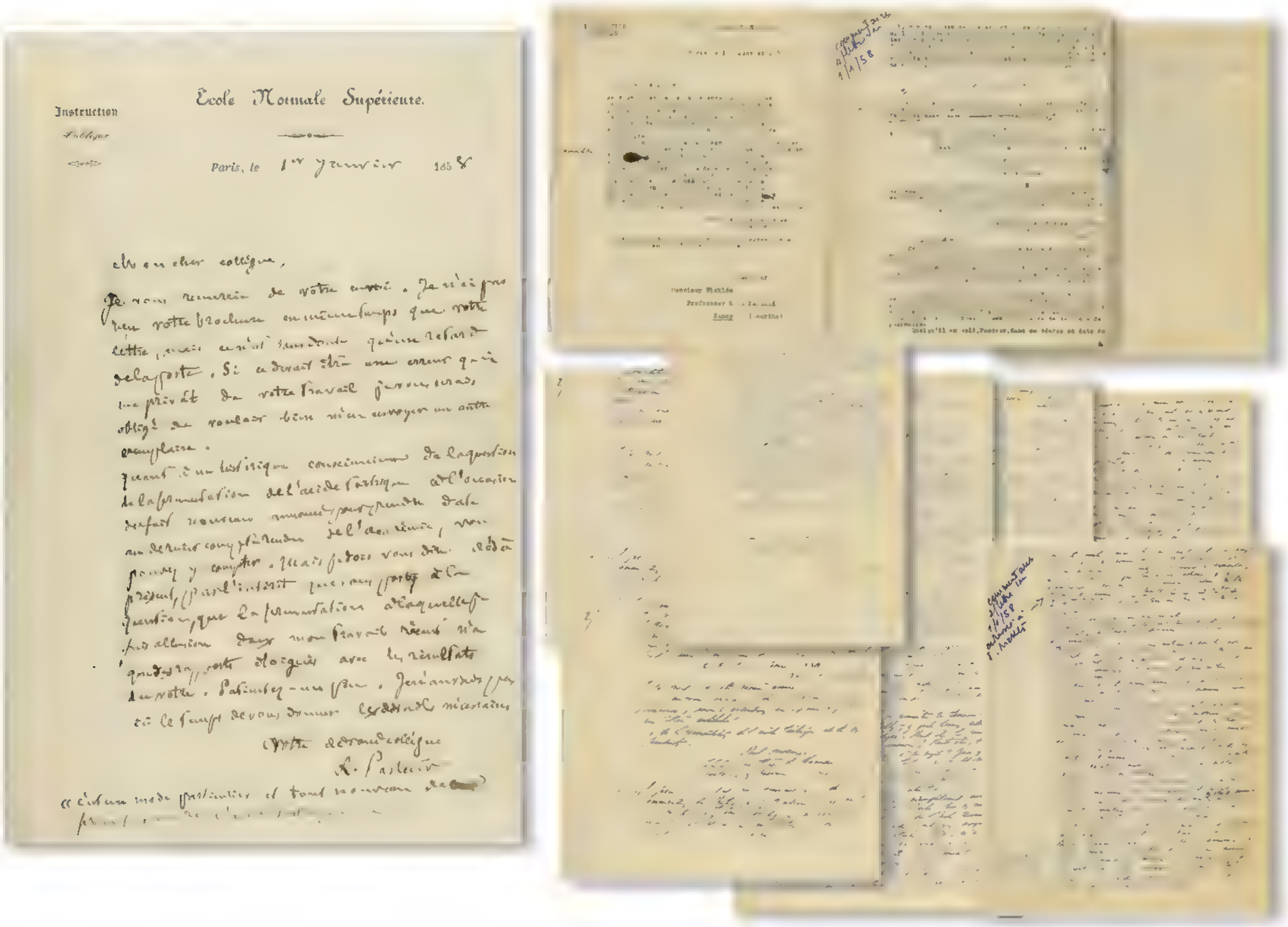


201. Nobel, Alfred. Letter signed (*"A. Nobel"*), in Swedish, 1 page (8 x 5.25 in.; 203 x 133 mm.), 25 February 1896, to Oscar Linngstrom; with integral blank.

Nobel on Carl Gustaf de Laval's patent.

Nobel writes in full: *It is very interesting that the matter so far has come up to my expectations. But the principle does not seem to be new—to judge by De Laval's patent—we must first of all find out what has already been done. While this would involve expenses and loss of time it is still cheaper than to carry out something that has been done already. It is possible that only unsuccessful experiments have been made, but it is necessary to know about them and to judge their scope in the way of patents.*

Nobel is referring to a patent by Carl Gustaf de Laval who was a Swedish engineer and inventor of a steam turbine. De Laval also made important contributions to the dairy industry, including the first centrifugal milk-cream separator and early milking machines, the first of which he patented in 1894. This may well be to what the present 1896 letter refers to, as first and foremost Nobel was a chemist.
$4,000 – $6,000



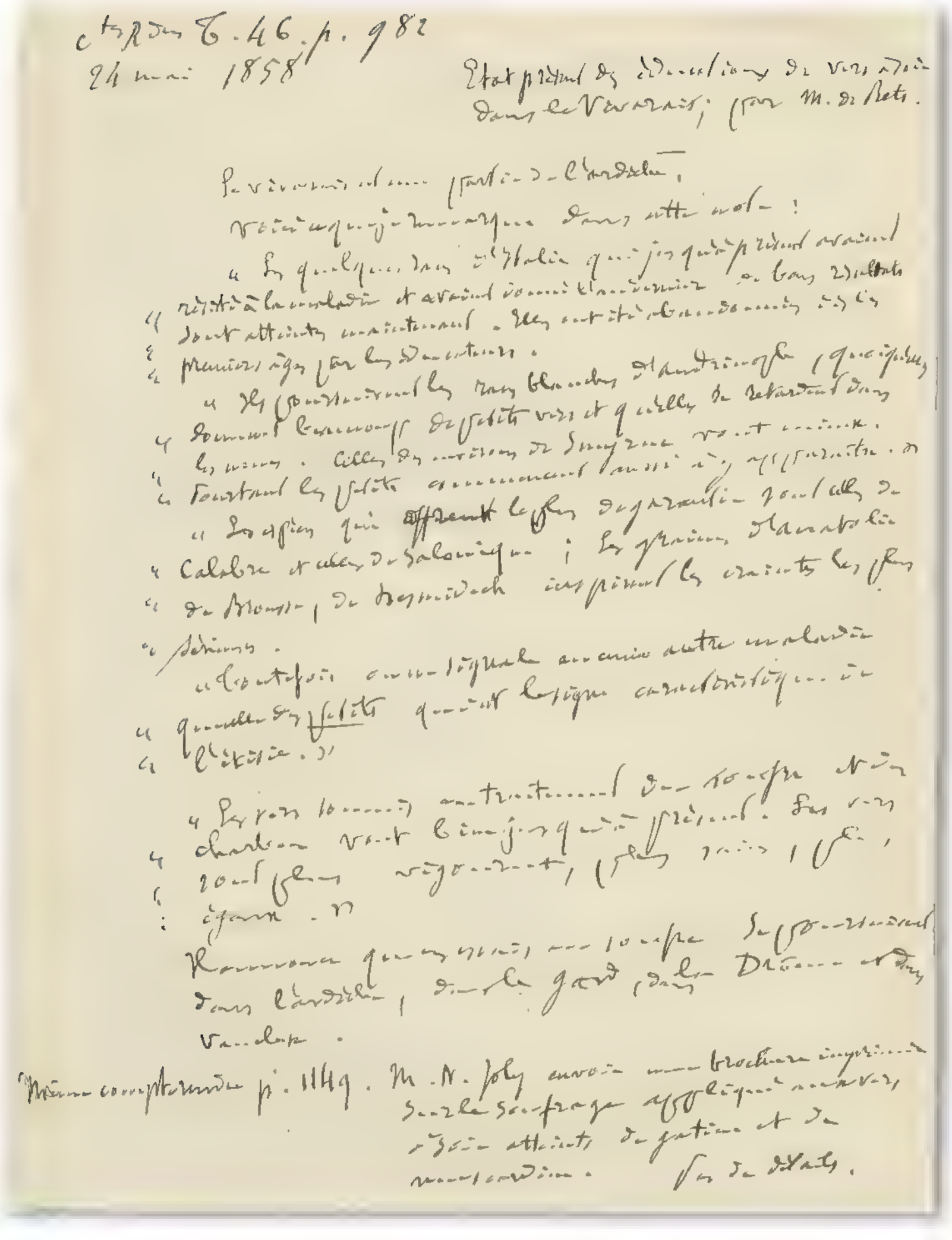
202. Pasteur, Louis. Autograph letter signed ("*L. Pasteur*"), in French, 1 page (8.12 x 5.25 in.; 206 x 133 mm.), Paris, 1 January 1858, on imprinted stationery of the *Normal Superior School*, to *Monsieur Nicklés*, professor at the Faculty, Nancy (Meurthe); with the integral address leaf attached together with a related typescript and manuscript.

An important letter on the fermentation of tartaric acid.

Pasteur writes in part: *I thank you for your missive. I did not receive your brochure at the same time as your letter, but this is no doubt only a delay of the mails. If this should be an error which deprives me of your work, I would be obliged to you if you would kindly send me another copy. As to the conscientious historical account of the question of fermentation of tartaric acid on the occasion of the new fact announced for scheduling in the last report of the Academy, you can count on it. but I must tell you that as of now, in view of the interest that you take in the question, the fermentation to which I allude in my recent work is only distantly in agreement with the results of yours. Have a little patience. I don't have the time here to give you the necessary details...* In a postscript, Pasteur has added... *This is a particular and completely new way of fermentation of tartaric acid...*

The typescript of two pages is a commentary on the background of Pasteur's letter. Nicklés had apparently been concerned by the announcement of a report to be given by Pasteur at the Academy that the results of his own work, dating from 1846, would not be given due consideration. Pasteur reassures him that they will be, but also informs him that his method is different and thus his results are as well. His talk was given on March 29, 1858. The manuscript of seven pages comprises preparatory notes for the typewritten commentary.

Pasteur's studies and experiments with the crystallographic, chemical and optical properties of the tartaric acids laid the basis for modern ideas of stereoisomerism (atoms with identical structural formulas). Around 1847, Pasteur carried out an impressive series of investigations into the relation between optical activity, crystalline structure, and chemical composition in organic compounds, particularly tartaric and paratartaric acids. This work focused attention on the relationship between optical activity and life and provided much inspiration and several of the most important techniques for an entirely new approach to the study of chemical structure and composition. In effect, Pasteur opened the way to a consideration of the disposition of atoms in space, and his early memoirs constitute founding documents of stereochemistry. Today, tartaric acid has extensive food and industrial uses, and is obtained from by-products of wine fermentation.
$8,000 - $12,000

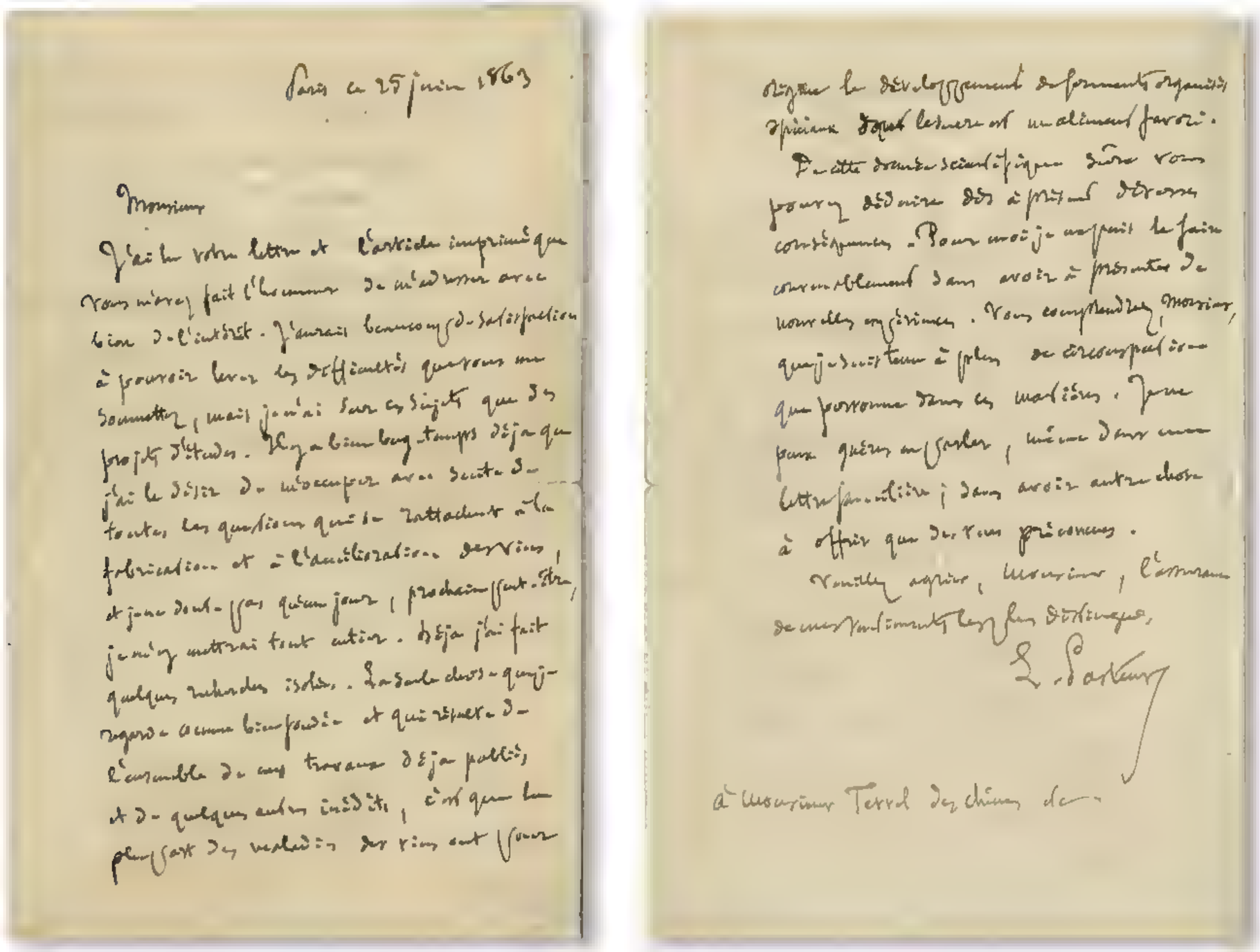


203. Pasteur, Louis. Autograph manuscript unsigned, in French, 1 page (9 x 6.87 in.; 229 x 175 mm.), [Paris] 24 May 1858, being notes on the work of Monsieur Rets entitled: "Present state of studies of silkworms in the Vivrais."

Pasteur on the study silkworm illnesses.

Pasteur writes in part: *This is what I notice in this note: The few Italian species which, up to now, had resisited the illness and last year had given good results, have now contracted it. They had been left from the early stages by the breeders . . . Designation of the species give the best guarantees . . . nontheless there is no sign of any other disease than that of the little ones . . . The worms submitted to sulpher and carbon treatment are well up to the present. The worms are vigorous, healthier, steadier . . .*

The present manuscript was written well before Pasteur concentrated his efforts in battling a catastrophic disease of silkworms which was then ruining the production of silk in the south of France during the five-year period from 1865 to 1869. In 1853, silkworm eggs could no longer be produced in France, but had to be imported from Lombardy. The disease then spread to Italy, Spain and Austria. Dealers procuring eggs (i.e., seeds) for the silkworm breeders had to go farther and farther east in an attempt to secure healthy products. The disease followed them, soon engulfing Greece, Turkey, the Caucasus, China and even Japan. By 1865, the silkworm industry in France was near ruin. Though Pasteur had never ever seen a silkworm or a mulberry tree, he began—at the request of his master Jean Baptiste Dumas, the famous chemist—to investigate the cause of the epidemic. To be of value in his scientific endeavor, Pasteur had to become a masterful industrialist—and therefore, it is quite expected that he would criticize those who would be willing to let their own economic failures be dismissed—blaming disease rather than their own ineptitude or mismanagement. **$6,000 - $8,000**



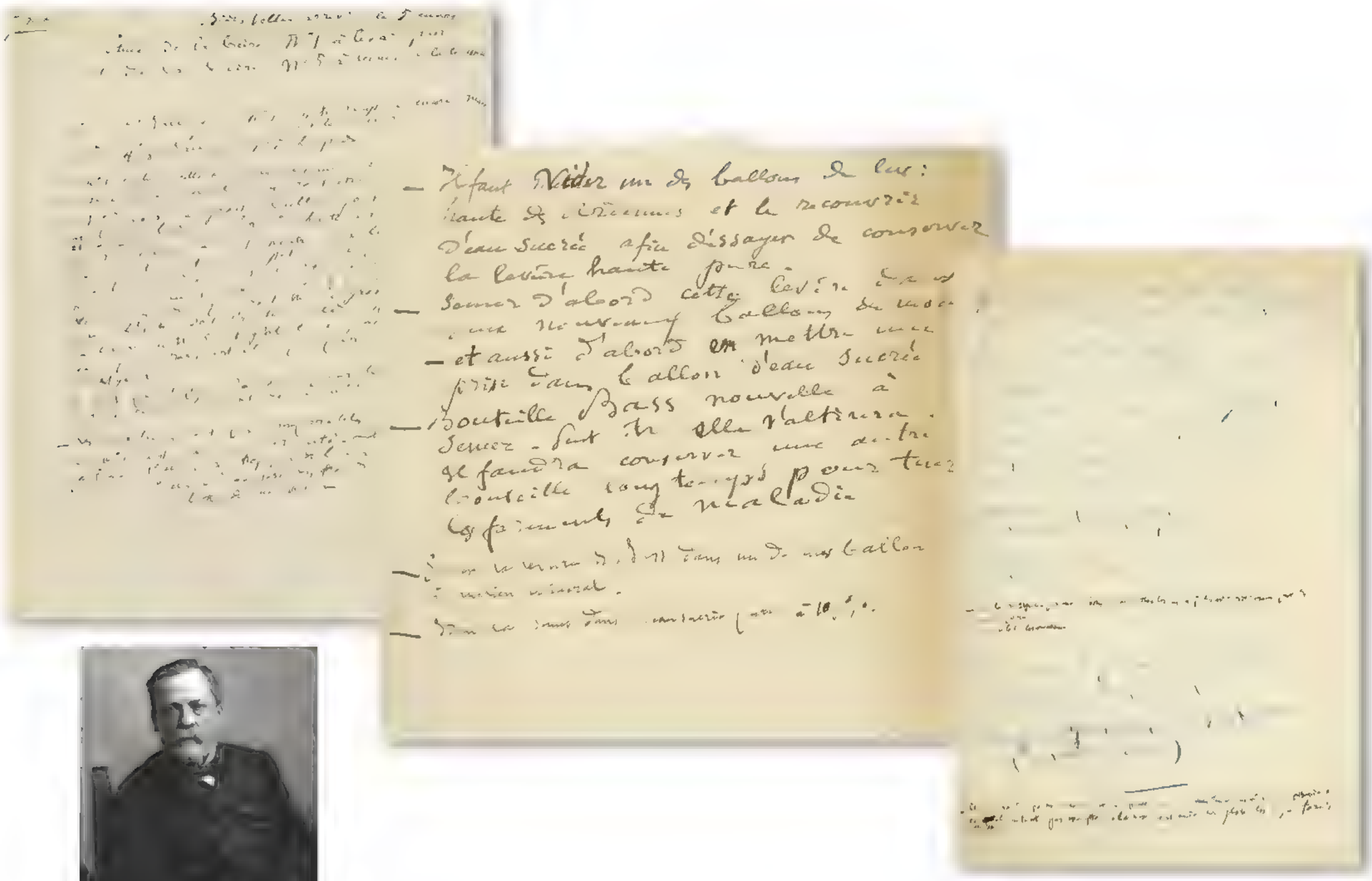
204. Pasteur, Louis. Autograph letter signed, (*"L. Pasteur"*), in French, 2 pages (8.12 x 5.25 in.; 206 x 133 mm.), Paris, 25 June 1863, to Monsieur Terrel des Chines; integral blank; skillful reinforcement of horizontal and vertical folds.

Pasteur proclaims: ***the majority of diseases from wines originate from the development of special fermenting agents of which sugar is a favorite constituent.***

Pasteur writes in full: *I have read with great interest your letter and the printed article which you were kind enough to send me. It would give me much satisfaction to be able to raise the difficulties which you have submitted to me but I only have study projects on these subjects. For a long time now I have wished to involve myself in all the questions appertaining to the manufacture and improvement of wines and I have no doubt that one day, perhaps soon, I shall give myself up to it entirely. I have already done some isolated research. The only thing I regard as well established and which results from the body of my published and some of my unpublished works is that the majority of diseases from wines originate from the development of special fermenting agents of which sugar is a favorite constituent.*

From this certain scientific premise you can deduce henceforth many consequences. For my own part I cannot conveniently do so without undertaking new experiments. You will understand, Sir, that I have to be more circumspect than anyone else in these matters. I can scarcely talk about it even in a personal letter, without having anything to offer other than preconceived ideas.

Six months after Pasteur wrote the present letter, he published the first of the papers that culminated in his *Etudes sur le vin*. In that first paper, dealing with the role of atmospheric oxygen in vinification, he sought to establish that the aging of wine resulted from the slow penetration of atmospheric oxygen through the porous wood casks into which new wine was decanted. By virtue of this slow oxidation, new wine grows less harsh and acid to the taste as it becomes clearer and lighter from the precipitation of dark coloring matters. Since the diseases of wine are due to the development of foreign organisms, the crucial task was to find a way of killing these germs without damaging the taste or other qualities of wine. On 1 May 1865, Pasteur told the Academy of Sciences that his attempts to cure diseased wines with chemical antiseptics had been less than satisfying, but that he had found a perfectly reliable and practical procedure for preserving healthy wine: by heating it in closed vessels for an hour or two at a temperature between 60° and 100° C. As a result of small-scale preliminary trials, Pasteur progressively lowered the temperature between 50° and 60° C. Within this range, he claimed, wine could be perfectly protected from disease at minimum risk to its taste, bouquet, and color. As soon as Pasteur disclosed this method, which he patented in April 1865, alternative claims began to appear. In a series of letters and notes published between 1865 and 1872, Pasteur repeatedly defended his priority rights. Eventually he admitted that Nicolas Appert, who had specifically proposed the application to wine of his method of preserving foodstuffs by heating them in closed vessels, had anticipated him. Nonetheless, he insisted that he had rescued from oblivion and established on the basis of rigorous scientific experiments what had been only a poorly tested and entirely empirical technique. **$8,000 - $12,000**



205. Pasteur, Louis. Highly important group of autograph manuscript pages by Pasteur relating to his early studies and experiments with beer, 8 pages various sizes, in French, one page dated 7 March [1871].

Pasteur's early notes on his experiments with beer.

After receiving quantities of beer from M.Velten, a brewer from Marseilles, Pasteur writes in part:

<u>Velten beers which arrived on 5 March.</u> Study of beer:
No 1. with pure leaven and beer
No 5. with brewery leaven
No 1. 7° Balling. No 1. Not very clear yet, but should become so.
No 5. 4°1/8 Balling. No. 5. Clear.
No 1. is creamier, more aromatic, with a fine creamy froth, pleasant, without a strange taste.
No 5. froth with big bubbles; not very nice tasting beer with high fomentation . . .
Under the microscrope No 1. shows two yeasts, one of which is identical in aspect to the little yeast, young, translucid particles . . . It is associated with some rare big ovoid globules which must be the big pure yeast . . .
No 1. seems pure. I am doubtful about No 5 in the way of impurities . . .

On another manuscript page, Pasteur writes:
-Empty one of the glasses of high yeast of Ardennes and re-cover it with sugared water in cider to try to keep the high yeast pure
-First sprinkle this yeast into two new glasses of wort
-Also first put a dose of it into the glass of sugared waer
-Bottle of new Bass to disseminate-perhaps it will change
-Another bottle must be kept for a long time to kill the fermenting agent of the disease
-Sprinkle the Bass yeast into one of my glasses of a mineral medium . . .

On another page, Pasteur writes out the following recipe:
-Mix ammoniacal urine and apparently normal urine
-Mix deposit from the glasses with sugared water and various yeasts and take up again the high Ardennes yeast and English yeast . . .
-Note the glases
-Lemon . . .
-3 powdered yeasts, mixed . . .

On another page Pasteur spells out another experiment:
Purify some experimental yeast in sugared water
_____ in sugared water and tantaric acid
Pure beer with Lowenbrau in the bottle
" " decanted of impurities in a bottle which was boiled in a wide-surfaced vessel . . .
What change is introduced by the weight given by the brine formed inside
Study of the appearance of this yeast
Purify it also in sugared water . . .
From time to time measure out the sugar into the others (invert the sugar first) . . .

On yet another page Pasteur records:
Disseminate Brewer's yeast in grape wort . . .

Continues next page

Continued 205

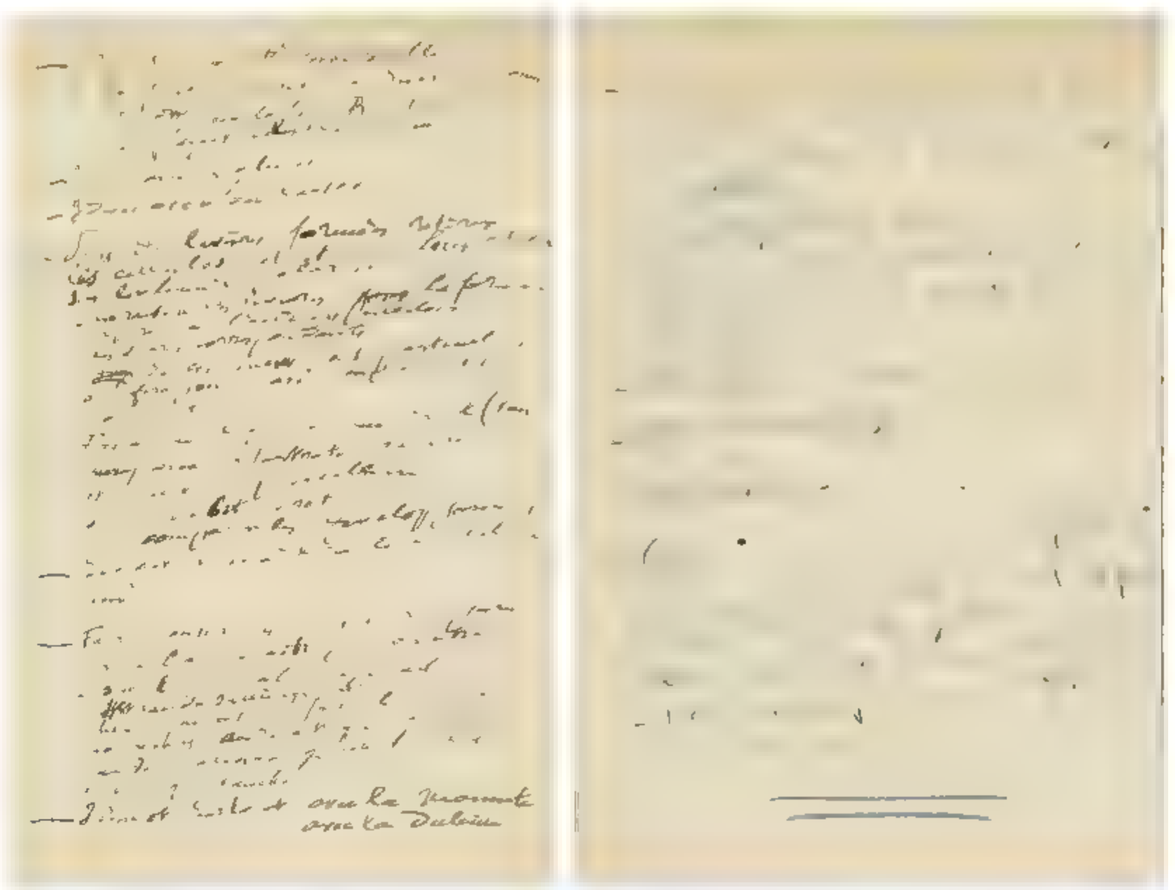
-Does either germinate?
-idem-yeast in grape wort
idem-large leaven idem
Does either gain?
Open bottles in garden, drawing room, laboratory—after 24 hours . . .

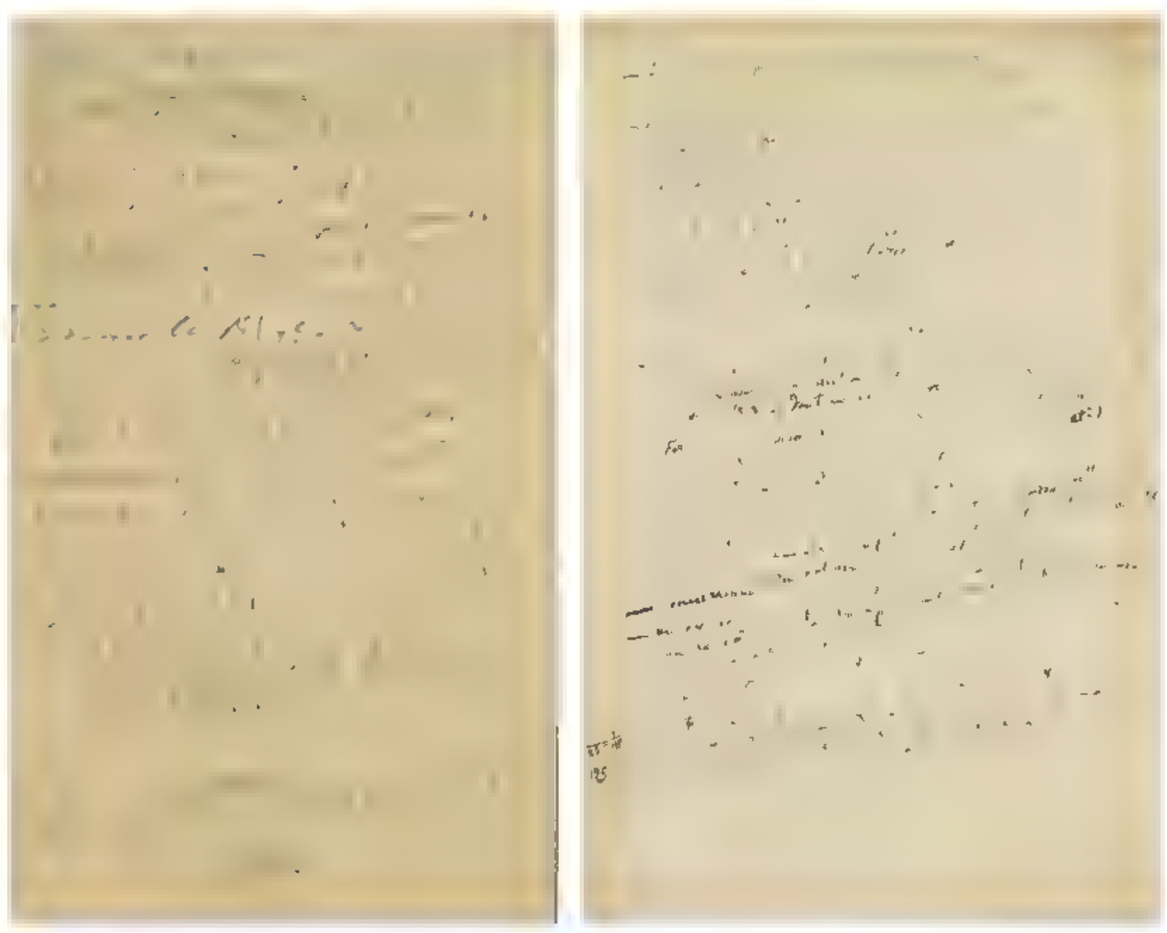
Pasteur's 1857 discovery of yeast's role in fermentation led to brewers devloping methods to prevent the souring of beer by undesirable microorganisms. Completely preoccupied with alcoholic fermentation, Pasteur continued to experiment extensively as evidenced by the present manuscript pages. In 1876, Louis Pasteur published his ground-breaking volume, Études sur la Bière, soon translated into English as Studies On Fermentation. The book changed the course of brewing during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, representing an enormouus leap forward in the scientific understanding of the processes involved in beermaking. Brewers around the globe put Pasteur's findings to work in their breweries, and thus plunged the industry headlong into the modern era.

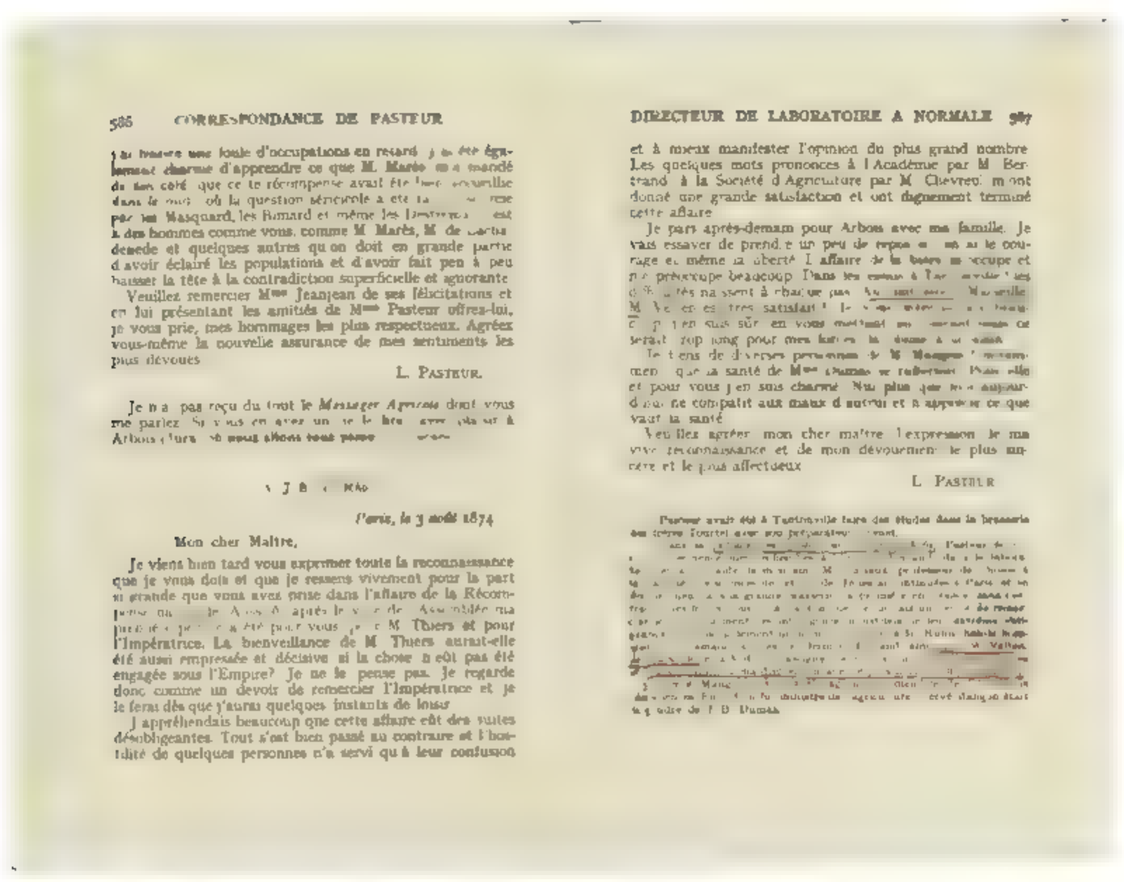
In his preface, Pasteur modestly wrote, "I need not hazard any prediction concerning the advantages likely to accrue to the brewing industry from the adoption of such a process of brewing as my study of the subject has enabled me to devise, and from an application of the novel facts upon which this process is founded. Time is the best appraiser of scientific work, and I am not unaware that an industrial discovery rarely produces all its fruits in the hands of its first inventor."

But, of course, the brewing industry recognized almost immediately the impact that Pasteur's work would have on the art and science of beermaking. Frank Faulkner, the British brewing scholar who wrote the English translation of Pasteur's volume explains: "The more I studied the work, the more I was convinced of its immense value to the brewer as affording him an intelligent knowledge of the processes and materials with which he deals . . . The debt which we English brewers owe to M[r]. Pasteur can hardly be over-estimated."

An extraordinary cache of unpublished manuscript pages documenting Pasteur's seminal experiments with beer.
$20,000 - $30,000







585 CORRESPONDANCE DE PASTEUR

DIRECTEUR DE LABORATOIRE A NORMALE 587

Paris, le 3 août 1874

Mon cher Maître,

Je viens bien tard vous exprimer toute la reconnaissance que je vous dois et que je ressens vivement pour la part si grande que vous avez prise dans l'affaire de la Récompense nationale. Après le vote de l'Assemblée nationale je me suis dit que vous avez été pour M. Thiers et pour l'Impératrice. La bienveillance de M. Thiers aurait-elle été aussi empressée et décisive si la chose n'eût pas été engagée sous l'Empire? Je ne le pense pas. Je regarde donc comme un devoir de remercier l'Impératrice et je le ferai dès que j'aurai quelques instants de loisir.

J'appréhendais beaucoup que cette affaire eût des suites désobligeantes. Tout s'est bien passé au contraire et l'honnêteté de quelques personnes n'a servi qu'à leur confusion

Pasteur

Paris, le 24 Sept. 1874.

Monsieur le Doyen et cher confrère,

En mon retour de vacances je trouve votre lettre du 12 Septembre courant et l'ampliation de l'arrêté qui m'autorise, sur la Demande que j'en avais faite au Ministre, à faire valoir mes Droits à la retraite.

Je m'empresse de vous remercier, monsieur le Doyen, des paroles bienveillantes que vous m'adressez à cette occasion et de l'assurance que vous voulez bien me donner que vous proposerez à l'assemblée des professeurs de la faculté de maintenir mon nom sur la liste de ses membres, comme Professeur honoraire. Je suis vivement touché de cette attention de votre part, monsieur le Doyen, d'autant plus que je n'ai rien fait pour obtenir cette faveur, puisque la maladie m'a empêché même de remplir pendant [illegible] mes fonctions. Aujourd'hui je ne [illegible] de mes [illegible] d'être mis à la retraite. Déjà en 1871 j'avais demandé cette mise à la retraite. Le Ministre d'alors, M. Jules Simon, refusa de statuer sur ma demande, en me laissant le bénéfice entier.

Aujourd'hui je suis heureux de voir que la faculté va pouvoir s'attacher un titulaire pour la chaire que j'occupais nominalement et qui a été illustrée par tant de Professeurs éminents.

Veuillez agréer, monsieur le Doyen, l'hommage de profond respect avec lequel j'ai l'honneur d'être votre humble serviteur et très dévoué confrère

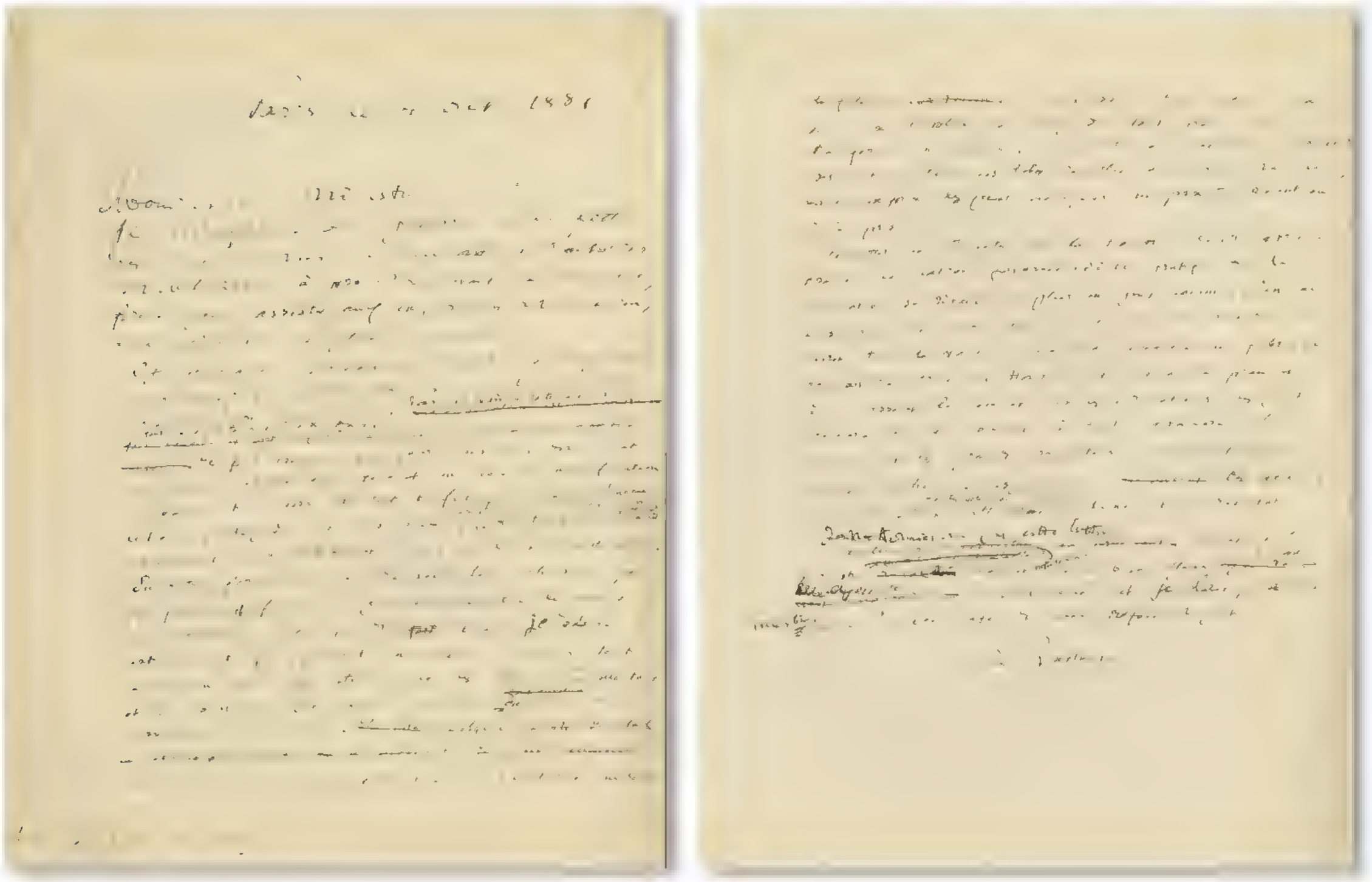
L. Pasteur

206. Pasteur, Louis. Autograph letter signed (*"L. Pasteur"*), in French, 1 page (9.87 x 7.62 in.; 251 x 194 mm.), Paris 24 September 1874, to an unidentified dean and colleague; light scattered spotting, "Pasteur" written in red ink at top left corner in an unknown hand.

Pasteur reflects on his retirement.

The French chemist writes in full: *On returning from vacation I find your letter of 12 September of the current year and the copy of the decision authorizing me, in response to the request I had made to the Minister, to claim my right to retirement. I hasten to thank you for the kind words you addressed to me on this occasion and for the assurances that you so kindly give me that you will propose to the assembled professors of the faculty to preserve my name on the list of its members as an honorary professor. I am greatly touched by this attention on your part and that much more as I have done nothing to merit this favor, since illness has prevented me from even occupying my chair. Also, I cannot support the idea of being relieved of functions which I didn't fulfill and to deprive a colleague of an honorable and envied title. Already in 1871 I had requested being granted retirement. The Minister at the time, M. Jules Simon, refused to make a decision on my request from an excess of goodwill. Today I am happy to think that the faculty is going to be able to attach a titulary professorship to the chair which I occupied in name and which has been made famous by so many professors.*

Although Pasteur applied for retirement from the University in 1871, he continued his researches. In 1873, he was elected a member of the Academy of Medicine, and in 1874, the French Parliament bestowed upon him an award ensuring his financial security while he continued to pursue his studies. **$6,000 - $8,000**



207. Pasteur, Louis. Autograph letter signed (*"L. Pasteur"*), in French, 2 pages (10.75 x 8.25 in.; 273 x 210 mm.), Paris, 4 October 1881, to Baron de Kemeny, the Hungarian ambassador in Paris, who had asked Pasteur to give his country the anti-anthrax vaccine.

Pasteur on the subject of the anti-anthrax vaccine: *Next spring I will be able to send tubes filled with the liquid vaccine over long distances, delivered at the most modest price, at cost or about that.*

He writes in full: *I hasten to reply to the letter in which you ask me to authorize M. Thuillier to proceed with the complete preparation of the vaccine before the commission formed to witness experiments with vaccinations. This preparation, M. Minister, is simple enough in principle: I published it in the proceedings of the Academy of Sciences in Paris. But to be sure of its entire worth, much time and even expense is required. One must test every day, so to speak, the state of the virulent anthracic parasite by way of progressive modification, and this test can only be done with the aid of inoculations performed on animals, ultimately on sheep in sufficient number. There would be absolutely too little time for M. Thuillier to devote himself to this study. Besides, permit me to make the observation that for the sake of prudence, and so as not to compromise the success of a method which is delicate in every way, I desire extremely that for one year at least all the vaccine which will be used by the breeders of sheep and cattle be prepared by me or under my immediate surveillance. As to the rest, I am currently occupied with setting up a kind of factory. I already have less than two hectoliters of liquid ready to be transformed into vaccine. Next spring I will be able to send tubes filled with the liquid vaccine over long distances, delivered at the most modest price, at cost or about that.*

Permit me to add that Hungary would be, after France, the favored nation. If the practice of vaccination gradually expands, as I hope, I will scarcely be up to furnishing all the vaccine that will be demanded. A factory could be built in Hungary, and I would be the first to ensure its success by the most precise indications. For the moment it is necessary to convince the farmers and large landowners of the efficacy of the method. I hope that the experiment M. Tuillier has performed under your auspices will soon arrive at this result. I will not finish this letter, M. Minister, without thanking Your Excellency for the kindness with which you received M. Thuillier, and I ask you to please accept the homage of my profound respect.

The dramatic success of Pasteur's anthrax vaccination led to a flood of requests for supplies of the new anthrax vaccine. On Christmas Day 1881, in a private note to the president of the Council of Minister, Pasteur proposed the creation of a state factory for the manufacture of anthrax vaccine. By its support for this project, the French state would gain prestige and gratitude as the disease disappeared. Ultimately the government rejected Pasteur's proposal, and his laboratory remained the center for the manufacture of anthrax vaccine. Indeed, one annex of the laboratory was given over entirely to the production of this and other vaccines discovered subsequently. **$8,000 - $12,000**

Louis Pasteur

de l'Académie française

Secrétaire perpétuel honoraire de l'Académie des sciences

rue Vauquelin

Savez-vous quel est le charme de vos études, à vous ? Savez-vous, si vous me permettez de parler ainsi, quel est l'enchantement de la science ? C'est que nous pouvons donner la preuve de nos principes. Qui peut donner cette preuve, en politique, en religion, même en morale ? Qui peut mettre dans les formules de précision les passions humaines et leurs effets parfois terribles ? Par exemple l'assassinat d'un Garfield par un abominable fou ...

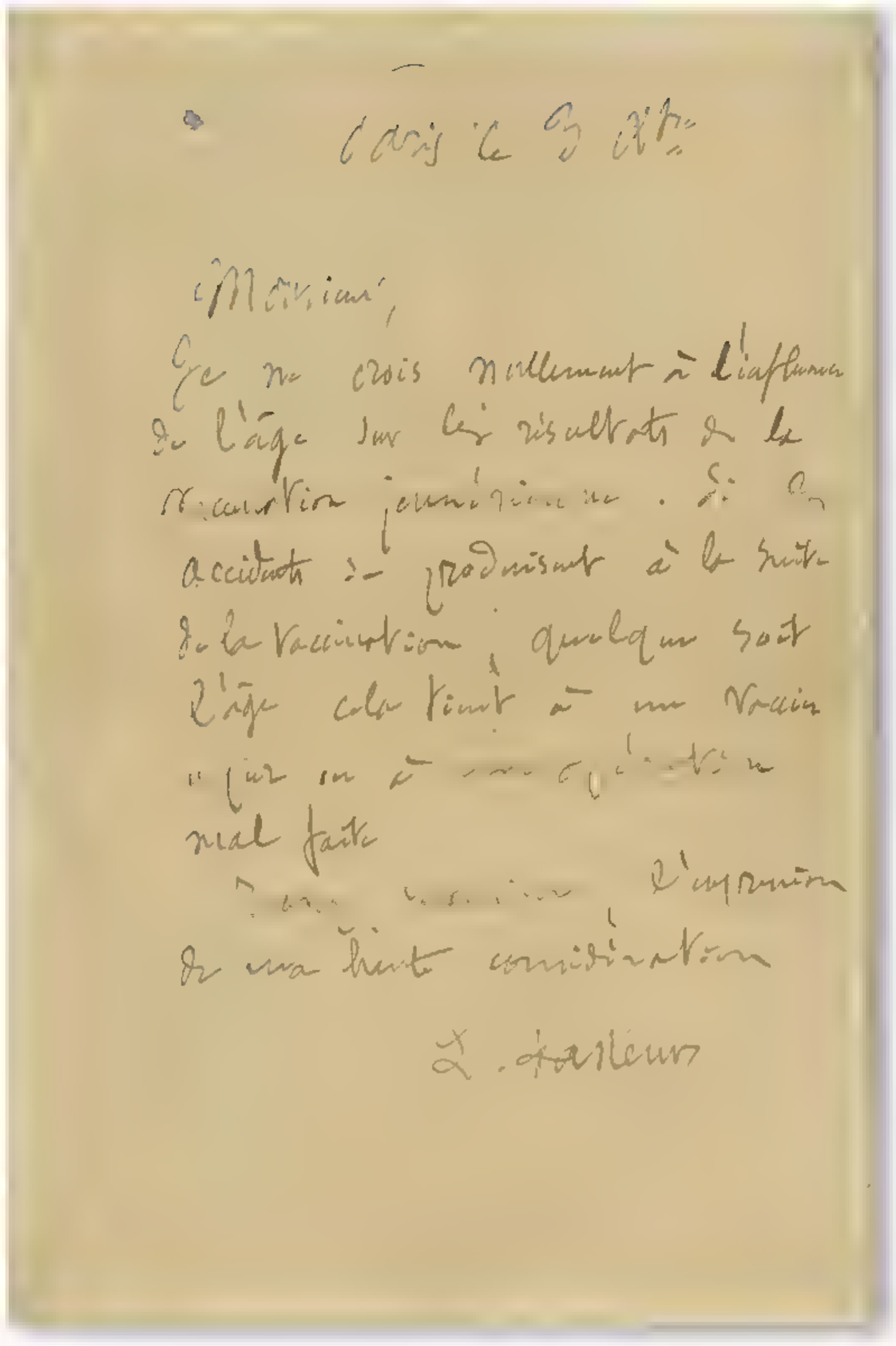
(Faut-il dire ici la cruauté de la destinée dans [illegible] ?)

208. Pasteur, Louis. Autograph manuscript unsigned, in French, 1 page (8.25 x 5.25 in.; 210 x 133 mm.), [Paris, autumn 1881], being preliminary notes for a lecture with extensive emendations; accompanied by Pasteur's engraved calling card.

Pasteur on the *enchantment of science* with mention of the assassination of President James A. Garfield.

A curious manuscript in the hand of Pasteur with fascinating content as the French chemist begins preparations for a lecture: *Do you know what to us is the charm of your studies? Do you know, if you will allow me to speak thus, what is the enchantment of science? It is that we can provide the proof of our principles. Who can give that, this proof of principles, in politics, religion, even in morals? Who can put into the precision of formulas human passions and their sometimes terrible effects, for example the assassination of a Garfield by a dreadful madman . . .*

No doubt Pasteur wrote the present draft in the autumn of 1881 after President James A. Garfield was shot by assassin Charles J. Guiteau, a rejected and disillusioned Federal office seeker on 2 July 188. Garfield died on 19 September 1881. **$6,000 - $8,000**



Paris le 3 Dec.

Monsieur,

Je ne crois nullement à l'influence de l'âge sur les résultats de la vaccination jennérienne. Si un accident se produisait à la suite de la vaccination, quelque soit l'âge celui-ci tient à un vaccin impur ou à une opération mal faite

Veuillez agréer l'expression de ma haute considération

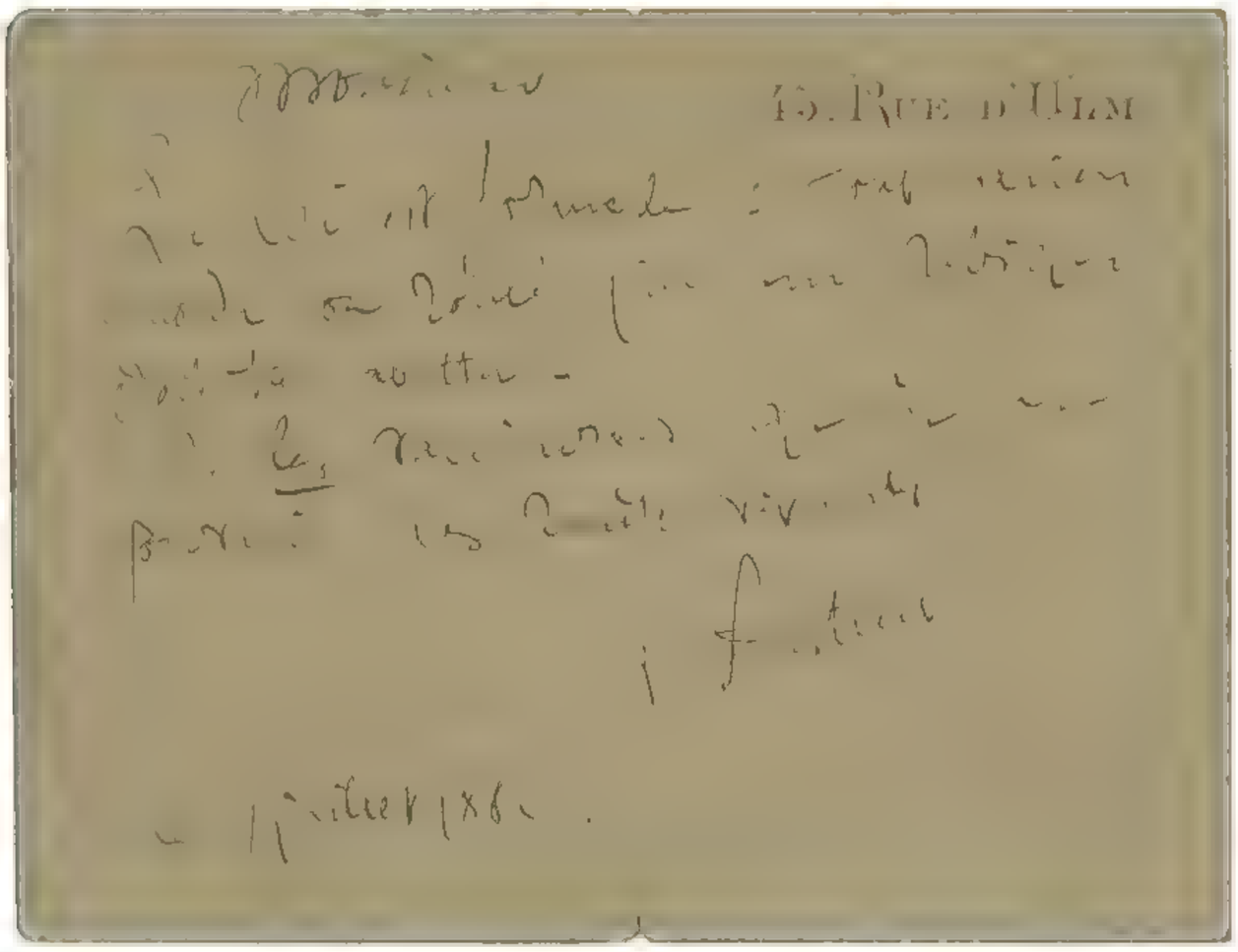
L. Pasteur

209. Pasteur, Louis. Autograph letter signed (*"L. Pasteur"*), in French, 1 page (7.87 x 5.12 in.; 200 x 130 mm.), Paris, 3 December [1885], to an unidentified correspondent; yellowing, small marginal tears skillfully repaired.

Pasteur on age or youth influencing the results of vaccination.

Pasteur writes in full: *I do not believe at all that age or youth influences the results of vaccination. If accidents occurred during the night of the vaccination, whatever the age of the individual, it was the result of impure vaccine or due to a wrongly performed procedure.*

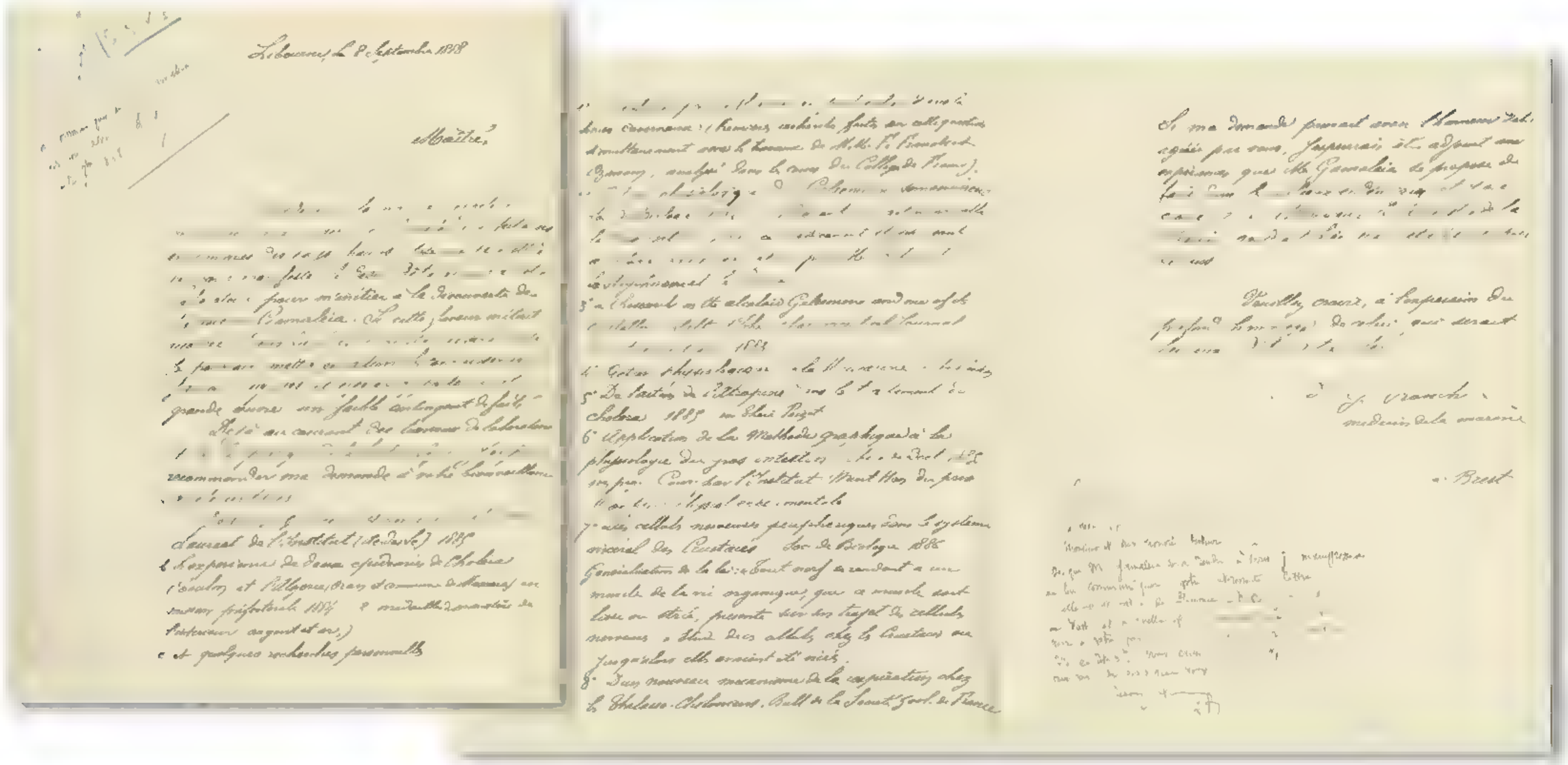
A fine letter of significant content by the renowned French chemist who developed the inoculation for rabies. **$6,000 - $8,000**



210. Pasteur, Louis. Autograph letter signed (*"L. Pasteur"*), in French, 1 page (3.37 x 4.5 in.; 86 x 114 mm.), [Paris] 9 July 1886, on his personalized note card *45 Rue d'Ulm* to an unidentified gentleman; browned, repair to vertical fold.

Pasteur firmly states the law on handling rabid dogs.

The French chemist writes in full: *The law is strict: any dog that was bit or in contact with a rabid animal must be killed. Even if I vaccinated them I could not return them to you alive.*
$4,000 - $6,000

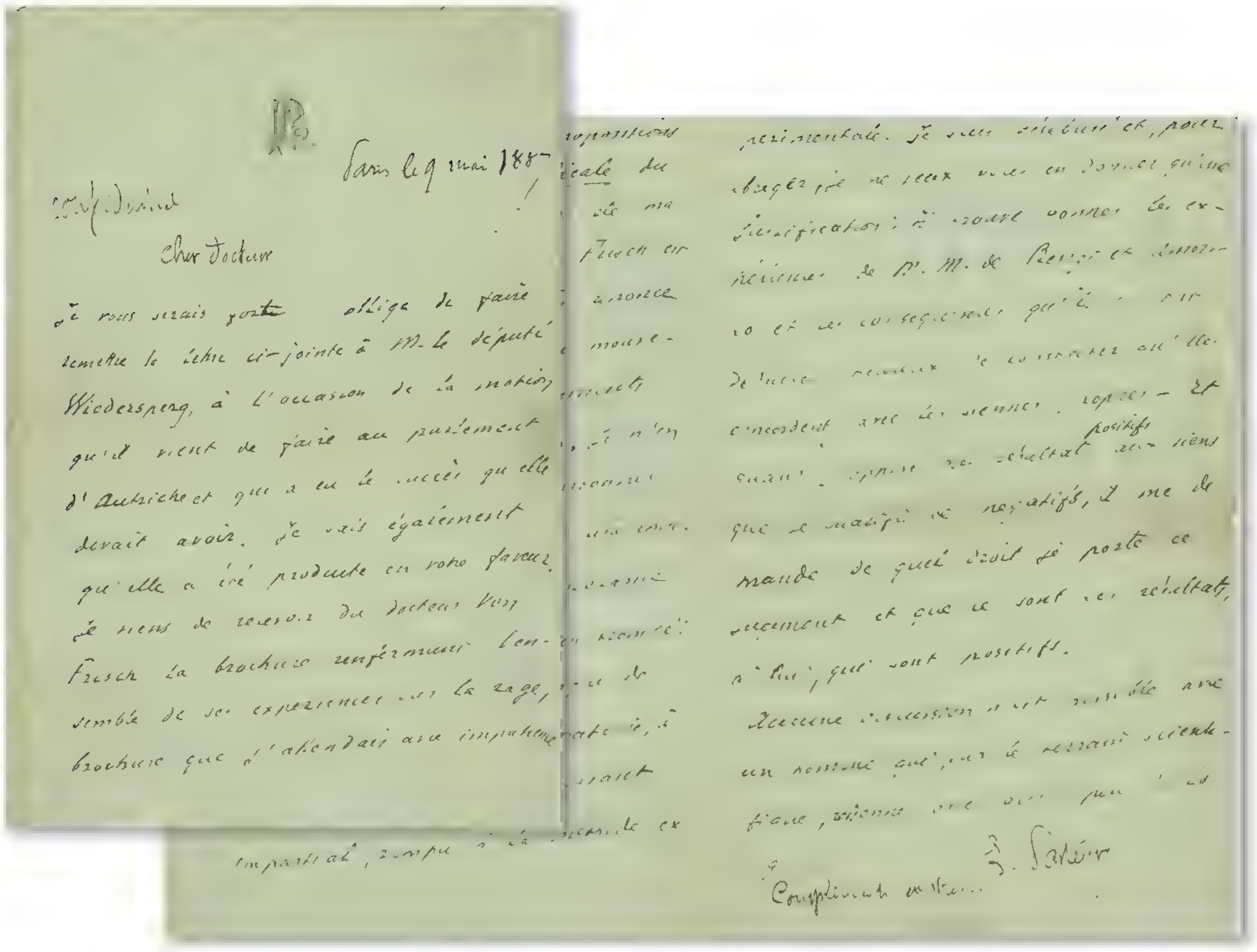


211. Pasteur, Louis. Lengthy autograph endorsement and a note signed (*"L. P."*) on a letter from Dr. G. Rauch, a naval doctor, to Pasteur, in French 3 pages (10.5 x 8.25 in.; 267 x 210 mm.), Lisbon, 8 September 1888; small marginal split to center horizontal fold.

A most gracious reply to the request of a naval doctor to visit the Pasteur Institute.

In the present letter, Dr. Rauch requests permission to visit Pasteur's laboratories to examine the discoveries made by one M. Gamaleia in hopes of making a contribution to his work and that of Pasteur. Rauch explains he has had extensive experience with diseases in warm countries, citing two cholera epidemics in Toulon and Algeria and proceeds to list his medical qualifications. He notes he would particularly like to participate in M. Gamaleia's experiments in the endemic field and feels confident that the Minister of the Navy will release him to do so, if accepted. At the foot of the third page of the letter, Pasteur replies in full from Arbois on 12 September 1888: *Honored Sir and Doctor, As soon as Monsieur Gamaleia has returned to Paris I will hasten to communicate your interesting letter to him. The latter is dated from Lisbon—are you returning on the Brest route, and when? Would you be able to come and see me on your way to Paris where I would perhaps have already returned? We could talk without too much inconvenience to you, about your wishes. Yours truly, L. P.* A further note in Pasteur's hand is found at the head of the first page of the letter: *"To be shown to M. Gamaleia as soon as he arrives. L. P. 12 September 1888.*

A fine letter demonstrating Pasteur's great willingness for collaboration between doctors and scientists. **$4,000 - $6,000**

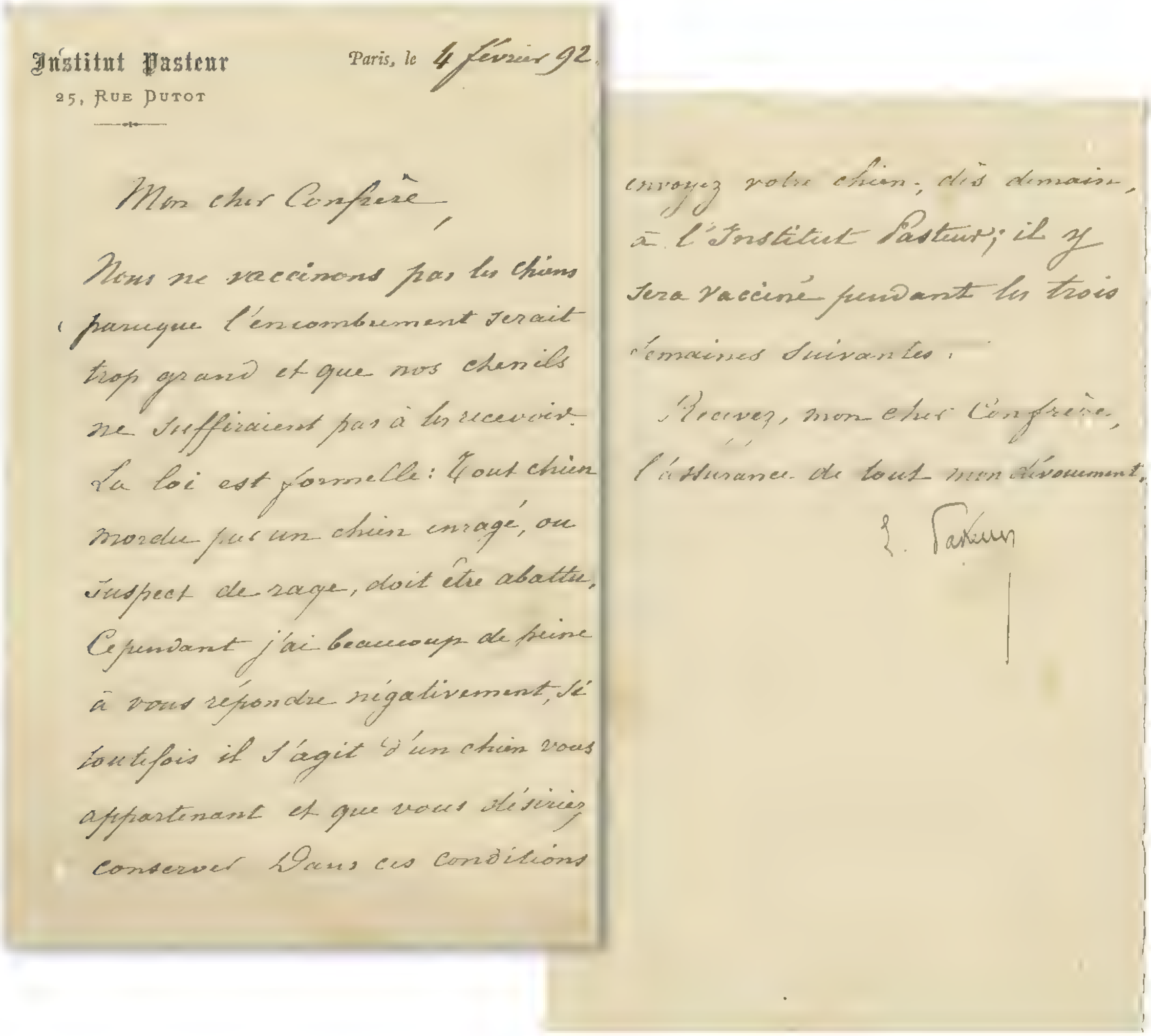


212. Pasteur, Louis. Letter signed (*"L. Pasteur"*), with date, the word "Confidential" and the opening salutation "Dear Doctor" at head of first page in Pasteur's hand, in French, 3 pages (7 x 4.5 in.; 178 x 114 mm.), Paris, 9 May 1887, on stationery imprinted with his monogram, to an unidentified doctor; repair to horizontal folds, small marginal tears at foot of pages not affecting text.

Pasteur lambasts the work of another scientist's work on rabies.

Pasteur writes in full: *I would be much obliged to you if you could have the letter enclosed herewith given to Representative Wiedersperg, in relation to the motion he just presented to the Austrian Parliament and that was so successful, as it should have been. I also know that it was put together with you in mind. I have just received from Dr. Von Frisch the pamphlet containing the sum of his experiments with rabies, a document I have been anxiously awaiting in order to respond to the 16 proposals that appeared in The Medical Week of December 30. What a disappointment! Frisch's pamphlet is so faulty that I will not engage in criticizing it. His experiments and arguments are not worthy of any attention. I will only talk about it if authorized people think it important, no doubt out of ignorance of the issue. That doctor surely deceived me! Since his coming by my laboratory, I had been inclined to consider him an impartial scientist, well versed in experimental practices. I feel disillusioned and, to be brief, I will only give you one justification: he finds Benzi and Amozzo's experiments and their consequences to be good, only too happy to note that they coincide with his own. And when I contradict him with my own positive results and call his negative, he denies me the right to judge his work, and claims that his results are positive. No discussion is possible with a man whose reasoning lacks scientific logic.*

Pasteur's own rabies experiments had indeed been successful. In April 1882, he undertook research that proved to be the most spectacular of all-the preventive treatment of rabies. After experimenting with inoculations of saliva from infected animals, he came to the conclusion that the virus was also present in the nerve centers, and he demonstrated that a portion of the medulla oblongata of a rabid dog, when injected into the body of a healthy animal, produced symptoms of rabies. By further work on the dried tissues of infected animals and the effect of time and temperature on these tissues, he was able to obtain a weakened form of the virus that could be used for inoculation. Having detected the rabies virus by its effects on the nervous system and attenuated its virulence, he applied his procedure to man; on 6 July 1885, he saved the life of a nine-year-old boy, Joseph Meister, who had been bitten by a rabid dog. The experiment was an outstanding success, opening the road to protection from a terrible disease. **$6,000 - $8,000**



Institut Pasteur
25, Rue Dutot

Paris, le 4 février 92.

Mon cher Confrère,

Nous ne vaccinons pas les chiens (parceque l'encombrement serait trop grand et que nos chenils ne suffiraient pas à les recevoir. La loi est formelle: Tout chien mordu par un chien enragé, ou suspect de rage, doit être abattu. Cependant j'ai beaucoup de peine à vous répondre négativement, si toutefois il s'agit d'un chien vous appartenant et que vous désiriez conserver Dans ces conditions envoyez votre chien, dès demain, à l'Institut Pasteur; il y sera vacciné pendant les trois semaines suivantes.

Croyez, mon cher Confrère, à l'assurance de tout mon dévouement.

L. Pasteur

213. Pasteur, Louis. Letter signed (*"L. Pasteur"*), in French, 2 pages (6.75 x 4.25 in.; 171 x 108 mm.), Paris, 4 February 1892, to an identified colleague, on his personalized stationery; four punctures at left margin not affecting text.

A kind and understanding Pasteur on the vaccination of dogs.

Pasteur writes in full: *We do not vaccinate dogs because it would create too much congestion and our kennels would not be big enough to take them all in. The law is definite: Any dog bitten by a dog either rabid or suspected of being rabid must be put down. However I find it very hard to give you a negative answer if the dog belongs to you and you want to keep it. If this is the case, send your dog to the Institute Pasteur tomorrow and it will be vaccinated during the following three weeks.*

An important letter in which Pasteur quotes the law on rabid dogs but shows a softer side when it comes to saving a beloved pet.
$6,000 - $8,000

Wright Brothers
Dayton Ohio

March 19, 1912.

Mr. E. L. Jones,
280 W. 54th St.,
New York, N. Y.

Your letter of March 14th is received

The decision of the German Patent Office has not given in writing. After an hour and a half deliberation, the Division gave an oral decision, annulling our broad claim, on the ground that the features of the Wright invention had been disclosed in publications prior to the time of the filing of the application in the German Patent Office. The publications cited were quotations from lectures given by Mr. Chanute in Paris on our experiments at Kitty Hawk in 1902, and Wilbur's address at Chicago on our experiments of the year preceding.

The law throughout Europe is that if any invention is described, even by the inventor himself, prior to the time of the application for a patent, the invention is given to the public and cannot be patented. At the time of the filing of our American patent in 1903, England, France, Italy and several other of the European countries were in what is called the "International Convention". In countries belonging to the "International Convention" the disclosure of an invention subsequent to the filing of an application in any one of these countries, does not prevent the securing of a good patent in any of the other countries, provided application is made in the other countries within a period of one year of the filing of the original application. At the time of the filing of our American application, Germany, as we understand it, had agreed with the other countries to join the "Convention", but the German Patent Office has made a ruling that the benefits of the "Convention" can be claimed in favor of only patent which were filed in foreign countries after May, 1903. Our American [illegible] before that date. We do not [illegible].

[illegible] decision [illegible].

The Defendants in the French case decided not to appear before the Commission of Experts, appointed by the court, as they no doubt feared that there was no chance of victory from such a course. Henry and Maurice Farman and Arnault-Pelterie have appealed from the decision of the first court. Bleriot up to date has not filed an appeal, but the time for appeal has not yet expired. If the decision of the lower court is confirmed by the French Court of Appeal, we will be entitled to damages for all machines built prior to the time of the decision, as well as to those built after."

Very truly yours,
Wilbur Wright

Mr. E. L. Jones

[illegible] Wright's [illegible] with the French Court [illegible].

"The only particular in which the recent decision of the French Court of Appeals seems to differ from that of the first Court, which decided in favor of the Wright patent in France two years ago, is that, whereas the first Court held that the patent made claim only for the use of the warping and the vertical rudder mechanically coupled, the Court, however, deciding that the independant use of these parts did not constitute a new invention, but simply an improvement over the invention of the patent, and therefore, was subject to the patent; the Court of Appeals held that the patent itself covered not only the warping and the vertical rudder when mechanically coupled, but also the simultaneous use of these two parts operated in any manner whatever. The present decision construes the patent more broadly than did the decision of the first Court. The only hope left to the French defendants rests in proving to the commission of experts [illegible] pointed by the Court that the patents of Ader, Boulton, [illegible], etc., anticipated the invention of the Wright patent. These same patents were considered by the American and the German Courts and were found by both Courts as not constituting an anticipation."

Very truly yours,
Wilbur Wright

214. Wright, Orville. Highly important pair of typed letters signed and a typed statement to Ernest L. Jones, Editor of "Aeronautics," the first American aviation journal relating to the patent infringement suit filed against European manufactures making use of their patents, early aeronautic experiments and Wright's statement for publication in "Aeronautics" concerning a legal victory in France for the patent for the Wright's Flying Machine.

Orville Wright to the Editor of "Aeronautics" on patent infringement, early aeronautic experiments and a legal victory on their patent.

This important group includes:

Wright, Orville. Typed letter signed, 2 pages (8.38 x 10.75 in.; 212 x 273 mm.), Dayton, Ohio, 19 March 1912, on Wright Brothers stationery to Ernest L. Jones; vertical line on first and second pages with a thin line through Wright's signature by Jones with ten words in his hand relating to its publication in "Aeronautics" and filing notaions in pencil at top left and right of first page.

Wright on the patent infringement suit the Wright Brothers filed against European manufacturers making use of their patents.

He writes in part: *The decision of the German Patent Office has not yet been given in writing. After a hour and a half deliberation, the Division gave an oral decision, annulling our broad claim on the ground that the features of the Wright invention had been disclosed in publications prior to the time of filing of the application in the German Patent Office. The publications cited were quotations from lectures given by Mr. Chanute in Paris on our experiments at Kitty Hawk in 1902, and Wilbur's address at Chicago on our experiments the year preceding.*

The law throughout Europe is that if any invention is described, even by the inventor himself, prior to the time of of the application for a patent, the invention is given to the public and cannot be patented. At the time of the filing of our American patent in 1903, England, France, Italy and several other of the European countries were in what is called the "International Connvention." In countries belonging to the "International Convention" the disclosure of an invention subsequent to the filing of an application in any one of these countries, does not prevent the securing of a good patent in any of the other countries, provided application is made in the other countries within a period of a year of the filing of the original application. At the time of the filing of our American application, Germany . . . had agreed with the other countries to join the "Convention," but the German Patent Office has made a ruling that the benefits of the "Convention" can be claimed in favor of only patents which were files in foreign countires after May 1903. Our American patent was filed six weeks before that date. We do not think that we can fail to win on the appeal to the Imperial Court at Leipzig . . .

Continues next page

Continued 214

Wright, Orville. Typed letter signed, 3 pages (8.38 x 10.75 in.; 212 x 273 mm.), Dayton, Ohio, 18 April 1913, on Wright Brothers stationery to Ernest L. Jones; light browning and creasing.

Wright discusses the Wright Brothers; early aeronautic experiments and their patent for developing lateral control of their aircraft.

He writes in part: *At the time my brother and I began our experiments with a glider in 1900, no machine had ever been built which was capable of successful flight . . . when we began our experiments mechanical flight was not considered an art, but was always referred to as an unsolved problem.*

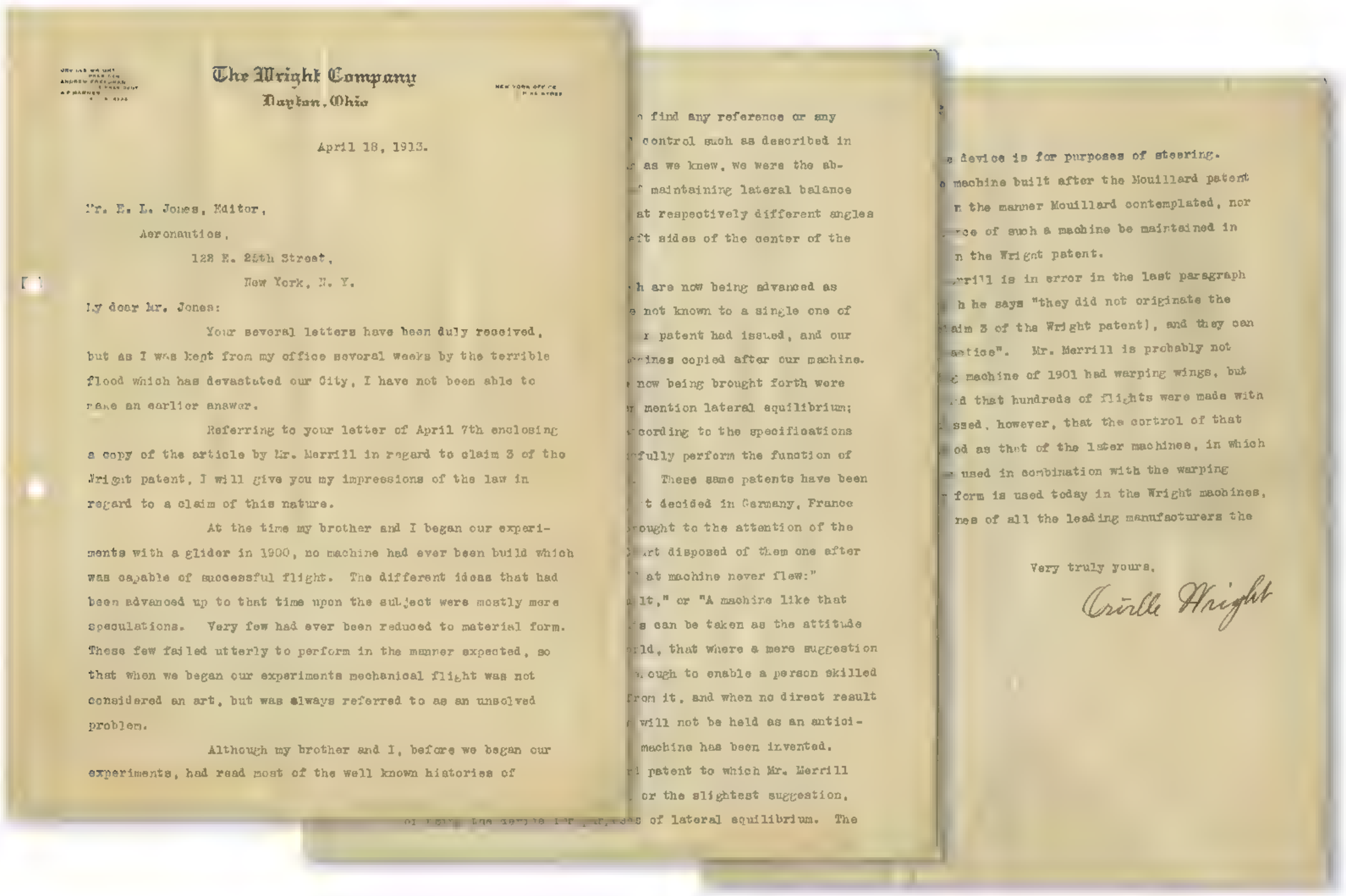
Although my brother and I, before we began our experiments, had read most of the well-known histories of flight, in not one of them did we find any reference or any suggestion of lateral control such as described in claim 3 of our patent. So far as we knew, we were the absolute originators of the idea of maintaining lateral balance by means of presenting surfaces at respectively different angles of incidence on the right and left sides of the center of the machine . . .

Wright's statement for publication in "Aeronautics" concerning a legal victory in a French Court ruling concerning the patent for his Flying Machine.

He writes in full: *The only particular in which the recent decision of the French Court of Appeals seems to differ from that of the first Court which decided in favor of the Wright patent in France two years ago, is that, whereas the first Court held that the patent made claim only for the use of the warping and the vertical rudder mechanically coupled, the Court, however, deciding that the independent use of the parts did not constitute a new invention, but simply an improvement over the invention of the patent, and therefore was subject to the patent; the Court of Appeals held the simultaneous use of these two parts operated in any manner whatever. The present decision construes the patent more broadly than did the decision of the first Court. The only hope left to the French defendants rests in proving to the commission of experts appointed by the courts that the patents of Ader Boulton, Dobreseu, etc, anticipated the invention of the Wright patent. These same patents were considered by the American and the German Courts and were found by both Courts as not constituting an anticipation.*

Wright, Orville. Typed statement signed, 1 page (8.38 x 10.75 in.; 212 x 273 mm.), [Dayton, Ohio, 1913], for publication in "Aeronautics," with introduction at head by Ernest L. Jones for publication in his journal; a thin line through Wright's signature by Jones.

An extraordinary trio of documents relating to the trials and tribulations the Wright Brothers endured in securing international patents on their great invention. **$20,000 - $30,000**



The Wright Company
Dayton, Ohio

April 18, 1913.

Mr. E. L. Jones, Editor,
Aeronautics,
128 E. 25th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Jones:

Your several letters have been duly received, but as I was kept from my office several weeks by the terrible flood which has devastated our City, I have not been able to make an earlier answer.

Referring to your letter of April 7th enclosing a copy of the article by Mr. Merrill in regard to claim 3 of the Wright patent, I will give you my impressions of the law in regard to a claim of this nature.

At the time my brother and I began our experiments with a glider in 1900, no machine had ever been build which was capable of successful flight. The different ideas that had been advanced up to that time upon the subject were mostly mere speculations. Very few had ever been reduced to material form. These few failed utterly to perform in the manner expected, so that when we began our experiments mechanical flight was not considered an art, but was always referred to as an unsolved problem.

Although my brother and I, before we began our experiments, had read most of the well known histories of

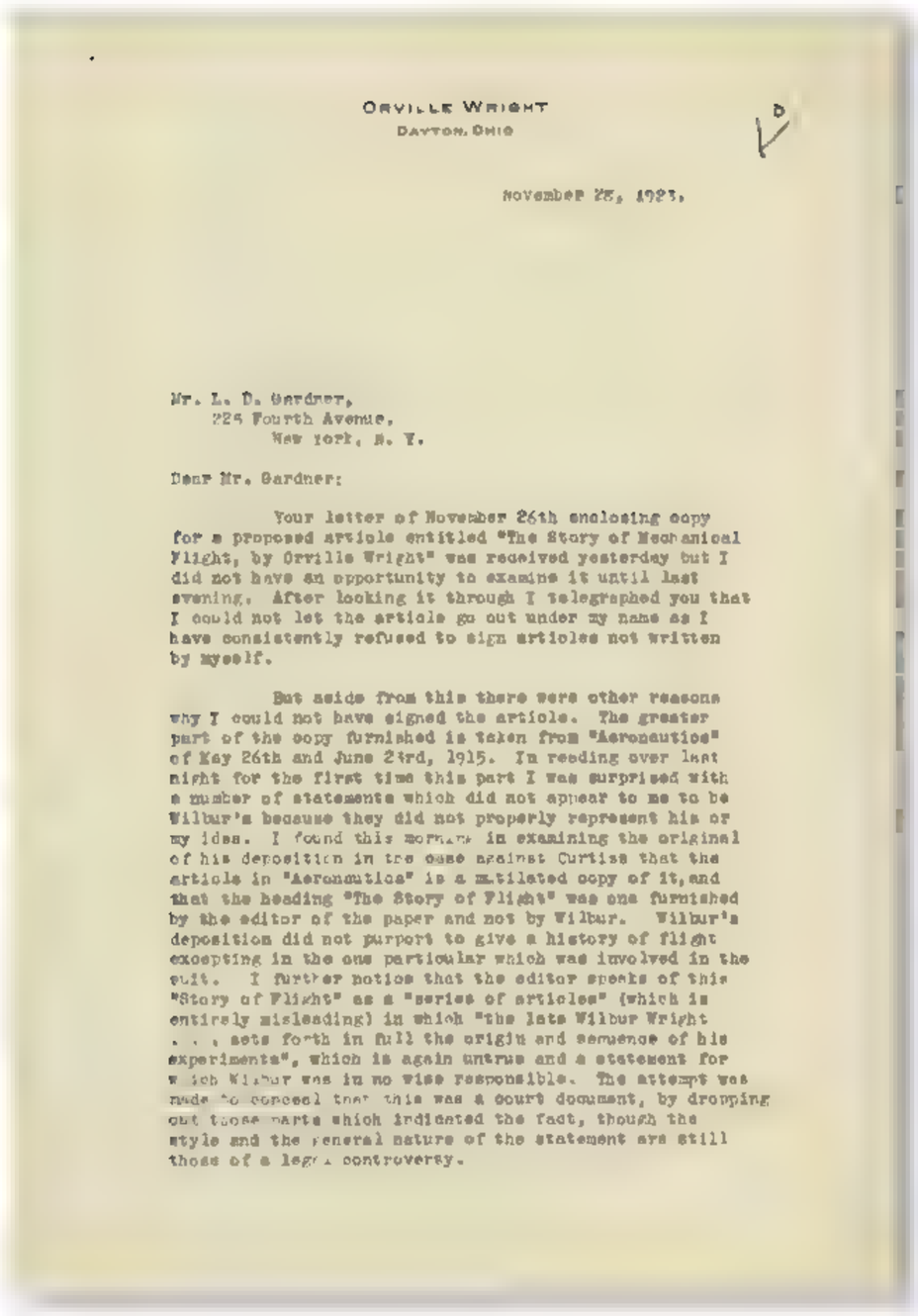
find any reference or any
control such as described in
as we knew, we were the ab-
maintaining lateral balance
at respectively different angles
ft sides of the center of the

h are now being advanced as
not known to a single one of
r patent had issued, and our
ines copied after our machine.
now being brought forth were
mention lateral equilibrium;
cording to the specifications
fully perform the function of
These same patents have been
t decided in Germany, France
rought to the attention of the
rt disposed of them one after
at machine never flew:"
lt," or "A machine like that
s can be taken as the attitude
rld, that where a mere suggestion
ough to enable a person skilled
from it, and when no direct result
will not be held as an antici-
machine has been invented.
l patent to which Mr. Merrill
or the slightest suggestion,
of lateral equilibrium. The

device is for purposes of steering.
machine built after the Mouillard patent
n the manner Mouillard contemplated, nor
ce of such a machine be maintained in
n the Wright patent.
rrill is in error in the last paragraph
h he says "they did not originate the
aim 3 of the Wright patent), and they can
actice". Mr. Merrill is probably not
machine of 1901 had warping wings, but
d that hundreds of flights were made with
ssed, however, that the control of that
od as that of the later machines, in which
used in combination with the warping
form is used today in the Wright machines,
nes of all the leading manufacturers the

Very truly yours,

Orville Wright



ORVILLE WRIGHT
DAYTON, OHIO

November 28, 1923.

Mr. L. D. Gardner,
224 Fourth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Gardner:

Your letter of November 26th enclosing copy for a proposed article entitled "The Story of Mechanical Flight, by Orville Wright" was received yesterday but I did not have an opportunity to examine it until last evening. After looking it through I telegraphed you that I could not let the article go out under my name as I have consistently refused to sign articles not written by myself.

But aside from this there were other reasons why I could not have signed the article. The greater part of the copy furnished is taken from "Aeronautics" of May 26th and June 21rd, 1915. In reading over last night for the first time this part I was surprised with a number of statements which did not appear to me to be Wilbur's because they did not properly represent his or my idea. I found this morning in examining the original of his deposition in the case against Curtiss that the article in "Aeronautics" is a mutilated copy of it, and that the heading "The Story of Flight" was one furnished by the editor of the paper and not by Wilbur. Wilbur's deposition did not purport to give a history of flight excepting in the one particular which was involved in the suit. I further notice that the editor speaks of this "Story of Flight" as a "series of articles" (which is entirely misleading) in which "the late Wilbur Wright . . . sets forth in full the origin and sequence of his experiments", which is again untrue and a statement for which Wilbur was in no wise responsible. The attempt was made to conceal that this was a court document, by dropping out those parts which indicated the fact, though the style and the general nature of the statement are still those of a legal controversy.

Appendix G of Brewer's "Wilbur Wright Memorial Lecture" evidently came from the same source as the matter contained in "Aeronautics", for I notice both of them are paragraphed alike but entirely different from the original, and both are mutilated in many of the same particulars.

The only statement ever put out either by Wilbur or myself intended to be a "Story of Mechanical Flight" was the article in the September, 1908, Century Magazine entitled "The Wright Brothers' Aeroplane by Orville and Wilbur Wright". I prepared this article while Wilbur was in Europe, but as I used a number of expressions taken from his writing I added his name as one of the authors. This is the only article that I know of that gives a statement (though only in outline) of the work done in producing the first flying machine.

I am sending under separate cover seven photographs of the machine at Kitty Hawk in 1903. If there are any of them that you wish to have copied you may do so and return the originals as soon as you are through with them. These originally were pretty good photographs but the negatives were in the water for some days at the time of the Dayton flood and suffered as a consequence.

Sincerely yours,

Orville Wright

215. Wright, Orville. Typed letter signed, 2 pages (10.5 x 7.25 in.; 267 x 184 mm.), Dayton, Ohio, 28 November 1923, to Lester D. Gardner.

Setting the record straight regarding the first flying machine.

Wright writes in full: *Your letter of November 26th enclosing copy for a proposed article entitled "The Story of Mechanical Flight, by Orville Wright" was received yesterday but I did not have an opportunity to examine it until last evening. After looking it through I telegraphed you that I could not let the article go out under my name as I have consistently refused to sign articles not written by myself. But aside from this there were other reasons why I could not have signed the article. The greater pare of the copy furnished is taken from "Aeronautics" of May 26th and June 15th, 1915. In reading over last night for the first time this part I was surprised with a number of statements which did not appear to me to be Wilbur's because they did not properly represent his or my idea. I found this morning in examining the original of his deposition in the case against* [Glenn] *Curtiss that the article in "Aeronautics" is a mutilated copy of it, and that the heading "The Story of Flight" was one furnished by the editor of the paper and not by Wilbur. Wilbur's deposition did nor purport to give a history of flight excepting in the one particular which was involved in the suit. I further notice that the editor speaks of this "Story of Flight" as a "series of articles" (which is entirely misleading) in which "the late Wilbur Wright … sets forth in full the origin and sequence of his experiments," which is again untrue and a statement for which Wilbur was in no wise responsible. The attempt was made to conceal that this was a court document, by dropping out those parts which indicated the fact, though the style and the general nature of the statement are still those of a legal controversy.*

Appendix G of [Griffith] *Brewer's "Wilbur Wright Memorial Lecture" evidently came from the same source as the matter contained in "Aeronautics", for I notice both of them are paragraphed alike but entirely different from the original, and both are mutilated in many of the same particulars.*

The only statement ever put out either by Wilbur or myself intended to be a "Story of Mechanical Flight" was the article in the September, 1908, Century Magazine entitled "The Wright Brothers' Aeroplane by Wilbur and Orville Wright." I prepared this article while Wilbur was in Europe, but as I used a number of expressions taken from his writing I added his name as one of the authors. This is the only article that I know of that gives a statement (though only in outline) of the work done in producing the first flying machine.

I am sending under separate cover seven photographs of the machine at Kitty Hawk in 1903. If there are any of them that you wish to have copied you may do so and return the originals as soon as you are through with them. These originally were pretty good photographs but the negatives were in the water for some days at the time of the Dayton flood and suffered as a consequence. Sincerely yours, Orville Wright

An important, unpublished letter in regard to Gardner's proposal to publish a reworked article based on some early writings of the Wrights, in which Orville clarifies the early-published accounts of the Kitty Hawk experiments, and their aircraft's design.
$6,000 - $8,000

216. Wright, Wilbur. Autograph letter signed, 2 pages (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), Dayton, Ohio, 21 October 1911, on "Wright Brothers, 1127 W. Third Street, Dayton, Ohio" stationery with "Wilbur Wright / Orville Wright" printed at the upper left and "Cable Address: Wrights, Dayton" at the upper right, to Ernest L. Jones (1882-1955), Editor of "Aeronautics," the first American aviation journal, from 1907-1915; marked "file" in pencil near the top of the first page; two holes along left margin; browning.

Writing to the editor of "Aeronautics" magazine, Wilbur Wright validates the Wright brothers' claim to being the first men to fly, refuting the French claim that is was done by Clement Ader in 1897.

Wilbur Wright pens in full: *Mr. E. L. Jones, New York, 21 October, 1911*

Dear Mr. Jones: I enclose a copy of a translation of the official report of General Mensier, chairman of the commission appointed by the Minister of War to supervise the trials of the Ader machine. You will see from the report that

(1) That the Avion never rose from the ground at all, either on the 12th or the 14th of October 1897. The legend that it flew 300 meters on the 14th is entirely without foundation.
(2) No real attempt to fly was ever made with it. The trials were mere runs on the ground with only about one third of the power turned on.
(3) When the machine was running along the ground at about 11 miles an hour in a direction crosswise to the course of the wind, the wind lifted one wing and the aeroplane rolled over and was wrecked.
(4) *The ~~report~~ experiments of 12 & 14 October were preliminary to the real trials intended to be made later before the full commission, but the results of these preliminary efforts were so far from satisfactory that the commission was never assembled for a real attempt at flight, and the War Department refused to advance any further funds.*
(5) *The Avion never flew, and never showed indication of being near to successful flight.*

In ~~the~~ 'Aeronautics' of August 1911, is an article showing a device for equalizing the pressures on ailerons. Can you give me the name of the person who communicated this to you? Or the name of any other persons who have invented similar devices?

Yours truly, Wilbur Wright

Ever since their successful 17 December 1903 flight at Kitty Hawk, Wilbur and Orville Wright were challenged as to their claim that they were the first to fly by the French who claimed that Clement Ader (1841-1926) had flown in his "Avion III" airplane on 14 October 1897. This was accepted as fact by many, even in the United States. In a report sent by cable from Paris, published in "The Washington Post" on 23 May 1910, reporter Vance Thompson wrote, in part, "Ader built his flying machine eighteen years ago, the funds being supplied by the French government. It was a bat-shaped aeroplane, weighed 1,500 pounds, and was driven by a steam engine. He made many flights during the next four years, and in 1897 flew more than 1,000 feet [304.8 meters]."

A typescript of General Mensier's report to which Wilbur Wright refers in this letter is included (not the example sent to Jones). General Joseph Henry Mensier (1829-1917) saw service in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 as Captain in the 31st Engineering Corps. In 1887, he was appointed Director of Engineering in the Department of War. Through Mensier, Clement Ader met Minister of War Charles de Freycinet who, in 1892, appropriated funds to finance his experiments. After General Mensier's "report on the trials of M.Clement Ader's aviation apparatus" issued in Paris, 21 October 1897, the French government stopped all funding and Ader abandoned further trials.

In 1911, in honor of Ader's work, the French General Pierre-Auguste Rocques, chief of French Army aviation, directed that Ader's term "avian," the name of his aircraft, would be the official word for an airplane, replacing the earlier French word "aeroplane."

Included with this letter is a signed copy of Clément Ader's book, Military Aviation ("L'Aviation militaire," sixième édition, revue et corrigée, avec 55 figures dans le texte et deux planches hors texte. *Paris: Berger-Levrault, 1913*). In French, the sixth edition, reviewed and corrected, includes 55 drawings, charts, graphs and two illustrations of "L'Avion Ader ." On the half-title page, Ader has inscribed, *"A Monsieur Fleuret* / Député / *Sincère hommage / Cl Ader"*; front cover detached and chipped.

Wilbur Wright was only 45 years old when he died of typhoid fever on 30 May 1912, just seven months after writing this letter in defense of his and Orville's accomplishments. **$30,000 - $50,000**

W. LEBUR WRIGHT
ORVILLE WRIGHT

CABLE ADDRESS
WRIGHTS, DAYTON

WRIGHT BROTHERS
1127 W. THIRD STREET
DAYTON, OHIO

21 October 1911

Mr. E.L. Jones.
New York,

Dear Mr Jones;

I enclose a copy of a translation of the official report of Gen. Hunaire chairman of the commission appointed by the Minister of War to supervise the trials of the Ader machine.

You will see from this report that

(1) That the Avion never rose from the ground at all, either on the 12th or the 14th of October 1897. The legend that it flew 300 metres on the 14th is entirely without foundation.

(2) No real attempt to fly was ever made with it. The trials were mere runs on the ground with only about one third of the power turned on.

(3) When the machine was running along the ground at about 11 miles an hour in a direction crosswise to the course of the wind, the wind lifted one wing, and the aeroplane rolled over and was wrecked.

2.

CABLE ADDRESS
WRIGHTS, DAYTON

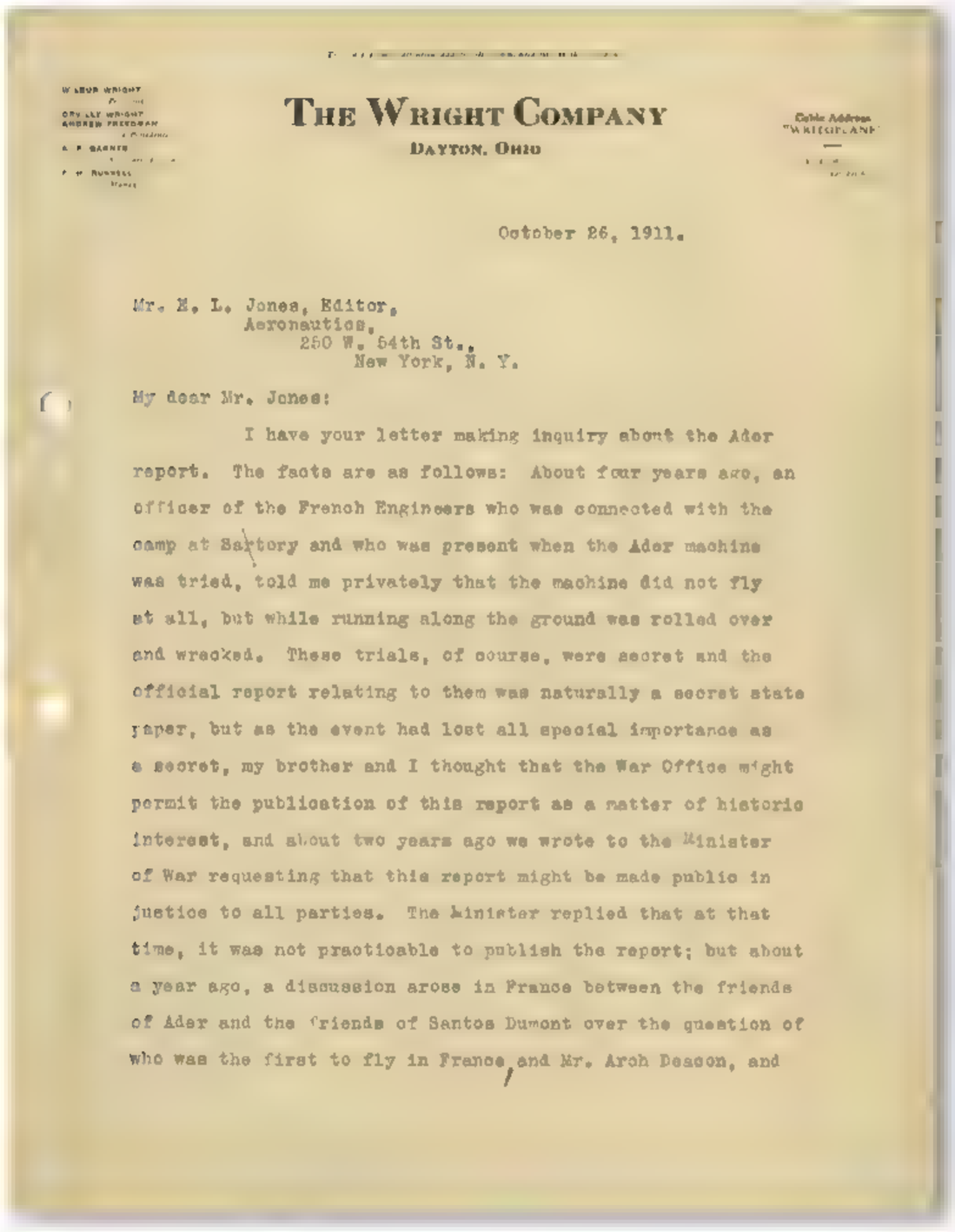
WRIGHT BROTHERS
1127 W. THIRD STREET
DAYTON, OHIO

(4) The ~~report~~ experiments of 12 & 14 October were preliminary to the real trials intended to be made later before the full commission, but the results of these preliminary efforts were so far from satisfactory that the commission was never assembled for a real attempt at flight, and the War Department refused to advance any further funds.

(5) The Avion never flew, and never showed indication of being near to successful flight.

In the "Scientific American" of August 19, 1911 is one in which showing a device for equalizing the pressure on ailerons. At can you give me the name of the person who communicated this to you? Or the name of any other persons who have invented similar devices?

Yours truly
Wilbur Wright.



THE WRIGHT COMPANY
DAYTON, OHIO

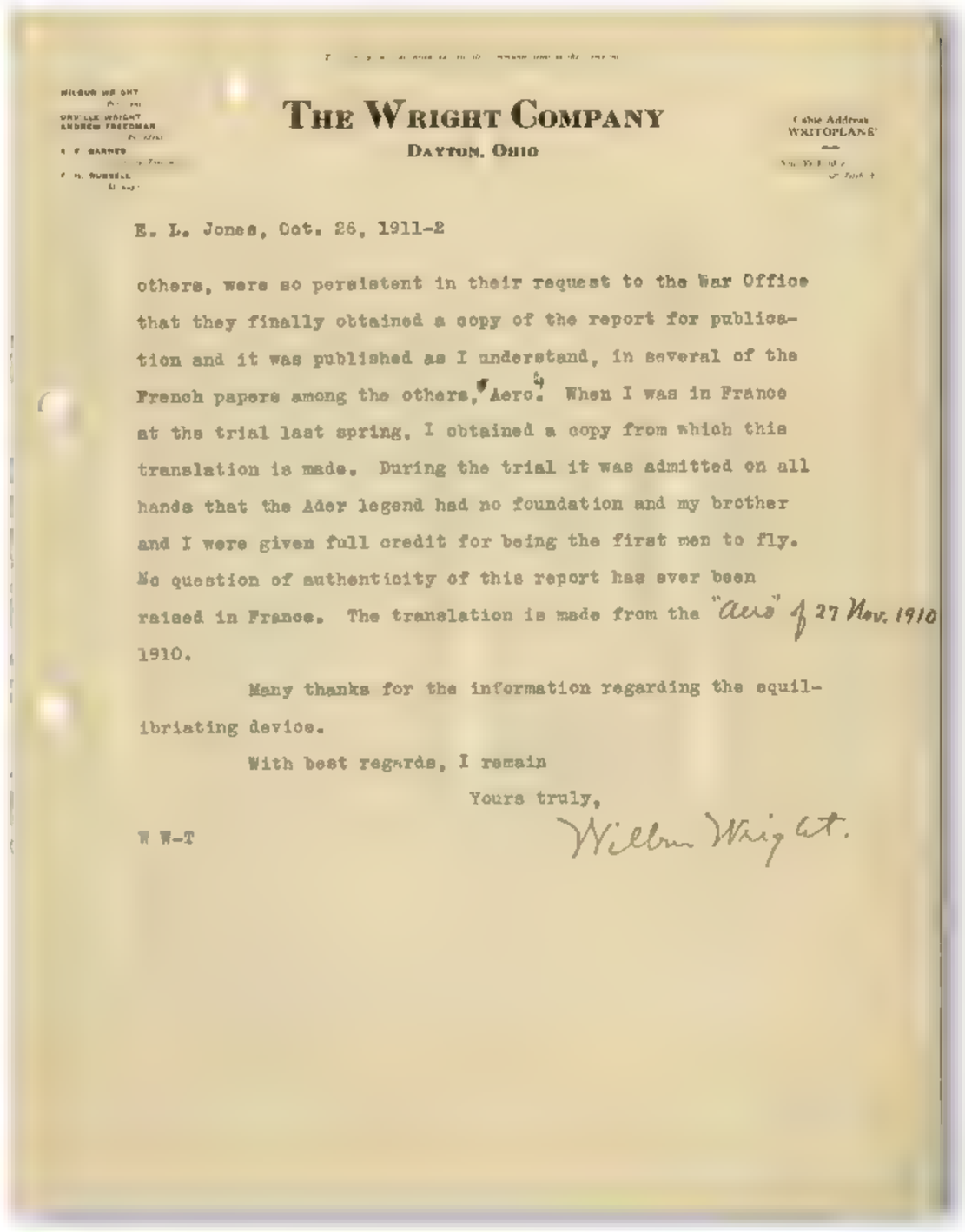
Cable Address "WRITOPLANE"

October 26, 1911.

Mr. E. L. Jones, Editor,
Aeronautics,
250 W. 54th St.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Jones:

I have your letter making inquiry about the Ader report. The facts are as follows: About four years ago, an officer of the French Engineers who was connected with the camp at Satory and who was present when the Ader machine was tried, told me privately that the machine did not fly at all, but while running along the ground was rolled over and wrecked. These trials, of course, were secret and the official report relating to them was naturally a secret state paper, but as the event had lost all special importance as a secret, my brother and I thought that the War Office might permit the publication of this report as a matter of historic interest, and about two years ago we wrote to the Minister of War requesting that this report might be made public in justice to all parties. The Minister replied that at that time, it was not practicable to publish the report; but about a year ago, a discussion arose in France between the friends of Ader and the friends of Santos Dumont over the question of who was the first to fly in France, and Mr. Arch Deacon, and



THE WRIGHT COMPANY
DAYTON, OHIO

Cable Address "WRITOPLANE"

E. L. Jones, Oct. 26, 1911-2

others, were so persistent in their request to the War Office that they finally obtained a copy of the report for publication and it was published as I understand, in several of the French papers among the others, "Aero". When I was in France at the trial last spring, I obtained a copy from which this translation is made. During the trial it was admitted on all hands that the Ader legend had no foundation and my brother and I were given full credit for being the first men to fly. No question of authenticity of this report has ever been raised in France. The translation is made from the "Aero" of 27 Nov. 1910.

Many thanks for the information regarding the equilibriating device.

With best regards, I remain

Yours truly,

Wilbur Wright

W W-T

217. Wright, Wilbur. Typed letter signed with autograph additions in Wright's hand, 2 pages (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), Dayton, Ohio, 26 October 1911 on "The Wright Company, Dayton, Ohio" stationery with Wilbur Wright listed as President and Orville Wright as one of two Vice Presidents the in upper left and "Cable Address 'Writoplane'" and "New York Office, 527 Fifth Ave." in upper right, to Ernest L. Jones Editor of "Aeronautics," the first American aviation journal.

In an extraordinary letter to the editor of "Aeronautics," just months before his untimely death, Wilbur Wright sets the record straight concerning the claim Frenchman Clément Ader was the first to fly.

Wilbur Wright writes in full (Wright's annotations in his own hand in **bold**): *Mr. E.L. Jones, Editor, Aeronautics, 140 W. 54th St., New York, N.Y. My Dear Mr. Jones: I have your letter making inquiry about the Ader report. The facts are as follows: About four years ago, an officer of the French Engineers who was connected with the camp at Satory and who was present when the Ader machine was tried, told me privately that the machine did not fly at all, but while running along the ground was rolled over and wrecked. These trials, of course, were secret and the official report relating to them was naturally a secret state paper, but as the event had lost all special importance as a secret, my brother and I thought that the War Office might permit the publication of this report as a matter of historic interest, and about two years ago we wrote to the Minister of War requesting that this report might be made public in justice to all parties. The Minister replied that at that time, it was not practicable to publish the report; but about a year ago, a discussion arose in France between the friends of Ader and the friends of Santos Dumont over the question of who was the first to fly in France, and Mr. Arch Deacon, and others, were so persistent in their request to the War Office that they finally obtained a copy of the report for publication and it was published as I understand, in several of the French papers among the others, "Aero". When I was in France at the trial last spring, I obtained a copy from which this translation is made. During the trial it was admitted on all hands that the Ader legend had no foundation and my brother and I were given full credit for being the first men to fly. No question of authenticity of this report has ever been raised in France. The translation is made from the* ***'Aero' of 27 Nov. 1910*** *1910. Many thanks for the information regarding the equilibriating device. With best regards, I remain Yours truly, Wilbur Wright.*

On 21 October 1911, Wilbur Wright had sent Jones a translated copy of the Ader report, General Joseph H. Mensier's "Report on the trials of M. Clement Ader's aviation apparatus," dated 21 October 1897 (see previous lot). Wright also asked him for information regarding the "device for equalizing the pressures on ailerons" mentioned in the August 1911 issue of "Aeronautics." Jones answered Wright's letter, asking for further information. The present letter is Wright's reply.

An extraordinary testament by Wilbur Wright defending the status of Wright Brothers as being the first men to fly. **$20,000 - $30,000**

INDEX

Ackermann, Rudolph..... 127

Adams, John..... 6, 7

Adams, John Quincy.....9, 10, 12, 13, 14

Alexander II 128

Alexander III..... 130

[American Authors] 93

[Atomic Energy]..... 204

Audubon, John James..... 94

Babbage, Charles..... 206

Barton, Clara 15

Beaumarchais, Pierre Augustin Caron De 131

Beauregard, Pierre Gustave Toutant De ..... .16, 17

Berlioz, Hector 175, 177

Blake, Eubie..... 178

Boswell, James 132

Brahms, Johannes 178, 179

Burr, Aaron..... 22

[California Gold Rush]..... 22

Catherine de' Medici.....134, 135, 136

Catherine II 133, 134

Chandler, Raymond..... 94

Charles V 137

Clemens, Samuel Langhorne [Mark Twain].....95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102

Colt, Samuel..... 23

[Composers] 180

Conrad, Joseph. 103

Cooper, James Fenimore. ..104, 106

Coryate, Thomas 138

Custer, George..... 24, 25

Darwin, Charles. 207, 208, 209, 210

Davis, Jefferson 26, 27

Debussy, Claude Achille 181

Donizetti, Gaetano..... 183

Edison, Thomas A. 211

Einstein, Albert 214, 215

Emerson, Ralph Waldo..... 107

[European Composers] 184

Franklin, Benjamin 28

[French Revolution] 139

French Royalty..... 140

Freud, Sigmund 216, 217, 218

Gatling, Richard Jordan 29

George III 142

Gerry, Elbridge 30

Gilbert, William S. and Sir Arthur Sullivan..... 185

Grant, Ulysses S. 32, 33

Greene, Nathanel..... 34

Grieg, Edvard 186

Goethe, Johann Wolfgang Von .. 146

Guillotin, Joseph Ignace 147

Hancock, John 34

Hammett, Dashiell 108

Hardin, John Wesley..... 36

Hemingway, Ernest.....109, 110, 111, 112, 113

Hugo, Victor 148

[Inquisition of Mexico and Florida]..... 37

James, Frank..... 38, 39

Jefferson, Thomas.....40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45

Johnson, Walter 46

Keller, Hele..... 114

Knox, Henry 47

Lee, Richard Henry 48

Lee, Robert E. 49, 50, 51

Lehár, Franz 187

INDEX

Liszt, Franz.....188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195

Lincoln, Abraham..... 52, 53

London, Jack 115, 116, 118

Louis XIV 149

Louis XVI 149

Louis XVIII..... 150

MacArthur, Douglas..... 54

Madison, James 56, 57

Malcolm X [Malcolm Little]..... 58

Marie de' Medicis 151

Marquis de Toulongeon 139

Mata-Hari 152

McCormick, Cyrus H. 219

Mirabeau, Comte de (Honoré Gabriel Riqueti) 153

Mitchell, Margaret 120, 122, 123

Montesquieu, Charles de Secondat. 153

More, Thomas..... 154

Morris, Robert 60

Morse, Samuel F. B. 220

Napoleon I.....155, 157

Nelson, Horatio..... 157, 158, 159

Nobel, Alfred. 221

Onassis, Jacqueline Kennedy 61

Paine, Thomas..... 62

Pasteur, Louis.....222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232

Peter I 160

Philip II..... 161

Pound, Ezra 124, 125

Puccini, Giacomo 196, 197

Reagan, Ronald..... 67, 68, 69

Roosevelt, Theodore 70

Rubinstein, Anton 198

Sand, George 162, 163

Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez De... 71

Schuyler, Philip 72

Shakespeare, William 164

Shelley, Percy Bysshe 165

[Signers of the Declaration of Independence]..... 73

[South Sea Bubble] 166

Strauss, Johann 199

Stroud, Robert..... 74

Tchaikovsky, Peter Ilyich..... 200

Thackeray, William Makepeace..... 167, 168

Thoreau, Henry David..... 126

Tolstoy, Leo 169

Twain, Mark.....95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102

Voltaire, Francois.....170, 171

Wagner, Richard.....200, 201, 202, 203

Washington, George..... 76, 78, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 88, 90, 91

[Whaling Manuscript]..... 92

Wilde, Oscar..... 172

Wright, Orville.....233, 235

Wright, Wilbur 236, 238

Zola, Emile..... 172, 173, 174

For office use only
Bidder Number:_____

Registration Form – The Property of a Distinguished American Private Collector part III

Please print all information

Mr./Mrs./Ms._____

Business Name_____

Mailing Address_____

City_____ State_____ Zip_____

Country _____

Home Phone: _____

Cell Phone: _____

Business Phone:_____

Fax: _____

Email: _____

Credit Card: Type_____

#_____

Exp. Date _____

State ID # _____

BY EITHER REGISTERING TO BID OR PLACING A BID, THE BIDDER ACCEPTS THESE "CONDITIONS OF SALE" AND ENTERS INTO A LEGAL, BINDING, AND ENFORCEABLE AGREEMENT WITH PROFILES IN HISTORY.

READ THIS BEFORE YOU BID: NO BID MAY BE PLACED IN ANY MANNER UNLESS THE BIDDER HAS FULLY REVIEWED AND AGREES TO ALL OF THE "CONDITIONS OF SALE" EITHER PRINTED IN THE CATALOG OR ON-LINE, AND THE TERMS OF THIS REGISTRATION FORM. BY PLACING ANY BID, THE BIDDER REPRESENTS AND WARRANTS TO PROFILES THAT HE OR SHE HAS FULLY REVIEWED AND AGREES TO BE BOUND BY ALL OF THE "CONDITIONS OF SALE" AND THE TERMS OF THIS REGISTRATION FORM. WITHOUT SUCH REPRESENTATION, WARRANTY AND AGREEMENT, PROFILES WOULD NOT PERMIT THE BIDDER TO BID.

AS SET FORTH IN THE "CONDITIONS OF SALE", FULL PAYMENT MUST BE RECEIVED BY PROFILES NO LATER THAN SEVEN (7) CALENDAR DAYS OF THE AUCTION OR WITHIN FIVE CALENDAR DAYS OF THE INVOICE DATE, WHICHEVER IS LATER. PURCHASE PRICE IS THE SUM OF FINAL BID AMOUNT PLUS BUYER'S PREMIUM (20% OF FINAL BID PRICE IF CASH; 23% OF FINAL BID PRICE IF CREDIT CARD; 23% OF FINAL BID PRICE IF BIDDING VIA INTERNET INCLUDES APPLICABLE 3% CHARGE FROM ARTFACT.COM), PLUS APPLICABLE SALES TAXES. BID INCREMENTS ARE SET FORTH ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS FORM.

For telephone bidders only: Bidding by telephone is permitted on a limited basis subject to advance arrangements and availability, at Profiles' sole discretion. Telephone bidding is offered solely as a convenience subject to Profiles' sole discretion and approval, and neither Profiles nor its agents or employees shall be held liable for the failure to execute bids or for errors relating to any transmission or execution thereof. For telephone bidding consideration, this form must be fully executed with all required information and attachments and received by Profiles at its office no later than 5:00 p.m. PT one (1) day prior to the Auction date. Any registrations coming in after 5:00 PT one day prior to Auction are accepted at the sole discretion of Profiles in History, please check with our office 1-310-859-7701 to confirm.

For absentee bidders only: The absentee bid process is offered solely as a convenience subject to Profiles' sole discretion and approval, and neither Profiles nor its agents or employees shall be held liable for the failure to execute bids or for errors relating to any transmission or execution thereof. The bidder hereby authorizes Profiles to enter bids on the specified lots up to the maximum price indicated on the bid form. The bidder understands that Profiles will endeavor to purchase these lots as reasonably as possible, and if the bid is successful, the purchase price will be the final bid plus buyer's premium and applicable sales taxes. For absentee bid consideration, all bids must be in writing, fully executed including all columns on the back of this form, with all required information and attachments, and received by Profiles at its office, either by delivery, mail or fax no later than 5:00 p.m. PT one (1) day prior to the Auction date. Any registrations coming in after 5:00 PT one day prior to Auction are accepted at the sole discretion of Profiles in History, please check with our office 1-310-859-7701 to confirm.

Telephone Bidders check this box ☐ **Absentee Bidders check this box** ☐ **Floor Bidders check this box** ☐

Profiles in History's terms are net seven (7) days of the auction or within five calendar days of the invoice date, whichever is later. I, the undersigned, have read and agreed to the terms and conditions of sale.

(Signature)_____ (Date)_____

For dealers purchasing for resale only: The bidder hereby represents and warrants to Profiles that all tangible personal property purchased by the bidder will be for resale and is not subject to sales tax, and that the bidder holds the following valid Resale Certificate Number:_____

Dealer: (Signature)_____ (Date)_____

THE PROPERTY OF A DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN PRIVATE COLLECTOR

AUCTION PART III

DECEMBER 19, 2013

Bidder Name

_____

Phone #1

_____

Phone #2

_____

For office use only
Bidder Number:_____

Profiles in History uses the following increment multiples:

$50 to $500	by $25
$500 to $1,000	by $50
$1,000 to $2,000	by $100
$2,000 to $5,000	by $250
$5,000 to $10,000	by $500
$10,000 to $20,000	by $1,000
$20,000 to $50,000	by $2,500
$50,000 to $100,000	by $5,000
$100,000 to $250,000	by $10,000
$250,000 and up-Auctioneer's discretion	

Please print all information and fax, mail or email this registration form to Profiles in History.

ABSENTEE & TELEPHONE BID FORM

AUCTION LOT #	DESCRIPTION OF LOT	BID $ EXCLUDING PREMIUM **Absentee Bidders only**

Vandeuren Galleries, Inc.

For almost 15 years Bernard Vandeuren's acclaimed West Hollywood-based Vandeuren Galleries, Inc. has set the standard for original, unique and one-of-a-kind frames, and the safe handling, preservation and restoration of precious artwork. Featured in ELLE DÉCOR (November 2013) as one of the five best framers in the United States, Mr. Vandeuren's broad knowledge, historical reverence and immaculate attention to detail have defined and informed his particular and special expertise of fine art framing and conservation.

"The Standard of excellence in Framing" Joe Maddalena

Providing Profiles in History with 15 years of excellent service

ELLE DECOR
LUXURY'S NEW LOOK
ELEGANT
EFFORTLESS
EXQUISITE
SMALL TOUCHES, BIG IMPACT: THE DETAILS THAT MATTER
INSIDER'S GUIDE TO SAN FRANCISCO
Sensational.
PRACTICAL MATTERS
VANDEUREN ARCHIVAL FRAMING
Originally from Belgium, Bernard Vandeuren brings European craftsmanship to the frames he creates and restores in his workshop in Los Angeles. His hand-built frames—some ornately carved and gilded in 24-karat gold leaf—are a favorite of interior designer Timothy Corrigan, who calls Vandeuren "a true treasure." 323-874-0008; vandeuren.com

Vandeuren Galleries, Inc. 7366 Santa Monica Boulevard, West Hollywood, California 90046

Phone: 323.874.0008
Fax: 323.874.0050
info@vandeuren.com

Worldwide shipping

www.vandeuren.com

COPYRIGHT © 2013 PROFILES IN HISTORY

Profiles
IN HISTORY

WWW.PROFILESINHISTORY.COM